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GOLD RELEASED IN STOCKS CRASH GOES BACK HOME

Export From United States Serves to Stabilize World Currencies

MORE THAN ONE THIRD 'BORROWED' IS 'REPAID'

Flow of Yellow Metal to Europe Points to Reaching of More Normal Basis

By GILMORE IDEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Another movement, externalized in the "flight of gold" from the United States, is now in progress to stabilize further the currencies of the world. Better than one-third of the gold stocks "borrowed" during 1928 and 1929 from other countries by stock speculators in the United States has already been returned, and negotiations are now under way to ship back more of the metal.

This "flight of gold" from New York indicates a new era in international relations. It means there is quietly proceeding a rehabilitation of the currencies of the world once more to a sound normal basis.

During November, 1929, the export movement of gold out of New York included $14,500,000 to France, $10,000,000 to Switzerland, and $5,000,000 to Poland. During December approximately $69,000,000 more of gold was shipped out and $22,000,000 earmarked for foreign account.

Of the December shipments $48,000,000 went to France and $21,000,000 went to England, smaller amounts going to Sweden and Germany. Offsetting the heavy exports of December the United States imported approximately $2,000,000 of gold from Argentina and about $1,000,000 from Colombia.

Not a Drain on United States

The outward movement of the gold stock does not represent a drain on the United States, but rather it shows a tendency toward a better balancing of the reserves of the world. It will be remembered that in September, 1927, the gold stock of the United States amounted to $4,588,000,000, a holding which dominated the total stocks of the world. Such a reserve was unwieldy and tended to cheapen money in the country holding it.

As the European nations began to set their financial affairs in order, and attempted to resume a gold basis for their currencies, there developed a demand for a share of the existing gold stocks. This started a drain on the United States. Consequently between September, 1927, and June, 1928, a reduction of $479,000,000 was noted in the stocks in the United States, the total stocks declining to $4,109,000,000.

Stock speculation then gained headway and brokers' loans began

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St. Lawrence Issue to Be Discussed by Canadian Premiers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Out of a conference between the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the Federal Cabinet came a significant announcement about the development of the St. Lawrence waterway.

One of the several suggestions of the deputation, which represented business organizations from Victoria to Halifax, was the calling of a conference with the Opposition as well as provincial leaders with the hope of working out a plan for the development of the St. Lawrence that would win the general approval of the Canadian people.

W. L. Mackenzie King, the Premier, in the course of his reply, said: "Before the end of this month the Premiers of Quebec and Ontario are conferring with us here on the St. Lawrence development. Those men can speak for their provinces and we both hope and expect to make substantial progress."

The leader of the deputation, Col. J. H. Woods of Calgary, urged the interest of the other provinces. "I appreciate that," replied Mr. King, "but Ontario and Quebec are vitally interested and until they come to some agreement there is little use in the other provinces meeting. The development is bound to come some day, and I think the sooner the better."

A Canadian board of engineers, representing federal and provincial as well as power interests, has been at work for many months on the technical difficulties of the international rapids section. In the closing days of 1929 the board came to an agreement, and its report has been placed in the hands of the Prime Minister. It has not yet been made public, but it will be made the basis of some of the conferences when the provincial premiers meet with Mr. King toward the end of the month.

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National Government Wanted for Palestine

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Jerusalem

NATIONAL government in Palestine will be one of the principal demands which the Arab delegation to London expects to put before the British public. Four Moslems and a Christian compose the delegation which was selected Jan. 11 after long discussions. The Grand Mufti heads the delegation, which includes Mayor Nashashibi of Jerusalem; Abdul Hadi, one of the secretaries of the Arab executive; Alfred Roch Planter, a Christian of Jaffa, and Jamaal Husseini, secretary of the Moslem Supreme Council, who is already in London.

Russia Issues Speed-Up Order for Engineers

Lack of Efficient Leaders Holding Back Program of Economic Development

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Many of Russia's difficulties are due to the lack of balance in various fields. There is the chronic failure of supply to keep up with demand in the case of manufactured goods. More recently there has been a visible discrepancy between the amount of freight and the quantity of railroad transport available to carry it.

One of the sharpest of these problems is the contradiction between the ambitious task which the Soviet Government has outlined in the way of industrial and agricultural development, and the trained forces at its disposal to supervise the carrying out of these tasks.

There is a lack of officers in the Soviet industrial army, from the generals and colonels, the managers and engineers in charge of important plants down to the sergeants and corporals, the foremen and skilled mechanics in the shops. And with industrial output showing rates of increase from 20 to 30 per cent every year and scores of new factories and mines being put into operation, with new forms of collectivist agriculture coming more and more into use the need for specialists is becoming steadily more acute.

This has caused the Central Committee of the ruling Communist Party to issue what might be called a "rush order" for more industrial experts, to be turned out in the shortest possible time. With a view to this end the higher industrial schools are instructed to graduate 20 or 25 per cent of their students within the current year.

Students are to be freed, so far as possible, from the so-called "social work," which often distracts attention from studies in much the same way as extracurricular activities of students in the United States.

The five-year plan of Russian national economic development calls for the establishment of 47 higher technical schools and 172 technical high schools, the latter being designed for training the less highly qualified categories of specialists.

The necessity for insuring the proper proletarian class origin of the new engineers is emphasized and it is stipulated that 70 per cent of the students in higher industrial schools must come from working-class families.

'WATER BUS' PROVES SUCCESS ON THAMES

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The first experimental London "water bus" upon the Thames had a successful trial run upstream from Westminster to Hammersmith Bridge, then down to the Tower.

The vessel is designed to carry 30 passengers. The engines can develop 100 horsepower.

Sir Samuel Instone, the promoter, who was aboard, looks forward to the time when water buses on the Thames will fill an important position in the conveying of London passenger traffic. He claims that considerable saving of time will be effected by the proposed new service.

BRITAIN NAMES ENVOYS TO WIN FOREIGN TRADE

Banking Circles Ready to Support Rehabilitation of Nation's Industry

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The Government has decided to revive the commercial diplomatic posts in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Persia and Switzerland and strengthen the representation in Canada, China and Egypt, J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, announced at a luncheon at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

He added that financial circles in Britain are deeply interested in placing industry on a broad, sound basis and were ready to support plans for reorganization and modernization likely to lead to this end. He contended that unemployment should be taken out of the field of politics, otherwise other countries may get the impression that Britain is a nation of unemployed, but there is sufficient resource among the people, he said, to pull the country back to normal.

The United States and Germany are experiencing an extensive amount of unemployment, he said, a fact which places the British situation in a new perspective. When everything that can be done in the form of expenditure of public money in Britain has been done there still remains the fundamental problem, getting customers for the goods produced.

In this connection, besides giving the list of overseas appointments the Government intends to make, Mr. Thomas read a statement in which he said in part: "In considering steps that might be taken to produce a better employment position by improving the organization and equipment British industries have found that a feeling exists that manufacturers are handicapped in bringing about necessary reorganization and re-equipment by the fact that the long continued trade depression has caused them to limit credit which they can reasonably expect to obtain from bankers or which bankers can reasonably be expected to provide. As a result of consultations I have had I am now in position to state that the 'City' is deeply interested in placing industry upon a sound basis and is ready to support any plans that, in its opinion, lead to this end."

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Announcement at Manchester by J. H. Thomas, Minister in charge of unemployment relief, that banks are prepared to co-operate in reorganization schemes for industry, is described in the Daily Herald, Government organ, as giving the "first genuine hope that unemployment is to be tackled as a comprehensive whole instead of by scrappy half measures."

The statement is also welcomed in "City" circles since in the words of the Financial News it offers an "open invitation to business and industry to come forward with real schemes of reorganization."

La Follette Wins Committee Post; Thomas Is Named

WASHINGTON (AP)—The reshaped Senate Republican organization, with Robert M. La Follette Jr. (R.), of Wisconsin and John Thomas (R.), of Idaho on the Finance Committee, was approved without contest Jan. 11 by the Republican conference.

Content with getting Senator La Follette on the Finance Committee, which considers revenue and tariff legislation, the western independents put their approval on the new set-up.

The "Young Guard" also won representation in having Senator Thomas on the Finance Committee and the new slate put the faction-split Republicans of the Senate on a working basis.

Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, was given the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee, succeeding the late Senator Warren of Wyoming and Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, took over the assistant leadership vacated by Senator Jones.

Luxury Flats Fail to Win London, Renters Now Buying Small Houses

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Rental agents in London predict an all-round reduction of 25 per cent in charges for flats of the better class.

At the moment hundreds of the so-called luxury flats are vacant. Within the last two years there has been a great deal of speculative building of flats designed to rent for £1000 to £3000 a year.

In most cases tenants who rent flats at £1000 and above have to pay the rates, as municipal taxes are called in England, and with other charges the total cost often comes to double the actual rent charge.

Agents say there is a satisfactory demand for flats which rent from £400 to £800 yearly, but a great dearth of tenants for anything above that level. It is said that in one luxury building containing 20 flats completed within the last year only two have been rented.

The theory on which these costly structures have been erected was that many families, beset by difficulties in finding and keeping servants who would be willing to do the work of the old-fashioned houses, would close them up and pay an equal or higher annual charge for modern, luxurious flats with labor-saving appliances all on one or two floors.

This has not proved to be the case and in preference to paying what they consider exorbitant rent many families are buying small houses and refitting them with modern conveniences.

Jones Named Captain of U. S. Golfers to Defend Walker Cup in Britain

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Walker Cup golf team for 1930 was announced Jan. 11 as follows:

Robert T. Jones, Atlanta, captain; Harrison R. Johnston, St. Paul; Jess W. Sweetser, New York; Donald K. Moe, Portland, Ore.; George Von Elm, Detroit; Francis D. Guimet, Boston; George J. Voigt, New York; Dr. O. F. Willing, Portland, Ore. Roland R. Mackenzie, Washington, and Maurice McCarthy Jr., New York, were named alternates.

The team will sail some time in April to meet a British team in defense of the trophy which was won by the Americans in 1928 at Chicago.

Five of the eight regulars were members of the victorious 1928 team. Dr. Willing also is a veteran of Walker Cup competition, but Voigt and Moe have been selected to play for the first time. Mackenzie was a regular on the last team and McCarthy was an alternate.

In addition to the team match all the members of the squad also are expected to compete in the British amateur championship. Jones and Von Elm probably will participate also in the British open which was won by Jones in 1926 and 1927.

Powers Demand German Action to Settle Question of Sanctions

Delegates at The Hague Disappointed by Delay—Honor Paid to Briand for Distinguished Service for Peace at First Conference

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—Dr. Julius Curtius, German Foreign Minister, and Dr. Joseph Wirth, called at the Hotel des Indes again Jan. 11 to continue their conversation with André Tardieu, French Prime Minister, Aristide Briand having left for Geneva, on the question of measures which should be permissible for the creditor powers to take against Germany in event of the breakdown of the Young plan.

While the French and German viewpoint is now apparently a little nearer it is still difficult to discover a formula acceptable to both parties. The difference has been narrowed down to a point of legal military sanctions. As it is exceedingly unlikely that the French would take such sanctions as occupation of the Rhineland zones to enforce payment there is an air of unreality about the whole controversy. The real point of difficulty is that the French will not admit that the Young plan in any way moderates their rights under the Versailles Treaty.

At a meeting of the six inviting powers Jan. 11, Henri Chéron, French Finance Minister, and Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a firm appeal to the Germans to speed up business in order to settle the remaining points under discussion.

They were disappointed at Dr. Curtius's failure to produce a memorandum on the question of payments after a moratorium and the demand of creditor powers that the German contribution should be paid at the middle of each month, for, according to the experts of the creditor powers, all calculations under the Young plan have been made on this assumption. Mr. Snowden is particularly firm on this point, for he is above all interested in the financial aspect of the conference.

M. Briand was the object of a demonstration of affection and appreciation at the Hotel des Indes Jan. 10, when Dr. Soesman as president of a committee which desired to offer him some recognition of his services in the interests of peace at the first Hague conference presented him with a picture painted on delft china representing the historic castle of Binnehoff where the conference took place. M. Briand was much touched at this manifestation of good will from his Dutch friends and said it would be a new source of inspiration in his work. At the press lunch Jan. 10 at which 6 premiers and 30 ministers attending the conference were present M. Tardieu, Dr. Curtius and Mr. Snowden revealed in their speeches that a cordial atmosphere prevailed at the conference. M. Tardieu in particular emphasized the desire of the French Government to pursue a policy of conciliation and reconstruction while Dr. Curtius declared he was resolved to follow closely in the path of his great predecessor, Dr. Gustav Stresemann.

GUARDS ANSWER CALLS FOR AID ALONG ATLANTIC

Crews Turn From War on Liquor Smugglers to Work of Rescue

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—In contrast to its concentrated activities against rumrunners two weeks ago, the coast guard was engaged Jan. 11 in rendering assistance at sea as one call followed another along the Atlantic coast.

In carrying out the work for which it has been famous since 1790, the service was waging several different battles.

Down off Frying Pan gas buoy, Southport, S. C., coast guard boats were sweeping the seas in search for a man in a skiff who was lost from a fishing smack. Report of the man's disappearance came from the steamer Commercial Quaker.

Up near Highland Light the cutter Tampa transferred two disabled seamen from the trawler Winthrop to New London.

Out beyond Long Island, coast guard destroyers and patrol boats were combing the seas in a systematic sweep in search for a Fairchild airplane which disappeared from a Long Island flying field Jan. 10.

Near Cape Elizabeth five coast guard vessels were continuing a search for two men reported lost in the 35-foot power boat Christian.

Close by the southwest point of Block Island the destroyer Henley and the patrol boat Legare were standing by the grounded steam freighter Edward Luckenbach.

BRITISH AIRMEN TAKE FEISAL ED-DOWLISH

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Feisal Ed-Dowlish, the picturesque desert leader in revolt against King Ibn Saud, has been captured by the British Royal Air Force while trying to escape into Irak from the pursuing army of the Arab monarch, according to reports published here Jan. 11. He was formerly a devoted adherent of Ibn Saud, but disagreed with the King's pacific policy toward Irak in connection with the dispute which arose out of the desert forts built by the latter to prevent disorders near the wells used by the nomad inhabitants of both countries.

In addition to raiding the Irak tribesmen, Ed-Dowlish defied Ibn Saud's authority, and last year was defeated and reported killed by the King's forces. In the autumn, however, he raised the standard of rebellion, and Ibn Saud took the field in person against his turbulent subject.

His defeat is expected to simplify the task of re-establishing good relations between Irak and Arabia and putting an end to intertribal raiding, which is a constant feature of this part of the world.

DRYS MAY ASK WOMAN TO RUN FOR SENATOR

W. C. T. U. Ready to Enter Race If No Man Adopts Prohibition Platform

Women of Massachusetts are prepared to enter their own candidates in the race for United States Senator, if no man comes forward on a platform in support of the Eighteenth Amendment and state prohibition enforcement.

This was disclosed at a meeting in Melrose of women representing various organizations which are working to defeat efforts at repeal of the state enforcement law.

"If no man in this State wants to run on the platform of good enforcement of a good law," Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes, president of the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union, declared, "I want to tell you that we women have senatorial timber right in our ranks and will make plans to use it.

"What we want is to teach the people that we are not asking good enforcement of a bad law, but good enforcement of a good law. Make the people understand the virtue, the healing in the law, and the enforcement will take care of itself."

Plans for observance of the tenth anniversary of national prohibition, which comes on Jan. 16, are being made by both wet and dry groups. The W. C. T. U. is to hold a luncheon at the Hotel Brunswick, as part of a state-wide celebration by local units of the organization. Dr. James M. Doran, Federal Commissioner of Prohibition, will be one of the speakers.

The Anti-Saloon League, in spite of the coincidence of the anniversary with the national convention of the league in Detroit, which Massachusetts workers are to attend, is to hold a luncheon at the Boston City Club on the anniversary day.

The Law Enforcement League is planning a luncheon on Saturday at the Brunswick, primarily for men.

The anniversary is also to be marked by a meeting of those opposed to the law in Faneuil Hall. It is understood that further protests against the Black Duck incident will be registered.

In a letter to Gov. Frank G. Allen the Presbyterian Ministers' Association of Greater Boston commended his stand in favor of the state enforcement law.

Prison Reform

Improving the prison is a step toward improving the prisoner, say prominent officials. How it can be done and how it will alleviate the sources of prison disturbances are told in a series of six articles which will begin

Monday

WICKERSHAM DECLARES LAW MACHINE FAILS

Inadequate for Enforcement, Says Hoover Board Head in Preliminary Report

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — In a detailed statement, the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement answered Congressional critics who have charged it with inactivity and outlined the multifarious undertakings of the last seven months, dealing with prohibition, law enforcement, and the speeding up of criminal justice.

The commission announced that its preliminary examination had proved "unquestionably" that "the criminal law enforcement machinery of the country is entirely inadequate." It declared that "prohibition, automobile theft, white slave traffic, immigration and other criminal laws of the Federal Government have overtaxed the capacity and effectiveness of the national machinery for enforcement."

The commission anticipated announcement of its own preliminary recommendations on prohibition enforcement made to Congress Jan. 13, and outlined the administrative phases of the dry law with which it has been dealing.

Furthermore, the commission proved that it is not taking up the pros and cons of prohibition in its studies, but is confining itself solely to improving law enforcement, administration and kindred matters.

Cost of Work Kept Low

Seven months' work of the 11 commissioners, their experts, clerical staff, stenographers, together with cost of office equipment and rental, has amounted to only $70,000. The congressional appropriation was $250,000. The 11 commissioners, and 11 out of 14 experts in charge of different inquiries, are giving their services free.

The commission has instituted 11 separate inquiries, all bearing, it is stated, on the central desire to "determine positive measures of reform which will secure more prompt and effective justice."

Work on prohibition, the commission states, resolves itself into three major inquiries:

1. Consideration of dry-law violation by importation, manufacture and diversion.
2. Machinery for administering the law, involving enforcement agencies and co-ordination of officers.
3. Judicial machinery for enforce-

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Anti-Soviet Plot Revealed at Trial in Berlin Courts

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Discovery of an anti-Soviet plot in which Russia was to be flooded with forged Soviet banknotes and ultimately southern Russia was to be annexed and exploited by foreign powers has led to some surprising disclosures.

Trial of seven Germans and two Georgians charged with forgeries which has been occupying the Berlin courts for several days is very complicated and probably will take considerable time. German Nationalists and some leading English officials are mentioned in connection with the plot.

Recent proceedings have been conducted in camera, a certain document to be read being considered dangerous to the safety of the state. The leading Communist paper, the Red Flag, declares itself in a position to reveal the cause of secrecy and says the document is nothing less than an official identification paper for Karumsidie, signed by General von Kressenstein, who is a personal friend of Lieut. Gen. Wilhelm Groener, Reich minister of defense.

As Karumidie is the chief person on trial—a Georgian exile, who stated the false banknotes were intended for the purpose of crippling Soviet currency and financing a revolution in Georgia, and who also implicates German Nationalists and General Hoffmann—the Red Flag's statement undubtedly will cause a sensation.

Announces Reduction of British Cruiser Total

International Newsreel

A. V. ALEXANDER
First Lord of the Admiralty in the Labor Government.

Shearer Bomb in New Light Proves a 'Dud'

'Amazing British Document' Identified by Author as Satire on Propaganda

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Senate Navy Lobby Investigating Committee reconvening Jan. 11 after weeks of inactivity formally proceeded to detonate William B. Shearer's famous secret British document "bombshell"—and a jolly good laugh "was had by all."

Dr. W. J. Maloney, New York, a naturalized Scot, who returned to England at the outbreak of the World War and served in the fighting forces for two years, informed the committee that he was the author of the "amazing British document" purporting to give inside revelations of English designs upon the United States; that he had written it in 1919 as a satire on the propaganda activities and "boasts" of Lord Northcliffe, then head of the British propaganda service in the United States; that more than 500,000 copies of the pamphlet were distributed in the country, chiefly "among the Irish." Judge Daniel F. Cohalan, Mr. Shearer's attorney, and present at the hearing, he said, was the active head of these Irish organizations which did so much to broadcast the leaflets, which the Post Office Department, under Postmaster-General Burleson, had refused to allow to be sent through the mails.

The State Department and United States secret service men had ordered him to appear for a hearing regarding the matter, he said, but he refused, despite threats of imprisonment. Finally, said Dr. Maloney, it was sent to every newspaper in the United States, widely commented on, and was published as a serial in a Canadian paper.

Mr. Shearer and Judge Cohalan had different reactions to the denouncement. Judge Cohalan first exhibited to reporters a letter which he said he received from the man who gave him the alleged document to prove that he was actuated only by patriotic motives in calling the Navy Department's attention to the matter. Mr. Shearer maintained that he only did his "bit" in revealing the matter. As to its authenticity, of course, he could not vouch, he said.

At the time he produced the document Mr. Shearer informed the investigating committee that it had come to him in a mysterious manner from a man named "Sumner" and that he had immediately turned it over to the Intelligence Division of the Navy Department. There it was photographed with the name "Sir William Wiseman," the alleged author, attached at the end of the document.

No Dogs, Jails or Radios on Niihau, Most Remote of Hawaiian Islands

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HILO, T. H.—Secrets of Niihau, most remote of the Hawaiian Islands, have been thrown open to Lawrence M. Judd, Governor of the Territory, who visited this tiny spot which knows nothing of radios, automobiles or airplanes, despite the fact that over it waves the American flag.

What the party found was like a page from the history of Hawaii of old. The population is 130, and there are no dogs. Prohibition has been in force for 60 years. The sale of tobacco also is prohibited. There is no post office. There are no jails. Citizens who commit a misdemeanor simply are deported.

Four grades make up the only school, where the rudiments are taught. The entire population makes up the church membership. Niihau's only water supply is rainfall, definitely limiting the island to about its present population.

Ninety-eight spotlessly dressed persons gathered at the little schoolhouse to welcome the first Governor to visit there. Some of the group wore bright pink or blue "store clothes," others were dressed in denims. There is no store of any kind on the island and the "store dresses" were importations from Chicago mail order houses or from Waimea, on the island of Kauai. A few girls had donned shoes for the reception of the Governor, but after standing for nearly an hour they began to remove them, returning to bare feet with broad smiles.

After the exercises the Governor's party departed for the 15-mile horseback ride back across the island to the only spot where a boat can land. No ships sail from Niihau's precarious ports—only a whaleboat puts out for Kauai during "election days" or for holidays. To make the trip, the Governor had chartered the lighthouse tender Kukui.

Except for the owner of the island, Aubrey Robinson, and his family and foreman, all the residents of the island are Hawaiians. The men and boys work on the ranch, while the girls stay at home assisting their mothers in the housework or engage in reed-mat making.

BRITISH READY TO CUT CRUISERS FROM 70 TO 50

Important Statement Made by the First Lord of the Admiralty

NEEDS OF EMPIRE TO BE PROVIDED FOR

Pact of Paris Declared to Have Brought About New Situation

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty in the British Government, made an official statement in Sheffield of the reasons which have prevailed with the Admiralty Board in reducing the number of cruisers it demands from 70 to 50.

Mr. Alexander said "the number which was based on the needs of the defense of our world-wide sea communications was fixed at 70. That was the number for which we (that is the Admiralty) held out at Geneva. That is the number which, had conditions remained the same, would be our requirement today. But today we have taken account of the new situation which has arisen through the signature of the Pact of Paris outlawing war by most of the nations of the world including all the major naval powers, not only those who are members of the League of Nations, but also by the United States, who by their authorship of this pact take their second great step in the practical solution of the world's need for an assured peace."

Mr. Alexander went on: "We hope that international peace may be permanent and that a further agreement in 1936 will confirm and extend the present agreement, but if unhappily the international horizon should become in the future less unclouded than it is today it would be open to the Admiralty Board to review the position and make further proposals to His Majesty's Government. The proposed reduction in the number of cruisers to 50 is of course dependent upon an agreement at the forthcoming conference on the adequate limitations of projected building programs being made by the other powers."

Regarding capital ships, Mr. Alexander said he hoped that the vessels built to replace ships would be less expensive, both to build and to maintain than those involved in the maximum tonnage laid down in the Washington Treaty. He added, "There are two other main categories—destroyers and submarines—which must come under review. The extent to which you can get very substantial reductions in destroyer provision depends upon the measure of success you can get with regard to reduction in submarines. I have never hesitated to say that nothing would please us more from a humanitarian point of view than the complete abolition of the submarine but there are difficulties in getting the consent of the other powers in regard to the proposals in this respect. At the same time it ought to be possible to have some measure of reduction. It has been quite obvious that the feeling between ourselves and America has not always been of the best and since the war something has wanted doing. I am quite sure now that we are in for a more free, frank relationship than at one time appeared likely."

Italy Will Do All Possible to Assist in Work of Reducing Armaments

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Dino Grandi, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is leaving Rome shortly for Geneva, has had a long conference with Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister, who gave him final instructions regarding the policy to be followed by Italy, both in Geneva and London. Signor Grandi will go to London direct from Geneva and will have a preliminary conversation with Mr. Stimson on Jan. 19.

There is genuine disappointment in Italian official circles at the French reply to the last Italian note on naval disarmament, which brings abruptly to an end the Franco-Italian preliminary naval conversations opened a few weeks ago. The Italian press is still silent on the new situation created by the open disagreement between the two Latin countries on naval problems directly affecting both nations.

The text of the French reply, although received a week ago, has not yet been published by the Italian press, probably in order not to mar the celebrations of the royal wedding; but the first hint that France had rejected the Italian thesis appeared in a morning newspaper, creating a most unfavorable impression. Throughout the negotiations hope had never been abandoned in Italian official circles that with mutual goodwill a satisfactory understanding would be reached, but now Italian observers are doubtful as to the results from the London conference. Italy and France will face the conference single-handed, although the hope is manifested here that the Italian standpoint will win sympathy in British and American quarters. Italy's standpoint on naval disarmament remains unchanged, the Italian Government still believing that if the French conception is accepted the result would be an increase, not a reduction of naval armaments. It is

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WOMEN VOTERS PLAN TALK ON WORLD AFFAIRS

To Conduct Also Model Meeting of League Council and Assembly

Discussion of world problems by speakers of international importance will be a feature of the Foreign Affairs School to be held at the Hotel Commander in Cambridge on Jan. 21, 22, and 23, under auspices of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

Such speakers as Dr. Chao-chu Wu, Chinese Minister to the United States; Rennie Smith, member of the British Parliament; Miss Kathleen Courtney, president of the British section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and Rear Admiral Charles L. Hussey, U. S. N.; retired, are included in the program, the subject matter of which will cover problems of immediate interest confronting the world.

The first day will be devoted largely to consideration of the Far East, with emphasis upon the Kyoto Conference on Pacific Relations. During the second day discussion will be upon problems in Europe, particularly those in relation to the Five-Power Naval Conference in London; the third day will open with consideration of general constitutional changes, followed by an analysis of the mandates system in the Near East.

The program will close with a model assembly and council meeting of the League of Nations, staged by members of the school, with Mrs. Jessie Woodrow Sayre taking the part of the president of the council and Miss Sarah Wambaugh the part of the president of the assembly.

Other speakers will be: Raymond T. Rich, executive director of the World Foundation; No Yong Park, known as the "Oriental Mark Twain"; Roland W. Boyden, a delegate to the Kyoto Conference; Miss Lucy E. Textor, professor of history at Vassar College; C. J. Friedrich, assistant professor of government at Harvard University; John P. Comer, professor of government at Williams College, and William Ernest Hocking, professor of philosophy at Harvard University.

Dr. Wu, who will speak on "The Chinese Eastern Railway," is known as one of China's leading statesmen and has served his country with conspicuous success in many capacities, while Miss Courtney, whose address will be on "English Women and the Labor Party," is one of the best-known women in British public life, and believed to be one of the best informed on questions relating to world peace. The school is now open for enrollment at 31 Mt. Vernon Street.

Maine to Increase Game Fish Supply

Maine's supply of game fish is to be increased seven times within the next five years, according to plans disclosed by George J. Stobie, Commissioner of Inland Fish and Game of Maine, in a speech before the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association at the Hotel Statler, Boston, today.

Three feeding stations which will take care of 650,000 trout and salmon, two more which will handle between 500,000 and 600,000 fish annually, another that will accommodate some 500,000 trout and salmon, and still others with smaller capacities are among the projects announced by Mr. Stobie.

The program also provides for an elaborate system of rearing pools for bass, of which 75 have already been completed; for combating the pollution of waters and adding fishways on dams, and for improving the warden force by new legislation and recognition of worth.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy with slowly rising temperatures tonight and Sunday; possibly light rain or snow Sunday; moderate to fresh north to east winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 18.

Southern New England: Cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight and Sunday; probably snow or rain mixed with sleet Sunday; fresh northeast and east winds.

Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature tonight and Sunday; probably snow Sunday afternoon; moderate north shifting to east winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	12	Memphis	34
Atlantic City	32	Montreal	0
Boston	15	Nantucket	30
Buffalo	10	New Orleans	54
Calgary	2	New York	24
Charleston	48	Philadelphia	22
Chicago	22	Pittsburgh	24
Denver	6	Portland, Me.	10
Des Moines	14	Portland, Ore.	18
Eastport	6	San Francisco	38
Galveston	44	St. Louis	28
Hatteras	50	St. Paul	16
Helena	2	Seattle	20
Jacksonville	56	Tampa	58
Kansas City	22	Washington	24
Los Angeles	38		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:05 p. m.; Sunday, 8:24 a. m.
Height of tides, 8.2 feet, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:02 p. m.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p.m.—Furman Fordham, tenor.
5:15 Barone's Back Yard Serenaders.
5:50 WEEI Dinner Music; news.
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:30 NBC, Phil Spitalny's Music.
8:00 NBC, "The New Business World"; Wall Street and the Stock Exchange," Merle Thorpe.
8:30 NBC, Launderland Lyrics; Bernice Taylor, soprano; Fred Waldner, tenor; orchestra direction of Josef Koestner.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Hour. Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Walter Damrosch; "Adventures in Science," Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 Nat Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Talk, Mrs. Charles H. Geissler; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter organ.
5:45 Tone talk, Edith N. Greene.
6:00 Time; temperature; weather.
6:02 Safety Program.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 NBC, Gold Spot Orchestra; tenor soloist.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Edward McEnelly's orchestra.
7:30 Weed Tire Chain sketch.
8:00 Burgess Nature League.
8:30 "Dixie Trail"; sketch and music.
9:00 "Ship Ahoy"; sketch and music.
9:30 NBC, Minstrel Program.
10:00 NBC, Chicago Civic Opera: "Barber of Seville."
11:00 NBC, Longines time.
11:01 Weather; temperature.
11:03 Sport Digest; news.
11:15 Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gang.
5:45 Henry G. Wilton Realtors; dance music.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:10 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:25 Riverside Romancers; concert orchestra.
6:40 The Commanders; vocal.
6:50 Netoco Concert Orchestra.
7:20 Talk, A. J. Philpott.
7:30 CBS, Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble; time.
8:00 CBS, "Exploring the Jungles for Science," Dr. Arthur Torrance.
8:15 CBS, Babson Finance Period; talk; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "Dixie Echoes"; Negro spirituals.
9:00 CBS, "Nit Wit Hour"; sketch, "Count of Monte Cristo."
9:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar"; Russian music—soloists and balalaikas.
10:00 CBS, Paramount-Publix Hour; stage and screen.
11:00 Time; news.
11:10 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 "Midnight Reveries"—organ.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Perley Stevens and his music.
5:30 Twilight half hour; organ, voices, and strings.
6:00 Studio program.
6:25 Douglas Betts, "Deep Voice of the Deep."
6:44 Weather report; time.
6:45 Fishermen's Broadcast.

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 12

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—The Old South Church.
1:50 p. m.—William P. Helms, tenor.
2:00 Faneuil Hall program.
3:00 Questions and answers, Sam Curtis.
3:15 Masterpiece Pianist; William McGillicuddy, reader.
3:30 H. B. Richmond, president of Radio Manufacturers' Association, interviewed by Sam Curtis.
3:45 Jordan Marsh book talk.
4:00 NBC, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman hour.
5:00 NBC, Davey Hour: Mixed sextet; Edwin Miller, violinist; William Durieux, cellist; Chandler Goldthwaite, organist and director.
6:00 Coes & Young Candle Light Hour: Paul Luke, pianist; John Herrick, baritone; concert orchestra.
6:30 NBC, Old Company's Songalogue: Arthur Leonard, pianist; male quartet; Banjo Trio direction of Fred Van Epps.
7:00 NBC, Durant: "Heroes of the World" sketch: "Richard the Lion-Hearted."
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith and his band.
9:00 Sunday night talk, W. S. Pecker.
9:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Hour: Beniamino Gibli, tenor; orchestra direction of Josef Pasternack.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions: Novelty orchestra, direction of Jean Goldkette.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's"; Rural sketch.
11:15 News; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:45 a. m.—South Church, Springfield.
1:15 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter organ.
1:45 Edward McHugh, baritone.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra; Joseph Stopak, violinist.
3:00 Roy Clair Songsters.
3:30 NBC, National Youth Conference.
4:00 Twilight concert.
4:30 NBC, Duo Disc Duo; Walter Blaufuss' orchestra.
5:00 Chimes; NBC, National Religious Service.
5:58 Weather; temperature.
6:00 Michael Ahern, baritone.
6:15 Bostonian Girls' Sextet.
6:30 NBC, "In the Spotlight"; Rosalie Wolfe, soprano; Richard Maxwell, tenor.
7:00 Hotel Statler Ensemble.
7:30 NBC, "At the Baldwin"; Heinrich Gebhard, pianist; New York String Quartet.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies; mixed quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas, guest speaker; sketches and music.
9:15 Aidan Redmond, baritone; Clifford Kemp, pianist.
9:45 NBC, Fuller Mag: Earle Spicer, baritone; orchestra.
10:15 Sport digest.
10:45 WBZ Players; "The Valiant."
11:00 NBC, Longines time.
11:15 Temperature; weather; news.
11:35 Sager program.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—CBS, Heroes of the Church.
9:00 CBS, Columbia Ensemble; soloist.
10:00 CBS, Children's Hour.
10:50 CBS, Columbia's Commentator, Dr. Charles Fleischer.
11:00 The Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
1:00 Dudley Carolers.
2:00 Marjorie Gilchrist, soprano; Paul Shirley, viola d'amore; Paul Allen, pianist.
2:30 Vocal ensemble.
4:00 From Salem: Salem Cadet Band.
5:00 CBS, News Reel of the Air: Lois Bennett, soprano; Dan Gridley, tenor; Eugene Ormandy, violinist.
5:30 CBS, Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.
6:00 Fox Furriers: Earle Nelson, Helen Barr, soloists; trio; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Dictograph Old-Time Program.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:15 Durkee-Mower Flufferettes, direction of Joe Rines; Raymond Simonds, tenor.
7:45 CBS, Talk, Dr. Julius Klein.
8:00 CBS, "Rhapsodizers"; Ben Alley, tenor.
8:30 CBS, Sonatron Program.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air: Arnold Johnson and his orchestra; Redferne Hollinshead, tenor; Muriel LaFrance, soprano, and entertainers.
10:00 CBS, Royal's Poet of the Organ; Jesse Crawford.
10:30 CBS, Arabesque sketch: "Dream Haven."
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan Theater organ recital.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00a.m.—NBC, Jolly Bill and Jane.
8:30 a.m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a.m.—Studio programs.
11:15 a.m.—NBC, Household Institute.
2:00 p.m.—Studio programs.

WBZA

8:00 a.m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a.m.—La Petite Ensemble.
10:00 a.m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a.m.—Studio programs.
12:05 p.m.—Tercentenary orchestra.
1:00 p.m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p.m.—Studio programs.

WNAC

10:00a.m.—CBS, Ida Bailey Allen.
10:30 a.m.—Shepard Concert Orchestra.
12:30 p.m.—CBS, Young's Orchestra.
2:00 p.m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p.m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.

Textile Industry's Taxes Protested

The greatest single factor in the so-called excessive taxation of the textile industry is that assessed values of cotton mills in Massachusetts are higher than their present-day values, according to a statement by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

In support of its contention, the association cited statements by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, that he knew of no instance in Massachusetts "where textile property changing hands has brought the assessed value, even where the assessment was admittedly low as of the condition prevailing 10 years ago. I am forced to the opinion that the board of assessors of every city and town of Massachusetts must recognize that the value of all these properties is low.

"It has been my practice, where it has been possible for me to be of assistance, to advise the assessors that the authority vests in them as to what values are, and that values in respect to the textile industry are of shrinking amounts. All of the textile communities in Massachusetts have faced this shrinking in values to the point of vanishing in some instances, and in others to a substantial cut in what was a fair value a few years ago."

PHILADELPHIA'S SHIPPING FIXES RECORD IN 1929

Freight Worth $1,500,000,000 Handled at Port—River Trade Increases

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — The maritime commerce of the port of Philadelphia for 1929 exceeded all records both as to tonnage and number of ships, according to a report to the Commissioners of Navigation just submitted. Nearly 14,000 ships used the port moving 29,000,000 tons of freight, valued at $1,500,000,000.

These figures represent an increase of 636,973 net tons valued at $278,705,198. Of this, foreign commerce showed an increase of $61,396,737, due to the expanded schedules put into effect by a number of the foreign steamship lines.

"Not only have new services been inaugurated and established services improved but there has been a generally increased activity on the Delaware and the Schuylkill rivers," the report states. "Work is progressing rapidly on the project of bulkheading the Schuylkill banks from its mouth to Gibson Point, a distance of approximately 4½ miles. The importance of this development as a factor in shipping facilities has been evidenced by the location of industrial and manufacturing enterprises of varying size and scope on the banks of the Schuylkill.

"Another important addition to the facilities of the port will be the opening of the Philadelphia Lumber Terminal at Port Richmond. This terminal will be provided with the most modern machinery and equipment for the unloading, storage and cutting of lumber, with ample pier space for the accomodation of large vessels. The new coal pier and car storage yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company below Greenwich Point has been placed in operation, thus adding greatly to the coal handling facilities of the port.

"Unified action has been taken to correct disturbing factors in freight rates and discriminatory practices at other ports which are menacing the growth of the Port of Philadelphia.

CUSTOMS COLLECTORS TO DISCUSS NEW LAWS

United States customs regulations, including the revision of and amendments to present laws governing the work of customs officials throughout the country, will be discussed by customs collectors, including the one at Honolulu, at a national gathering in Washington, Feb. 17 to 20, it was announced in Boston by W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. Mr. Lufkin returned to Boston today from Washington, where preliminary conferences were held to draw up plans for the national gathering in February.

Recommendations will be submitted on the revision of customs regulations applicable to handling passengers on incoming ships, appraisal of goods passengers may bring from foreign countries, general revision of methods employed by the appraisers' division, uniformity in methods in handling their various duties at the different ports, and unified border control in the enforcement of the Prohibition Act, as it applies to the smuggling of liquor into this country; and the final results will be submitted to Frank A. Eble, Commissioner of Customs, for determination.

MOORE SELECTS CONCORD

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—Dr. Hugh K. Moore of Berlin, announces that within a week he will open headquarters at Concord from which he will conduct a campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor.

Curley Proposes Two-Lane Strandway

James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, has added to his long list of proposed traffic improvements a two-mile $1,000,000 two-lane strandway extending from Neptune Road, East Boston, around World War Memorial Park, thence skirting the water front to Orient Heights as far as the Winthrop line. He will file the measure at the State House Monday, provided the Metropolitan Park Commission will consent to its construction as part of its highway chain.

The bill provides for reclaiming thousands of feet of water-front land requiring development similar to that undertaken in the building of the Columbus Parkway. It will necessitate a new bridge over the tracks of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad at Memorial Park and the widening of the Belle Isle bridge. Further plans under consideration provide for a connection between the new strandway and the proposed East Boston traffic tunnel, and another connecting link running to the Newburyport Turnpike.

BROOKLINE MAN BUYS HOTEL IN BERKSHIRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — The Greylock, one of the largest summer hotels in western Massachusetts, has been sold to Henry W. T. Dutton of Brookline, who also operates the Lake Spofford Club Hotel at Spofford, N. H. Extensive alterations will be started this month.

The Greylock has been operated for the last 17 years by Henry N. Teague of Williamstown and Miami. The original building was erected 50 years ago. Wings have been added until 250 rooms are now included. It has been a center of Institute of Politics and Williams College fraternity activities.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Field and Forest Club: Dinner, dance and annual reception to officers, Auditorium, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 6.

Dance, Ford Holl Folks, Twentieth Century Club, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Illustrated lecture on "Scenic Marvels of the Great Southwest," by Henry Warren Poor, A. M., Auditorium, Clubhouse, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert, the Kedrov Quartet, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"Major Barbara," 8:15.
Majestic—"Mademoiselle Modiste," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Popular science lecture in series by Prof. John W. M. Bunker on "From Molecule to Man," auspices Society of Arts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Room 10-250, 4.

Concert and open forum, talk by Norman Thomas, concert by the Florestan Ensemble, auspices Boston Y. M. H. A., Seaver Street and Humboldt Avenue, 8:30.

Field and Forest Club: Ramblers' meeting, 70 Rockview Street, Jamaica Plain, talk on "The Splendor of the Heavens," by Grace F. Rand, and "The Story of Geology," by Dr. Andrew Oliver, 4.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Concert by Miss Clara Shear, Auditorium, 8.

Ford Hall Forum, Robert Lincoln O'Brien on "Robert E. Lee—A Mighty Influence Today," and Prof. Robert E. Rogers on "Robert E. Lee in Poetry and Literature"; concert by Dorothy Richardson, contralto, and Dorothy Wood, accompanist, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place and Bowdoin Street, 7:30.

Illustrated lecture on "Uncle Tom's and Sambo's Successors," by the Rev. Judson L. Cross of Boston, Second Congregational Church, Dorchester, 8.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture on "The Theater in New England: Then and Now," by Frank Chouteau Brown, Lecturer on Architecture, Boston University, Lecture Hall, 3:30; concert of "Folk Songs From Colorful Lands," by Ellenor Cook, in costume, Camilla Edwards, accompanist, Lecture Hall, 8.

Women's City Club: Concert by the Florestan Trio, Clubhouse, 6:30.

Symphony Hall—Concert, Jesus Maria Sanroma, 3:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Annual meeting and luncheon, Massachusetts Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, addresses by Lady Clare Annesley of London, leader in English Peace Movement, on "The Suspicion of Militarism," and Norman Thomas, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy, on "The Price of Peace," Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 1.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 10 to 4, except Monday, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. International Exhibition of Contemporary Glass and Rugs, water colors and books by William Blake, lent by Mrs. William Emerson; etchings by Rembrandt; eighteenth century mezzotints; etchings of the sixteenth, seventeenth and nineteenth centuries; American contemporary etchings; etchings by Charles Keene; Japanese prints, lent by Gilbert E. Fuller; nineteenth century Japanese prints.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum; drawings, lent by John Nicholas Brown; woodcuts and engravings by Albrecht Durer. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings, Jan. 2 to Feb. 13.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Members' exhibition by the New England Society of Contemporary Art. Through Jan. 15.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings and water colors by Edmund J. Sullivan. Also general exhibition of prints.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Portrait drawings by Ruth Thomas. Through Jan. 11. "Old Masters" exhibition through Jan. 31.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—American landscapes.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place, Beacon Hill—Stained glass and window cartoons by five Boston craftsmen.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Carl W. Rawson. Also work of Dorothy Loeb, Albert Gold, A. Leslie Gill and William H. Littlefield. Murals and paintings by Gino E. Conti. Through Jan. 17.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Print exhibit.

Goodman Stadios, 607 Boylston Street—Print exhibit.

Copley Galleries, 193 Newbury Street—Paintings in water colors by 29 Boston artists. Through Jan. 11.

Exeter Galleries, 179 Newbury Street—Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century Works of Art.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Old and modern paintings, etchings and engravings.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Oil paintings by William B. Hazelton. Through Jan. 31.

Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings by Cameron, Pennell, Whistler, Zorn and others.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Leon Kroll and other moderns.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by H. Anthony Dyer and Nancy Dyer. Through Jan. 14.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Admission free. Open 9 to 5 weekdays, and 1:30 to 5 Sundays. Birds of America and foreign countries; pre-history case showing models of pre-historic animals; baskets of the world; shoes of many lands; boat models made by museum boy, including one of famous clipper ship "Flying Cloud"; shells of the world; evergreens; physical geology; cases telling the stories of people of far-away lands—India, China, Japan, Egypt, the Philippines, etc; large collection of North American Indian articles, including some of rare value; 320 dolls of all costumes and countries and colonial doll house. Mildred E. Manter, director.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Exhibition of Oils, Water Colors and Pastels by American Painters. Jan. 6-11.

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JAPAN IN FAVOR OF COMPROMISE AT NAVAL PARLEY

Its Influence at London Will Be in Direction of Arms Reduction

This, the fifth of six articles on "The Five Naval Powers and the London Conference," deals with the naval aims of Japan. Other dates of the series are Jan. 3, 4, 7, 9, and 11.

By HENRY KITTREDGE NORTON

Japan, like Italy, is a comparatively late comer into the family of great powers. Not until the suppression of the Satsuma rebellion in 1877 was Japan able to turn from its internal problems and devote itself to imperial expansion. From that time until 1905, however, its progress was such as must have pleased the most ambitious of Japanese imperialists. It not only absorbed the neighboring groups of islands including the major Island of Formosa but as a result of the Russo-Japanese war established itself on the mainland by means of the lease on South Manchuria and the establishment of a protectorate over Korea, which was formally annexed in 1910.

The great expansion of the Japanese Empire was due to the skill of its statesmen in turning into national channels the fierce fighting loyalty of the Samurai, which had throughout Japanese history been given to their lords. The warlike spirit of old Japan had provided itself with modern weapons and had inspired a whole nation to emulate its zeal. Incidentally the military leaders strongly intrenched themselves in the control of the Government.

Japanese Enter World War

The outbreak of the World War in 1914 appeared to many of these leaders as the dawn of a new day of Japanese greatness. They seized the opportunity unhesitatingly. They drove the Germans out of Tsingtao and then, despite the protests of the Chinese, overran all of Shantung. They followed this with the Twenty-one Demands, which were designed to make Manchuria a Japanese colony and China itself a Japanese protectorate. When they failed to exact full compliance with these demands, they supplemented them with various railway and other concessions which made Manchuria a Japanese economic dependency.

Then when the Bolshevist revolution broke the power of Russia, the Japanese war lords set out to effect a realization of their fondest dreams—to bring all northeastern Asia under the Sun Flag. They finally overcame the reluctance of the United States to consent to an occupation of Siberia by promising that the number of Japanese troops should be limited to 7000 and that they should be withdrawn as soon as the Czechoslovak troops in Siberia were out of reach of the Bolshevist menace.

Troops Sent to Siberia

As a matter of fact the Czechoslovaks had already demonstrated their ability to take care of themselves and were even attacking their Bolshevist opponents. Nevertheless, the Japanese general staff sent 73,000 troops into Siberia and refused to evacuate when the Americans and other Allies left in March of 1920.

By that time the signing of the peace treaty was accomplished at Versailles and the great powers of the Occident had an opportunity to look to their Oriental affairs. Japan found herself in occupation of northeastern Asia, to be sure, but she was harried by Russian partisans in Siberia, plagued by economic boycott in China and condemned in the public opinion of almost every country in the world for her superimperialism.

Nevertheless, militarism was fairly firmly in the saddle in Japan. It could point not only to the results obtained, but to dangers which still threatened. Among the latter, perhaps the most prominent was the decision of the United States to proceed with its 1916 naval program—a program designed to give it the most powerful fleet in the world.

Japanese Prompt Response

In the state of feeling then existing between the two countries, it was an easy matter to characterize this program as an "American menace" to Japan. Japanese nationalism responded promptly with the so-called "8-8" program which was designed to put Japan in the naval race with the United States.

President Harding's invitation to the Washington Conference to put an end to such a race was quite welcome to official Japan. It forced an awkward decision. Japan keenly realized its diplomatic isolation, even though the Anglo-Japanese alliance continued in force. If it carried forward its career of conquest it meant increasing the hostility of the other powers and an almost certain eventual clash with one or more of them if Japan made its peace with the powers it would probably have to be at the cost of many of its hoped-for gains on the continent.

Common sense and the high cost of conquest turned the decision. Japan went to Washington, accepted a 3-5 naval ratio with the United States and by the end of the following year was back in her 1910 boundaries. The wisdom of this course has been borne in upon the Japanese people and since 1922 the civilian constructive co-operative spirit has controlled Japanese policy.

Japan Given Security

The ratio of 3-5 vis-à-vis the United States was arrived at on the theory that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for either nation successfully to attack the other across the wide expanse of the Pacific. As a corollary the United States agreed not to develop naval bases at Guam or the Philippines.

Thus Japan was given a high degree of security so far as the United States was concerned and, with freedom to build cruisers, the Japanese Navy was able to assume its obligations in the protection of Japanese economic interests. Japan's sea problems are somewhat different from those of any other nation. It is dependent upon the mainland—especially Manchuria, but in lesser degree China proper, Indo-China and also the Dutch East Indies—for essential supplies of coal, oil, iron, rice and beans. And China is its largest market for cotton piece-goods. The comparatively short sea routes to the continent, then, must be kept open at all cost. The silk export to Europe and America is another primary factor in Japanese economy. This may go either across the Pacific or through the Suez Canal. One of these routes must be kept open in any emergency.

Japanese Cruiser Building

It was probably this last consideration that led Japan to embark upon a considerable building program in 10,000-ton cruisers after the Washington Conference. Of these she has 11 built and building against eight for the United States, although the United States' recent authorization of 15 more will restore American superiority.

This brings us to one of the essential contentions of Japan at the London Conference. As we have seen, the 3-5 ratio was accepted for capital ships on the condition that there should be no large American base in the western Pacific. Japan insists that the same ratio cannot be applied to large cruisers. A 10,000-ton eight-inch gun cruiser is a formidable vessel and could operate with considerable effectiveness in Japanese waters even with a base as far away as Hawaii. Japan therefore asks a 7-10 ratio with the United States in this type of vessel.

It would probably take a very expert naval technician to prove conclusively that Japan would be insecure with six such vessels to the United States' 10 and that it would be secure with seven.

Security in Extra Vessel

It is obvious, however, that there is more security, such as it is, in the extra vessel. So far as the United States alone is concerned, this matter could probably be easily adjusted. There are difficulties, however, with regard to Great Britain.

It will be remembered that the Hoover-MacDonald conversations contemplate 18 to 21 large cruisers for the United States and 15 for Great Britain. Seventy per cent of the American figure would mean 13 to 15 such cruisers for Japan. This would bring it too close to parity with the British Navy in this class to satisfy London. Seventy per cent of the British figure is still unacceptable to Tokyo. But this would not necessitate new construction by Japan. Seventy per cent of the American figure would require two or three additional ships, and one of Japan's greatest desires is to reduce its naval budget. It may therefore be possible to find a satisfactory compromise.

Another insistent demand of the Japanese is for parity with the largest navies in submarines. Japan is entirely at odds with the United States and Great Britain on the submarine question.

Japan Favors Submarines

The latter countries wish to abolish the submarine on the ground that it is not effective against war vessels, and that its use against merchant ships is not in accord with the dictates of humanity. Japan, however, is impressed with the value of the submarine as an inexpensive defensive weapon. The geography of the Japanese Empire, made up as it is of numerous islands skirting the whole eastern Asian coast with innumerable small harbors, provides almost ideal conditions for the use of the submarine to guard the Japanese coast and the short trade routes to the continent.

While the specific problems relating to 10,000-ton cruisers and to submarines bulk largest from the purely naval point of view, there is another aspect of naval power which is really more fundamental so far as Japan is concerned. Despite the miraculous way in which Japan in hardly more than half a century has transformed itself from an Oriental shogunate into a modern nation along Occidental lines it has not yet been able satisfactorily to solve all the economic problems which such a transformation entails.

Standard of Living

The standard of living in Japan, while higher than that of any other Oriental country, is far below that of the other powers attending the London conference. The same is true of Japan's industrial power. In brief the whole growth of Japan as a modern Occidental nation does not spring from the soil. It is a graft upon an Oriental civilization. As a result it requires vastly more care and nourishment than in those countries where it is a natural product of the past.

Nowhere is this more evident than in the matter of military establishments. Japan finds it necessary to spend 29 per cent of its national revenues upon its army and navy. The corresponding figures for the other powers are approximately as follows: United States 17; British Empire 18½; France 22; and Italy 20. The cost of maintaining its position as a great power is thus considerably more burdensome for Japan than for any other countries concerned.

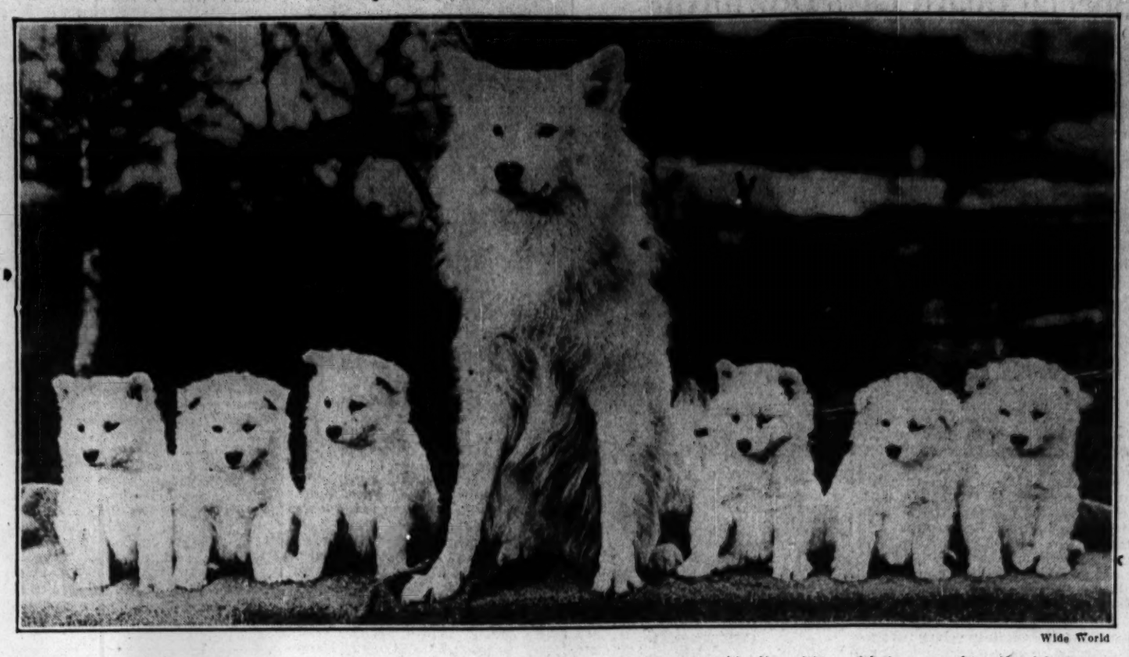
It is not to be wondered at, then, that the thing which Japan favors above all others in connection with naval armaments is a reduction in their size and cost. This is important for all countries but particularly so for Japan. It cannot well sacrifice its relative position. It has real problems of defense. And it has the no less real problem of national pride and prestige. It must keep its place. But no people would welcome more heartily than the Japanese an all round reduction of navies and the continuance of present ratios or even the substitution of others at a much lower absolute level.

Japan may be counted on at London, then, to exert all of its influence for compromise and reduction—especially reduction. This does not mean at all that the Japanese delegation will be ready to sacrifice what the Japanese people consider essentials to bring about an agreement, but it does mean that the Japanese delegation will be ready to consider favorably every reasonable proposal for compromising the various conflicting claims.

POLICE HEAD QUITS SANTIAGO

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—After two years spent in reorganizing the Chilean police force, Paul Schmitz Voigt, director-general of police of Düsseldorf, Germany, is sailing for home. He succeeded in placing the Chilean police on an exceedingly efficient basis during his stay here, rural and municipal police being consolidated into a single group for more effective enforcement of the law.

'Perhaps, Now, We'll Get a Bone for This'



Wide World

Now no one would think of putting so shining and aristocratic looking a septet as this at the business of pulling freight, which is what Samoyedes are used for in their native Siberia. Yet passers-by in Ipswich this winter and last have been surprised and delighted at the sight of a team made up of six or seven Samoyedes speeding over the snowy roads.

Down there Miss Katherine Morey has a kennel of Samoyedes that bears the name "Laika," which is the name of the breed in its native Siberia. And Miss Morey will tell you that the dog has the stoutest heart and the most equable disposition, withal as sound a gift of humor as could be desired in a dog. A little inclined to want babying now and then, but tremendously endowed with the qualities that make a good watch dog; loyal and peaceable and certainly handsome to see.

The breed has come into considerable popularity in the United States in recent years; it has long been a favorite in England, where this particular family was benched. Samoyedes are most easily found in numbers in northern Europe, Asia and certain parts of Alaska.

BRITISH READY TO CUT CRUISERS FROM 70 TO 50

(Continued from Page 1)

emphasized here that Italy sincerely desires a reduction of naval armaments and will spare no efforts to make the London conference a success.

First Lord's Statement Pleases American Delegates

S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON (AP)—American delegates to the forthcoming naval conference at London are pleased over references by A. V. Alexander, British First Lord of the Admiralty, to the Kellogg anti-war pact as a basis for drastic British naval reduction.

The Kellogg pact is regarded as an American product. It has been the major premise of all of President Hoover's activity toward naval limitation and disarmament, and Mr. Alexander's acknowledgment of its potentialities for peace was eminently satisfying.

Neither Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, nor other delegates would be quoted, however, as to the British Admiralty Lord's action in announcing British cruiser needs would be stated at 50 at the coming London conference instead of the 70 held out for at the Washington tripartite conference.

The announcement of Mr. Alexander came as no surprise to the American delegation, who had been given to understand that that figure about represented the MacDonald Government's idea of Britain's needs for security. It was said as early as last summer, at the beginning of the naval negotiations, that Great Britain would offer a reduction of 20 in its cruiser strength.

Mr. Stimson and others of the delegation also refused to comment on advices that France and Italy had failed to reach a preliminary agreement and that France had failed to agree to Italian naval parity.

Naval Relief Hoped For

WASHINGTON (AP)—Hope that the London naval conference will bring relief from the burdens of competitive naval construction and also give "people and governments firm assurance of national security," was expressed in a resolution adopted by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The resolution constituted merely an expression of opinion. While under the Constitution the Senate is charged with carrying out treaties, the House is interested and must pass on any proposal involving an expenditure of funds.

With Holmes in London

Burton Holmes began his annual series of travelogues last night in Symphony Hall with a lecture on London. The lecture was remarkable for its information about less usual aspects of the British capital. There were glimpses of the typical pageantry and of the customary "sights," but there were also views and stories of out-of-the-way and quaint places such as Burgess's barber shop, where the great have had their hair cut for generations and still have it cut for only a quarter—though if you want to buy a pair of the famous military hairbrushes that never wear out, you pay $30 for them; the "fish ordinary" at Simpson's—not the well-known Simpson's but the ancient establishment in the City, dating from 1723, where you may, for half a dollar, lunch with the Lord Mayor and other dignitaries; and the tea room on the Essex Stairs, where real "atmosphere," as opposed to the Greenwich Village style, may be found. Changes in the aspect of London, architecturally and sartorially, were shown by successive motion pictures taken in 1902, 1904, 1914, 1918 and 1929. The audience saw also "litterless" Hyde Park, which differs so conspicuously from American parks in the strict prohibition of leaving litter about ($25 fine for violation) and in its contrasted freedom of speech as exemplified by the famous soap-box orators, who are allowed this safety-valve for saying almost anything they like. The "Americanization" of London by means of Selfridge's and various architectural borrowings was displayed. And for the Old World touch there were views of the Lord Mayor's Show, the Horse Guards reviewed by the Duke of Connaught and the Prince of Wales, the Armistice Day demonstration at the Cenotaph, the Yeomen of the Guard on parade and the crowds gathered for the opening of Parliament. Altogether, one of the most original and interesting travel lectures heard in a long series at Symphony Hall. Next week, "Motoring through France" will be the subject of the Friday evening and Saturday afternoon lectures.

FARMERS EAT MELON FOR NEW YEAR FEAST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. C.—Cold days have occurred in August, so what's wrong with serving watermelon in January? That's exactly what Rufus Krimminger, farmer of Catawba County, did New Year's Day.

He invited his neighbors to join with him in eating a large watermelon which was removed from the field last August and kept until the advent of 1930. The melon was not kept in cold storage, but was wrapped in newspapers and kept in a cool spot.

GUTENBERG BIBLE FOR AMERICA

WARSAW (AP)—Dispatches from Vydgoszcz state that the famous Gutenberg Bible in the library of the Bernardine Fathers at Lubawa has been sold to an American for 1,200,000 zlotys (about $132,000). It is one of the 10 Gutenberg Bibles reported in existence. The Association of Polish Bibliophiles has sent a protest to the bishop against the sale.

SCHOOL CLAIMED ONLY SOLUTION TO DELINQUENCY

America's public school system was described as the only agency through which the problem of youthful delinquency could be adequately combated, in a report delivered by Henry H. Harris of Lowell, chairman of the committee on education and delinquency, at the annual meeting of the High School Principals' Association of Massachusetts.

Mr. Harris cited the problem created in American cities by the fact that in only 14 of our 50 largest cities does the population of native born residents equal 50 per cent of the total. "Only in the public schools," he said, "will we find that unifying influence, the lack of which is responsible for the greater proportion of our youth delinquency."

Character training through the medium of the schools was the solution to the problem Mr. Harris offered. "The schools recognize the need of such training," he said. "They are attempting to get away from mass treatment. They are placing the individual in the center of their school organization, and besides the individual, they are placing teachers whose chief interest lies not in books but in youth. Along this way lies social betterment. Progress may be slow, but the future is bright."

The committee on the purpose, trend, and effect of extra curriculum activities in high schools, the chairman of which was Lewis E. Rye, reported that the effect of any activity, athletic or otherwise, is a direct result of the control of that activity.

Stanley W. Fenno of Gardiner was elected president of the association for the ensuing year. W. Williams of New Bedford was elected vice-president and J. W. Hutchins of Malden, secretary-treasurer.

AFGHAN PRINCE GETS TO LONDON EARLY

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The unusual sight of a newly accredited Minister of a foreign state arriving in London without anyone at the station to welcome him, and going to the legation by himself in a taxi, was witnessed on Jan. 10 when Shah Wali Khan, younger brother of Nadir Shah, ruler of Afghanistan, arrived here from Paris.

The explanation is that he had been expected to come by a later train, which was duly met by the secretary and other members of the legation and a representative of the British Foreign Office, who, when they found the new Minister had already left, hastily pursued him to his residence at Princes Gate, a few doors away from the American Embassy. In an interview, Shah Wali Khan declared that conditions in Afghanistan are now normal.

Carnegie Fund Aids Yale Spanish Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Centro Espanol de Yale has received notice from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace that it has made an allotment of funds to the organization to aid in meeting the expenses of a trip to South America by a team which will debate there in Spanish.

This organization is composed of students at Yale University interested in speaking and hearing Spanish in order to help foster friendly international relations. The team, which will debate in Spanish with South American universities, will leave the United States about June 20, will spend about 12 weeks in South America, and will return to this country in time for the opening of the college year.

The allotment has been made by the Carnegie Foundation with the understanding that in addition to the purpose of stimulating friendly relations and better mutual understanding between the American and Latin-American students, the representatives of the university will explain the work of the International Relations Clubs and where possible form such clubs in the South American universities they visit.

STOCKTON IS NAMED AUSTRIAN MINISTER

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA — The news that the American Minister to Austria, Albert Washburn, is shortly leaving Vienna for another post, has led the Austrian press to pay a warm tribute to the work done by him during eight years' residence on behalf of an Austro-American understanding. Particularly through the Austro-American Society, whose president and chancellor is Dr. Johann Schober, Mr. Washburn has greatly aided the cultural relations between the two states by way of exchange of students, etc.

The new Minister, Gilchrist Stockton, the press points out, is no stranger, having been head of the Austrian Relief Committee immediately after the war, and will find a warm welcome awaiting him.

FRANCE PLANS HIGHER DUTIES ON MOTORCARS

American Assembly Plants Protest Against Proposed Impost on Parts

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — Officials of American automobile companies in France are seriously concerned over the possible effect of a bill which has been introduced in the French Chamber and which probably will be the subject of debate when Parliament reassembles next week.

The bill provides for increased duties on imported automobile parts and, if passed, will make the assembling of American motorcars in France practically impossible.

An ad valorem duty of 45 per cent now is levied on all parts imported into France. The new bill would levy specific duties on the various parts. Although an insignificant reduction would result on a few items, the chief effect of the proposed bill would be to increase the duty on engines by approximately 200 per cent.

The Ford Motor Company would be the organization most seriously affected by the proposed change since it maintains an assembling plant in France for the production of Ford cars from imported parts. Other American companies which ship into France cars which have previously been assembled, will be affected as they also are accustomed to ship replacement parts. It is reported that a large increase in duty on complete imported cars is in preparation for presentation to the Chamber at an early date.

The American Ambassador in Paris is engaged in collecting information as to effects of the proposed legislation and if necessary will make representations to the French Government on behalf of the American interests. Meanwhile, officials of the American automobile industry in France are calling attention to the unfavorable effects of the proposed legislation upon the French people, such as the unemployment which would result from closing down the American assembling plants and losses to the French Government in customs duties and taxes.

FERRAZ CABINET RESIGNS AT LISBON

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—The Cabinet of Premier Ivens Terraz resigned on Jan. 10. The Cabinet was formed last July.

An official note was issued saying that owing to divergencies of opinion between the Ministers of Finance and Justice and the Premier the latter placed the resignation of the Cabinet in the hands of the President to facilitate a solution of the crisis. The President accepted it.

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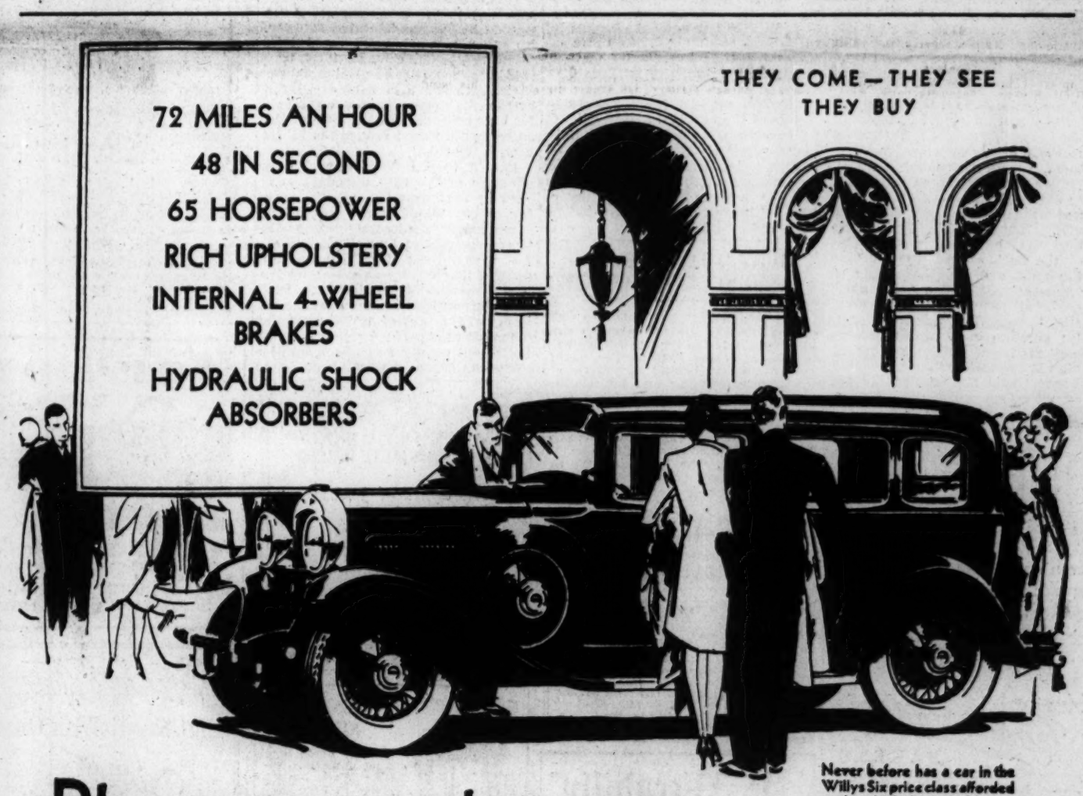

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FOREIGN POLICY GROUP REVIEWS LEAGUE RECORD

Militarism Is on Defensive, World Outlawing War, Waller Declares

Militarism as a world policy is on the defensive, and militarists are apologetic in the face of a growing world sentiment for the outlawry of war, while the League of Nations, after 10 years, stands, works, and is firmly established.

This is the message Bolton C. Waller, secretary of the League of Nations Society of Ireland and winner of the Edward A. Filene prize for the best essay on "How Peace and Prosperity Can Be Restored to Europe," gave before the Foreign Policy Association, meeting in Boston.

Sir Herbert B. Ames, formerly treasurer of the League of Nations, and Dr. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law at the Harvard Law School and former member of the Secretariat of the League, also spoke on the general topic, "The First Decade of the League of Nations."

Firm Prejudices Overcome

Mr. Waller, a native of County Cork, is speaking in the United States on the experience of the Irish Free State in joining the League, and as a member nation. After several engagements in and around Boston, Mr. Waller is scheduled to tour the middle western states.

In the 10 years since its foundation, Mr. Waller said, the League has won a new place in the eyes of the world. It has survived every vicissitude, and overcome many of the prejudices of its critics. It has proved that it is not an instrument of oppression, but of humanitarian activities and fair play for smaller nations.

The Irish Free State entered the League in a dubious frame of mind, Mr. Waller said, but from the day its delegates reached Geneva, they changed from uncertainty to active support. At first the League was viewed as an alliance of victors in the war, as an instrument by which the Great Powers might dominate the world, and maintain the existing order instead of establish justice.

Upon arrival in Geneva, the Irish delegates, headed by William T. Cosgrave, were so impressed by the atmosphere of cordiality and the fair play everywhere manifest that they revised their address, couched in traditional diplomatic parlance before they left Ireland, and wrote a new one, expressing hearty appreciation for membership in the League.

Reason Supplants Force

When Germany and its allies were admitted to the League, and small nations received a voice in its deliberations, Mr. Waller said that world politics were transferred from a basis of force to one of reason and justice.

Small nations have a place in world affairs under the League they never enjoyed before, according to Mr. Waller. "At Geneva, as nowhere else," he said, "the representatives of Ireland meet on level terms with those of the other nations. At Geneva, as nowhere else, can we make those contacts, social, economic, political, which are of benefit to us and to the other nations."

Reviewing the 10 years since the League's founding, Mr. Waller described the change in attitude toward the outlawry of war as "one of the most striking phenomena of our generation." "A few years ago," he said, "all save a few 'unpractical idealists' regarded war as inevitable; now an ever-growing multitude of men and women are set on making it impossible."

"Peace," said Mr. Waller, "is not to be attained by any sudden change or by any new institution, but by prolonged and strenuous human efforts. If 'the price of liberty is eternal vigilance,' so also is the price of peace."

Milestone to Peace

Dr. Hudson characterized the League as a permanent milestone in progress toward the peace of the world. "Progress in human history," he said, "cannot be made by the settlement of problems once and for all. Each generation must insist on being free to handle its own problems in its own way, and will not be subjected to a straight-jacket devised by a preceding generation. But ideas can be handed on, methods can be developed, and institutions can be builded in one generation to serve the needs of others.

"That is the contribution which we have made in the League of Nations. Its basic ideas are co-operation and peace; and in 10 years it has builded a host of institutions essential to our international life. In this way it is a permanent milestone in progress.

"I cannot conceive of any future generation being willing to abandon it. The framework may be changed, but the world will probably never again return to the international anarchy of 1914. In a single decade, we have achieved more progress than in a half-century before the World War."

Depicts League's Service to Irish Free State

BOLTON C. WALLER

Special Board Lays Down Rules for Definite Rate of County Pay

Bills Accompany Recommendations for Legislation—Want Salaries Based on Duties—Favor Personnel Selection Commission

Classification of county positions in accordance with the responsibilities and duties of each, and the adoption of definite and uniform rates of compensation, were recommended by the Special Recess Commission on County Salaries, Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston, chairman, in its report to the General Court which, together with bills for carrying out its recommendation, was filed today.

The commission finds that there is no authority in any county charged with the responsibility for determining the number and kind of positions necessary to carry on the county's work; that there is much diversity in the methods of setting up positions; that the present titles of positions are, in many cases, vague and misleading; and that the rates of compensation for similar positions vary among adjoining counties and among different departments in the same county.

The report finds that the bases used in determining salary rates—population, fees, percentages of receipts, percentages of the salary of other officers, piece work, historic situations, seniority and length of service, personal popularity, expediency—do not offer a satisfactory or proper basis either for fixing salaries or for granting increases.

Propose Personnel Board

In the light of these findings, the commission recommends that classification and compensation plans be put into effect by a county personnel board consisting of three county commissioners to be elected by the commissioners of three groups of counties. This board would have the authority to amend the classification and compensation plans as occasion might warrant, and would have the final decision in maintaining uniform and proper compensation schedules.

Control of the board would extend to all officials whose salaries are paid from county funds, except judges, whose remuneration would continue to be subject to legislative fixing, as would also those of the county commissioners.

Salary schedules proposed by the commission present definite and fixed salaries for each position and discard the present population and percentage bases. Flat salaries are recommended for elective officials. For other positions graduated scales are proposed with maximum, minimum and intervening rates allowing for compensation increases based upon efficiency.

It is estimated that the cost of adjustment to the proposed schedules would be approximately $140,000. However, any change would take place very gradually, as it is provided that no present incumbent shall have his own salary reduced by the establishment of a lower rate for his position. Delay in making the adjustments would reduce the initial cost, it is said.

Benefit to the Commonwealth by adoption of the recommendations is seen by the board through the vesting of control of salary matters in commissioners directly responsible to the electorate; by putting into effect a sound and flexible means for determining county salaries; by the establishment of pay in accordance with duties; by relieving the General Court of the task of acting upon the demands of organized groups, and of individual county employees, and by providing for a continuing study of salary matters and related economic conditions.

Proposed Changes

Following is a table of the present and proposed salaries of the elective positions:

County—	County Com'r Present	County Com'r Proposed	Reg. of Prob. Present	Reg. of Prob. Proposed
Barnstable	$900	$1500	$3375	$3600
Franklin	900	1500	3375	3600
Hampshire	1200	1500	3375	3600
Berkshire	1500	2100	3750	3900
Plymouth	1500	2100	3750	4200
Norfolk	2100	3000	4300	5100
Hampden	2500	3000	4875	5100
Bristol	2500	3000	4875	5100
Worcester	3000	3600	5250	5700
Essex	3000	3600	5250	5700
Middlesex	3500	4200	6200	6600
			($6000 legal rate)	

County—	Reg. of Deeds Present	Reg. of Deeds Proposed	County Treas. Present	County Treas. Proposed
Barnstable	$3135	$3600	$945	$2100
Franklin	3039	3600	1419	2100
Hampshire	3190	3600	1717	2400
Plymouth	4750	4500	2645	3000
Norfolk	6255	5400	3094	4200
Hampden	6500	5400	4112	4200
Bristol	4202	3900	3321	4200
	3606	3900		
	4052	3900		
	3043	3800	2050	2400
Berkshire	2546	2700		
	1798	2100		
Worcester	6500	5400	3686	5100
	3159	3600		
Essex	6357	5400	4639	5100
	3530	3600		
Middlesex	7504	6000	4714	5100
	4432	4500		

County—	Clerk of Courts Present	Clerk of Courts Proposed	Sheriff Present	Sheriff Proposed
Barnstable	$2300	$3600	$1000	$2700
Franklin	2400	3600	1875	3000
Hampshire	2700	3600	1800	3000
Berkshire	3200	3000	3300	4200
Plymouth	3600	4200	3500	4500
Norfolk	4600	5100	3800	4500
Hampden	5100	5700	3900	4800
Bristol	5400	5100	4000	4800
Worcester	5900	5700	4200	5100
Essex	6000	5700	4200	5100
Middlesex	6800	6600	4700	5700

Changes Suggested for Federal Reserve

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Changes in the Federal Reserve System, recommended as a result of recent events in the stock market, are submitted for referendum vote to the membership of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Described as "probably the most extensive examination of the country's banking system ever undertaken," the 19 recommendations include one against changes in rediscount rates except in cases of national emergency, and another urging that a policy of uniform discount rates for all reserve banks is not in keeping with the regional demands of the country.

The recommendations, which follow a year's study by a group of 50 business leaders, generally favor continuance of the broadest powers for the reserve board, and insist that its independence should not be curtailed by legislation.

TIGERS OUT TO TIE FOR SECOND TONIGHT

The Boston Tigers engage in a Canadian-American Hockey League contest tonight at the Boston Garden with the New Haven Eagles. The Tigers are two points behind the Eagles in the league standing and by winning will be tied with them for second place.

In four games between the two teams this season the Eagles have the best record with two wins, one tie and a defeat. The last game at the Garden between them resulted in a spectacular 5-to-5 overtime tie.

Music in Boston

Mme. Raisa in "Tannhäuser"

Rosa Raisa will appear in a German rôle for the first time in Boston Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 12, when she will sing Elisabeth in the Chicago Civic Opera Company's production of "Tannhäuser." Also in the cast will be Mmes. Leider and Mock and Messrs. Strack, Bonelli and Baromeo. Mr. Polacco will conduct. The revised repertory of the two weeks' season follows:

Monday, Feb. 3—Wagner's "Die Walküre," with Mmes. Leider, Turner, Olszewska; Messrs. Strack, Kipnis, Cotreuil, Conductor, Pollak.

Tuesday, Feb. 4—Verdi's "Aïda," with Mmes. Raisa, Van Gordon; Messrs. Marshall, Formichi, Baromeo, Lazzari. Conductor, Polacco.

Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 5—Gounod's "Faust," with Mmes. Mason, Claessens, Paggi; Messrs. Maison, Bonelli, Lazzari. Conductor, St. Leger.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 5—Puccini's "Tosca," with Mme. Muzio; Messrs. Cortis, Marcoux, Trevisan. Conductor, Moranzoni.

Thursday, Feb. 6—Wagner's, "Tristan and Isolde," with Mmes. Leider, Olszewska; Messrs. Strack, Bonelli, Kipnis. Conductor, Pollak.

Friday, Feb. 7—Charpentier's "Louise," with Miss Garden, Mme. Claessens; Messrs. Maison, Marcoux. Conductor, Polacco.

Saturday afternoon, Feb. 8—Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier," with Mmes. Leider, Mason, Olszewska; Messrs. Maison, Ringlstr, Kipnis. Conductor, Pollak.

Saturday evening, Feb. 8—Verdi's "Rigoletto," with Mmes. Salvi, Glade; Messrs. Cortis, Bonelli, Lazzari. Conductor, St. Leger.

Monday, Feb. 10—Massenet's "Thais," with Miss Garden; Messrs. Mojica, Marcoux. Conductor, Moranzoni.

Tuesday, Feb. 11—Bizet's "Carmen," with Mmes. Olszewska, Burke; Messrs. Maison, Formichi, Cotreuil. Conductor, Cooper.

Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 12—Wagner's "Tannhäuser," with Mmes. Raisa, Leider, Mock; Messrs. Strack, Bonelli, Baromeo. Conductor, Polacco.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 12—Verdi's "La Traviata," with Mme. Muzio; Messrs. Hackett, Inghilleri. Conductor, Moranzoni.

Thursday, Feb. 13—Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," with Miss Garden, Mmes. Claessens, Freund; Messrs. Mojica, Marcoux, Cotreuil. Conductor, Polacco.

Friday, Feb. 14—Beethoven's "Fidelio," with Mmes. Leider; Messrs. Strack, Ringling, Baromeo. Conductor, Cooper.

Saturday afternoon, Feb. 15—Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" and a ballet, with Miss Garden; Messrs. Formichi, Cotreuil, Ritch, Ringling, Defrere. Nicolich. Conductor, Polacco.

Saturday evening, Feb. 15—Verdi's "Il Trovatore," with Mmes. Muzio, Van Gordon; Messrs. Cortis, Inghilleri, Lazzari. Conductor, Moranzoni.

Farm Show Draws Record Attendance

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Attendance at the three-day sessions of the Union Agricultural meeting at the state armory passed all previous records when the twelfth annual convention ended. It is estimated that more than 10,000 persons passed through the doors of the armory during the three days to attend meetings of one or more of the 30 co-operating bodies or to view the exhibits.

Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture, commented that if the meetings in future years brought many more persons it might be necessary to hold two meetings in different parts of the State.

Cattle men and kindred industries held the center of the stage on Friday. In the morning the Massachusetts Jersey Cattle Club, the Tested Herd Owners' Associations of Massachusetts, and the Massachusetts Holstein Breeders Association met for business meetings, and in the afternoon the majority of the members attended the Massachusetts Dairymen's Association gathering. Morning and afternoon sessions were held by the Massachusetts Home Canners Association and the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association.

DELAY ASKED IN MOVE FOR REVISION OF TAX

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Eliot A. Carter, former State Senator, from Nashua, who served as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee in the 1929 State Legislature, advised against an immediate special session of the Legislature to act on the recess commission tax revision program.

Mr. Carter said that to hold the session in abeyance would give the Governor and council opportunity to request the recess commission to study the proposed program in the light of an opinion of the Supreme Court, upholding in general the constitutionality of the recommendations, although suggesting some changes. He expressed the doubt that a special session might reject the whole program.

SAFETY CONTEST HELD FOR COMMERCIAL CARS

A safety campaign in the form of a State-wide commercial vehicle interfleet contest, ending June 30, has been inaugurated by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety. Entrants are limited to firms operating six or more vehicles and the winners will be based on the fewest number of accidents per 100,000 hours of vehicle operation.

At the end of each month, contest participants are authorized to mail a record of mishaps to the Governor's committee. Each fleet has a code number, and all accidents must be reported under the numbers. It was estimated that 24 per cent of the total motor vehicle accidents resulting fatally are those classified as commercial vehicles.

Chinese Professor, Called to Harvard, to Study America's Juvenile Court

Of the many ways in which international good will is fostered, the exchange of professors is perhaps the most far-reaching. Until recently, American cultural contact with China was confined mainly to students. Now professors and educators are playing their part in bridging the gap of misunderstanding between the two nations.

Harvard, of all American universities, has both the resources and facilities for advancing this educational contact. The latest Chinese addition to the Harvard faculty has been the appointment of Dr. John C. H. Wu as a professor of political science. Dr. Wu left China on Dec. 28 for his Harvard post.

Dr. Wu, who enjoys an international reputation in the field of jurisprudence, resigned as president of the Shanghai Provisional Court to come to America. Barely 32 years old, he hails from Ninpo, the lacquer center which has given China some of its greatest leaders such as Dr. C. T. Wang and General Chiang Kai-shek. Dr. Wu received his early legal training at the Comparative Law School of Soochow University.

In 1920, Dr. Wu made his first trip to the United States where he entered the post-graduate course in the Michigan Law School. He received his doctor's degree in law the following year. He spent the next two years at the University of Paris and the University of Berlin on fellowships in international law offered by the Carnegie Endowment of International Peace.

In 1923, Dean Pound of the Harvard law school made him a research fellow in jurisprudence. His researches during these years were distinguished and widely praised. On his return to China, he joined the faculty of his Alma Mater—the Comparative Law School of Soochow University.

One of the by-products of his stay in America will be a study of the juvenile court in America, and its relation to the community. Mrs. J. A. Dougherty, who has recently visited China to assist the National Child Welfare Association of that country, pointed out three things as aims of accomplishment: Little Mother Leagues, a Model Child Welfare Center at Nanking, and the Juvenile Court.

Judge Wu, according to Mrs. Dougherty, will study the problem as it is worked out in America, especially Chicago and Boston, and, no doubt, assist in its organization. Mrs. Dougherty represents the China Child Welfare of New York through which approximately $500,000 has been raised for child welfare work in China.

Lumbermen Urge Study of Timber Tax

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—The New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association, at the closing session of its annual convention here adopted a resolution calling upon the recess tax commission to give careful study to the timber tax and other related measures. It also recommended the amendment of the general tax program so that it will conform with the suggestions set forth in the State Supreme Court's opinion.

Harry Rogers of Suncook was re-elected president for the third consecutive time. Arthur G. Bowler was named vice-president and Fred Pettengill of Suncook, B. E. Lauver of Greenfield, Mass., B. T. Janvrin of Hampton Falls, W. D. Veazey of Laconia and D. S. Stone of Woodsville, directors.

In his annual message Mr. Rogers urged curtailment if lumbermen are to expect profit from their operations. "If there is overproduction," he said, "we pay the cost for no man can live at the present prices and do business."

In regard to the Supreme Court's opinion regarding the legality of the proposed tax program, Mr. Rogers said he believed that the next move and the ultimate results are unknown. It was suggested by the lumbermen that any redrafting of the present general tax program should be done by the same commission that studied the subject two years ago and presented its findings to the 1929 General Court.

ACADEMY PRINCIPAL RESIGNS

RUTLAND, Vt. (AP)—The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Robert L. Thompson as principal of the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney, Vt., is announced here, to become effective in March.

Harvard to Receive Shelley Manuscripts

SALEM, Mass. (AP)—Harvard University will receive a collection of manuscripts by Shelley, the English poet, under the terms of the will of George Edward Woodberry, author and educator, which was filed for probate here. Mr. Woodberry was widely known for his works on Poe and Hawthorne and his "Americans in Literature."

To his nephew, Charles D. Woodberry, he left all of his letters, documents and other writings with the exception of those which Harvard University officials deem worthy of preservation, and desire to keep. To Exeter Academy he left all books owned by him which the academy authorities may select and which are autographed by authors, or were given to him by the authors.

His nephew was directed to give a copy of Diogenes' "Laertius" to some American poet of distinction. This was in keeping with the terms under which he received it from Mrs. James T. Fields, who desired that it be passed on from one generation of poets to the next. The book was once owned by Shelley and Leigh Hunt.

College Girls Aid Foreign Students

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW LONDON, Conn.—That student friendships among nations is one of the strongest means of bringing about peace is the belief at Connecticut College for Women, and students there are taking definite steps to foster friendly relations by raising a fund to educate a foreign student, either in her own country or in the United States.

The week of Jan. 10-17 is given over to the student friendship campaign, which is conducted each year. This year the students expect to add enough to the accumulated fund to bring a foreign student to Connecticut College for her education.

Until last year the donation was made through the International Student Council in New York, but the students desired to make their donation more personal.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Frank Vogel, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Arthur I. Maltby, West Haven, Conn.
Arthur I. Maltby, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Gladys E. Smith, Beulah, Mich.
Justus E. Smith, Beulah, Mich.
Jessie Kimball, Hardwick, Vt.
Edward J. Brink, Oak Park, Ill.
Mrs. Charlotte M. Nelson, New York City.
Alice Mae Bassett, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Else Bockruann, Oslo, Norway.
Isabelle M. Maitland, Glasgow, Scot.
Jessie Innes, Glasgow, Scot.
Mrs. Genevieve W. Macdonald, San Francisco, Calif.
John J. Macdonald, San Francisco, Calif.
Lulu Welch, Olean, N. Y.
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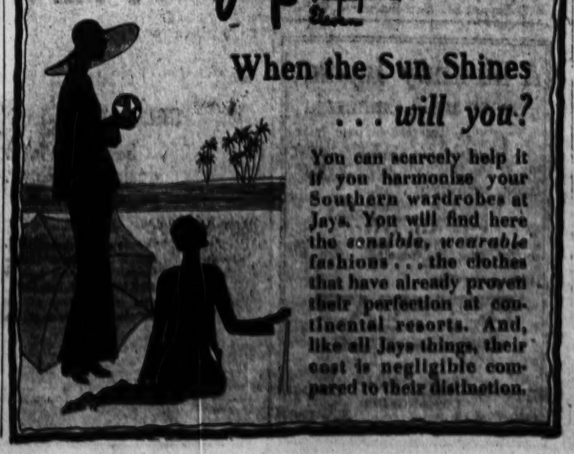
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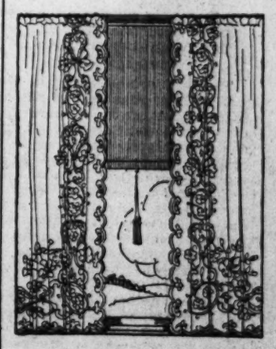
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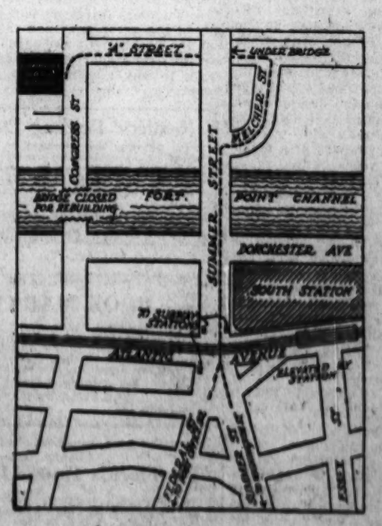

We do not need to dwell on the importance of this sale to lovers of the beautiful. Suffice it to say that this year's sale bids fair to exceed in interest that of any previous year in quality, quantity, and price.

This sale includes discontinued and damaged lines of pottery, glass, tablewares, lamps, etc.

We do not guarantee the perfect condition of any piece, and all sales are absolutely final.

No approvals, exchanges or reservations will be made.

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TENNESSEE MEN WIN PRAISE FOR PART IN HISTORY

Fought Well, but Jackson Day Speaker Sees War Soon to Be Abolished

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Tennessee's contribution toward the development of the United States, both territorially and politically, was described by Judge Finis J. Garrett of that State, in an address at the annual Jackson Day dinner of the Tennessee Society of New York held here.

Reviewing the loyalty and valor with which Tennessee's sons have supported the Federal Government in its military undertakings, Judge Garrett envisioned a time when war will no longer be "an inseparable factor of the life of nations." He paid tribute to Woodrow Wilson, as the founder of the League of Nations and declared that "almost every day witnesses a growth in the assessment and appreciation of that philosophy which Woodrow Wilson sought, for the first time in the history of the world, to embody in a written chart of government."

"The thought is difficult of conception, but it is possible to realize," he continued, "that an age may come when the peoples of the world will find themselves utterly unable to understand the philosophy of war, and the innumerable struggles of the long, blood-circled ages will be thought of as myths, or mysteries at most.

"The history of campaigns and battles may some day be read only as we now read mythology; the demigods of battle, quite human to us, to a succeeding age may seem as only legend."

Judge Garrett declared that "it was due to Jackson's action in marching into Florida that the Monroe Administration bought Florida from Spain."

"Sam Houston was the central figure in creating the Republic of Texas and due largely to his diplomacy it became a state," he continued. "Representative Milton Brown of Tennessee was author of the annexation resolution. Polk brought the great western section under the flag. The Administration of Andrew Jackson acquired Alaska and when Congress adjourned without having ratified the treaty, Jackson ordered the flag to be raised anyway, anticipating final favorable action."

Judge Garrett reviewed briefly the rôles which Tennessee has played in the Civil War, recalling the division of opinion there with regard to secession and the leaders the State gave to both sides of the contest and spoke of the State's part in the Spanish-American War and in the World War. He voiced the hope that guarantees against all kinds of war might soon be found, and praised the effort that was being made to find them.

New Traffic Robot Keeps Them Moving

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A mechanical traffic policeman that is as imperturbable on an eight-road intersection as on the ordinary cross-road, unwearying and costing the city one-sixth as much as a bona fide traffic officer, has been admitted to the now numerous family of robots.

The new robot is composed of three units which are proof against propensity to get flustered in a jam. It has a bracket of red, white and green lights, a number of "vehicle-sensitive" units, or "fingers," concealed in the pavement of the streets converging upon the intersection, and a central control, or "brain," which acts upon the impulses which are recorded by its vehicle-sensitivity. Thus, the "brain" is informed not only how fast a machine is moving toward the intersection and, consequently, is able to time its approach, but, in the number of such impulses sent, is made aware of the density of the traffic. The robot alters his signals accordingly.

On thoroughfares, a constant green light accords the right of way to the through traffic. However, when a motorcar approaches on a side road, it is immediately signaled to pass if the main road is clear. But, if there is a constant stream of traffic along the highway, instant advantage is taken by the apparatus of any break in the flow, and, should no gap appear, the waiting automobile gets a signal to pass anyway after a reasonable wait.

At the same time, the trolley car and the pedestrian are assured of unvarying courtesy, for this kind of a traffic policeman can see in all directions at once, and indecision is not in his make-up.

CHICAGO'S TRADE NEARS $1,000,000,000 MARK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—This city's international trade is approaching $1,000,000,000 a year, according to a city-wide survey just completed by the foreign commerce committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

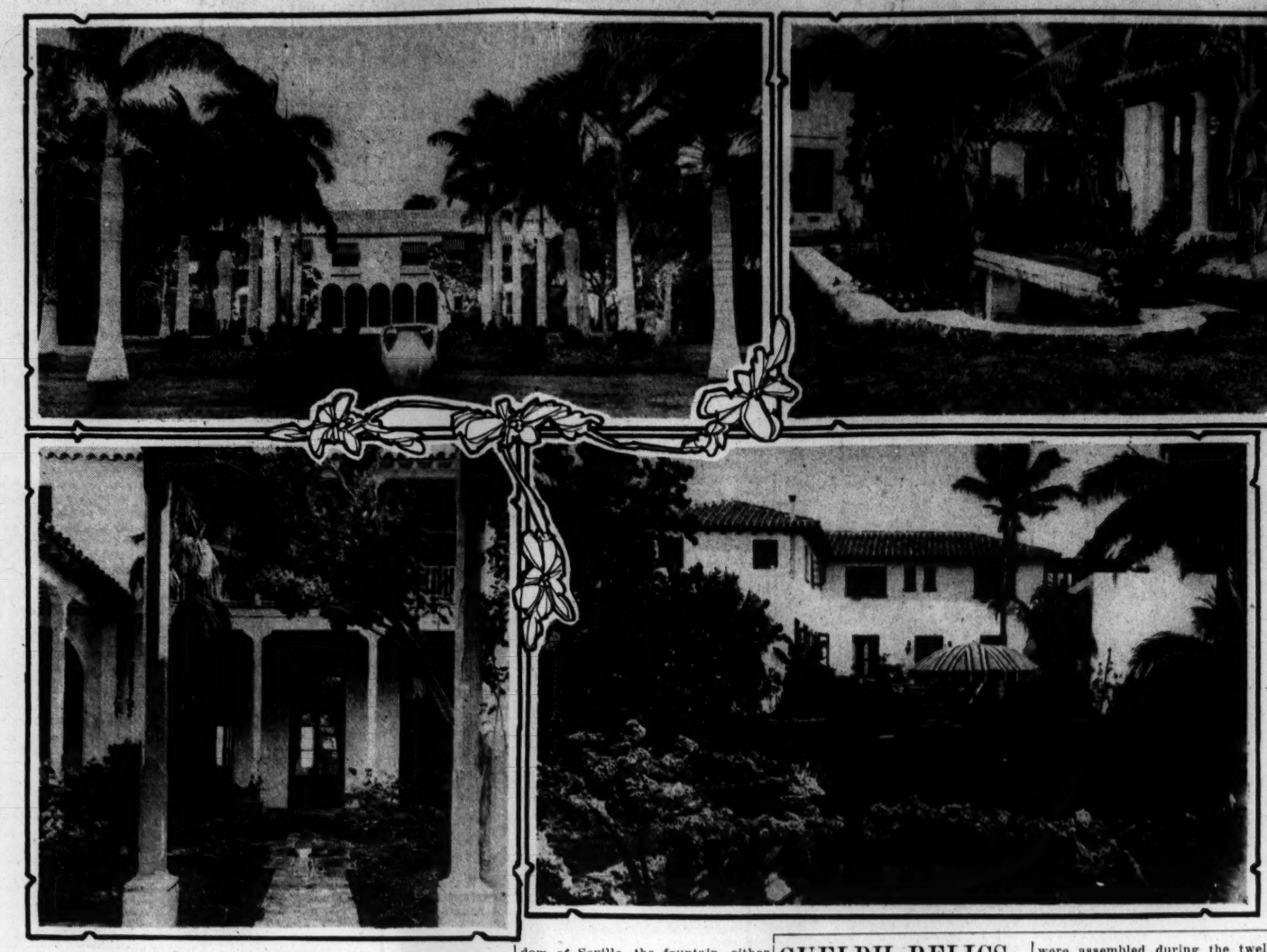
Questionnaires, sent to every firm in the city recorded as carrying on any international business at all, disclosed that during 1928, Chicago bought and sold in the markets of the world wares valued at $809,570,467. The replies varied greatly, one firm buying only $50 worth of foreign goods in a year, while another's purchases totaled $20,000,000. Sales abroad ranged from $100 to $75,000,000.

ARMY PLANES PUSH ON TOWARD PACIFIC

ST. IGNACE, Mich. (AP)—Continuing their flight from Selfridge Field, at Mt. Clemens, Mich., to Spokane, Wash., 18 Army pursuit planes left here at 2 p. m., Jan. 10, for Duluth, night control point on the winter test flight.

The three transport planes and one observation ship are expected to go through to Duluth without a stop here. They had not arrived when the pursuit ships took off after a luncheon stop here.

Needs Only the Strum of a Guitar in the Twilight



Builders of Houses for Winter Occupation in and Near Miami, Fla., Have Gone Extensively to the Spanish and Moorish Fields in Architecture for Their Motifs, and, in Addition, Have in Most Instances Made the Houses Merely Starting Points for a Breadth of Landscaping That Seldom Has Been Excelled. Palms in Wide Variety, Flowering Shrubs and Vines, Tropical and Semi-Tropical Plants of Many Kinds Grow in Profusion, and So Conducive Is the Soil and Climate That in Many Instances the Transplanted Growth Was Mature and Luxuriant Before the Buildings Themselves Were Completed. The Pictures Above Are Good Examples of the Estates. Upper Left—Garden of E. H. R. Green on Star Island, Miami Beach. Upper Right—Garden of W. G. Hammons, Miami Beach. Lower Left—Patio of Albert D. Lasker Estate, Miami Beach. Lower Right—Garden at Rear of Home of Fred D. Breit, Miami Beach.

Mere House Not Always a Home, but, as Miami Shows, a Beginning

$6,000,000 Spent During Past Year on Winter Domiciles Went as Much for Landscaping as for Bricks and Plaster and Lumber

By RUFUS STEELE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla.—The 200 new winter homes built in the Greater Miami area during the past year at a cost exceeding $6,000,000 offer striking proof that Americans have left far behind them the old notion that a mere house can constitute a home. In almost every instance a liberal percentage of the cost has gone to provide a tropical investiture of trees and shrubs and flowers.

"Since these homes have been built by well-to-do persons from many parts of the United States, it is a national and not a local idea which is being expressed," said James Donn, head of a firm which has handled the landscaping of many of the finer places.

"Blue prints of the garden have hung beside blue prints of the dwelling in the office shack at the front of nearly every lot. The example set, we believe, is a very fine one and will not fail to exert an influence upon home-building throughout the country."

Vegetation Crowds the Builders

The country houses of Italy and Spain, with their tiled roofs and flat wall spaces, have inspired most of the new winter homes, and thus the landscape artists found themselves facing a demand for gardens more or less formal and for a treatment of patios that would make them worthy of the name. Great care in the design is back of the success achieved on many properties where the area seemed somewhat restricted. A leaf has been borrowed from the book of the Moors in cunningly dividing ground spaces and giving each division an intimate individuality that adds to the apparent extent of the whole.

The earliest of the season's visitors began at once to enjoy the new places because they have a finished and seasoned aspect that belies their age. Shrub and flower come quickly to their prime from plantings made while the walls are going up, and the palm trees whose exploding tops never cease to charm the visitor are now so successfully transplanted in spite of their mature age and 40 or 50 feet of height that they appear always to have grown in the places where they now stand. With the specially built trucks that are used and with trained assistants, it is a poor nurseryman who dislodges even the coconuts from the tallest coconut palm during the transplanting.

A study of the new gardens shows that they have been as carefully designed as a painting or a rug. They are based on order. Harmony, rhythm and balance produce the agreeable whole. They make the observer feel that variety in unity defines landscape gardening as accurately as it does art in general. Landscape men of wide reputation are responsible for the treatment of the approach, the service section and the living portion of the new homes.

At the show places on Miami Beach the enclosing member is almost invariably a mellow wall, over which climb flowering vines. The relation between house and grounds is constantly apparent, a motive in the one often being repeated in the other.

Trees and Shrubs of Great Variety

From open air nurseries and well-stocked tree farms come in abundance the growing things demanded in the landscape architect's plans. There is the formal royal palm so well suited to avenues and the cocoanut palm with its naturalistic lines that loves to caress a tiled roof and soften the rigid lines of the house. The cocos plumosa is also in favor for close relation to the house, while the straight, stiff-trunked cabbage palm and the Washingtonia are used in rustic settings in the larger areas.

The ficus family appears in many varieties, such as the banyan, the religioso, the altisimo, the aurea, and the Manchurian fig, all quite different as to foliage and therefore as to shadow and mass. The smooth, red-limbed gumbo limbo, the cocolobo or seagrape, the pigeon plum, the pithecolobium and the thespesia, which is most like the northern poplar in foliage, are in large demand and are transplanted in almost any size without difficulty or loss.

The cajput or corn tree and certain varieties of the eucalyptus are in favor. The casuarina or Australian pine is used for hedges or for general trimming use.

Among the shrubs most frequently employed are the draecena, the Spanish bayonet, the aralia, the bamboo, the oleander, the numerous crotons, the carissa, the cacti, the plumbago, the acalypha, the screw pine, the pandanus and the hibiscus in many varieties, with a preference shown for the salmon and the red.

Problems in Landscaping

The bougainvillea is grown in many forms and shadings, a favorite use being a contrast of the crimson flower with the purple. Often the bignonia or flame vine is alternated with the bougainvillea. The alamanda, solanum wendlandi and brilliant coral vine are artfully used. Roses alternate with poinsettias in popularity.

"The landscape artist has problems here that grow out of the diamond-white sunlight," said Norman Alexander Buckley, who is responsible for many of the new designs. "The light is so strong that it must be borne in mind all the time. A place kept in shadow becomes a blackish hole by contrast. It will attract attention in the wrong direction and there is almost no way of washing the shadow out. Our placing of trees is governed by the fact that we want shadows at certain times to maintain their bewitching play on the flat walls.

"Where the sunshine is so reliable we can break or mottle the surface almost as we will. Geometrical lines do not go well with the flowing lines of nature and therefore we seek to contrast delicate and rugged lines rather than attempt to reconcile or mix them. The success of the new gardens at Miami Beach seems to me to lie in the fact that each landscape has been treated as a piece, though made up of several component parts, with each component orderly within itself and in harmony with the entire landscape."

The patio, which has often been excluded from an otherwise true type of the Spanish house because of lack of room to do the feature justice, is beginning to come into its own. Almost for the first time the patios begin to remind the traveled visitor strongly of those of Seville.

Adopt the Sevillian Idea

The patio here as there become the heart of the house, with downstairs rooms and upstairs balconies opening onto it, with subtle enticements so arranged that it is a place in which to lounge and to dream. There is a tree or two, colorful vines hanging to the walls, splotches of color caught in carefully chosen flowers that grow in open spaces in the tiled pavement, and there is the artful use of water in the fountains.

Borrowed from the seasoned wisdom of Seville, the fountain, either in the center of the patio or caressing a wall, is given a low note that can be heard distinctly throughout the house in the stillness of the night. The fountain murmurs or splashes or tinkles. Not only is its music harmonious, but it carries a delicious sense of coolness and repose. Jasmine or some other shrub of pungently fragrant flower is chosen to give the patio its final dash of perfume.

The patios in the homes of Albert D. Lasker and John Hertz were built only a year ago, but they are today rarely delightful places with an atmosphere that seems ages old. The patios in the newer homes of Francis Law, Frank E. Gannett, Albert R. Erskine, George Harrison Phelps, Fred D. Breit and Mrs. B. S. McClure are among those exciting much interested comment.

The patios afford opportunity for the use of exquisite floor and wall tiles brought from Spain. Into the house creep the fancy tiles to give life and color to a wainscoting or to lend a fireplace a frame.

ILLINOIS FARM SALES BY GROUPS, $75,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Approximately $75,000,000 worth of Illinois farm products were marketed co-operatively through farmer-owned and controlled agencies or collective bargaining associations during 1929, according to the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Of the $80,000,000 worth of live stock sold through the four co-operative producer commission associations at Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Peoria, Illinois farmers furnished $40,000,000, the association states. Approximately half of the $78,000,000 worth of whole milk and table cream sold by Illinois dairymen was marketed through producer-owned and controlled dairies or bargaining associations.

NEW YORK-ARGENTINE AIR MAIL

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Weekly air mail and passenger service between Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro was inaugurated Jan. 8 by the New York, Rio & Buenos Aires Air Line when the giant 20-passenger seaplane Buenos Aires took off for Porto Alegre. The service will be extended to New York by mid-February.

GUELPH RELICS BRING $2,500,000 IN FOREIGN SALE

Europe and America to See 82-Piece Collection of the Middle Ages

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The famous collection of medieval art known as the Guelph Treasures, assembled by the Dukes of Brunswick during the middle ages and kept intact by their descendants until the present day, has just come partly into American ownership through its purchase by a syndicate of art interests, one of which is the Goldschmidt Galleries here.

In an interview Julius Goldschmidt said that this organization was represented in the transaction concluded several days ago in Germany, by its Frankfort representative, J. and S. Goldschmidt, and that the other purchasers were Z. M. Hackenbrock and Z Rosenbaum, of Frankfort.

The collection was purchased from the Duke of Brunswick Luneburg, son-in-law of Kaiser Wilhelm, for approximately $2,500,000. Arrangements have not yet been made for removal of the collection from Switzerland, where it was taken at the beginning of the World War. Mr. Goldschmidt said, but it will be shown in Europe first and then it may be brought intact to the United States for exhibition here.

There are in the collection 82 pieces, representing principally the Byzantine and Romanesque periods. The most important objects, however, were assembled during the twelfth century by one of the Brunswicks known as Henry the Lion, who, from his crusades to the Holy Land, brought back reliques, for which he had encasements made by foremost goldsmiths of the time.

One of the earliest date pieces, and, indeed, what was said to be one of the few dated pieces of its time, is a dome-shaped reliquary 18 inches high and 16 inches wide embedded with stones of great value and beauty. It bears the name of Elbertus of Cologne.

The collection, Mr. Goldschmidt said, has had an eventful history. It was once given to the church of St. Blasius, and then after the Reformation was taken back into the possession of the Brunswicks. In 1861, when the family reigned over Hanover, King George of Hanover built a special museum at Hanover where the collection reposed until the family lost power in 1866, and then it was put temporarily into the county museum in Hanover.

In 1869 the dethroned King had the collection removed to the Imperial Museum at Vienna, after which it was again taken back by the Brunswick family, who, at the beginning of the World War, intrusted it to to the keeping of a Swiss bank.

FRUIT MAN REACHES CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Frank Elliott, California fruit magnate, arrived at Santa Inez Jan. 9 to study agricultural conditions in Chile. He said that duty free exchange of Chilean and California fruits should be permitted in view of the diversity of seasons and the similarity of production and quality.

OFFICIAL BIAS GOVERNS NEWS, SAYS EDITOR

Institute of Statesmanship Discusses Suppression and Propaganda

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Suppression of news and unethical methods sometimes employed by propagandists were among the main topics for forum discussion at the Institute of Statesmanship, under the auspices of Rollins College, brought to a close here Jan. 11.

Charges that a representative of the Nation was barred from attending press conferences at the White House during the last Administration on the ground that weekly publications were not entitled to representation were made by Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation. Mr. Villard added that at this same conference a representative of another national weekly was present and that he believed the real reason for the ban was that the Nation was not enthusiastically in accord with the views of the Administration.

Victor Rosewater, former editor of the Omaha Bee, said that the great news agencies have rare opportunities for suppressing or stressing items of important news value, and that Washington correspondents of all papers get only those items given out by officials, who in turn are controlled more or less by pressure exerted from the White House.

John Martin of the League of Nations Association of New York, urged the greatest scrutiny of propaganda emanating from persons or groups having financial interests at stake and criticized the practice of propagandists in distorting or overemphasizing facts on only one side of an issue.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League, and a sponsor of the national child welfare movement, described propagandist methods used by opponents of child welfare legislation. She criticized the employment of personal vilification of leaders connected with any movement.

Condemnation of wet propaganda which distorts news of raids, arrests and battles with rumrunners, opposes search and seizure on the sentimental grounds that they are unconstitutional and in violation of a citizen's rights was also brought out.

Rail Merger Effect on Jobs Is Studied

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—Possible unemployment in the ranks of 1,600,000 transportation workers if proposed railway consolidation plans are carried out, was considered by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor Jan. 10.

William Green, president of the federation, said that labor will seek to protect the contractual relations between railroads and employees, which might be jeopardized in the possible merger of large railway systems. He added that if legislation is necessary to consolidation plans, organized labor will oppose any move that does not fully protect the worker. He indicated the possible removal of terminal points at various centers in the country was considered one of the biggest problems. The council, which is in international session here, also approved a report on organization work that has been accomplished in southern cities since the Toronto convention.

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1 Barrel Chair, Ivory Inlay	285.00	200.00
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2 Queen Anne Book Cases, 58x30	70.00	55.00
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INDIAN AFFAIRS REFORM MOVE IS UNDERWAY

Senatorial Subcommittee Finds Conditions Unsatisfactory on Reservations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Plans to unscramble an intricate tangle of legislation that has been woven about the subject of Indian reservations in the last 20 years are being prepared by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs.

Back of the plans is the driving force of C. J. Rhoads, the new Indian Commissioner, and Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, supported by the Hoover Administration. The proposals would carry into effect recommendations embodied in a series of letters from Mr. Rhoads to Lynn J. Frazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota, last month. Mr. Rhoads' proposals, fundamental and far-reaching, would virtually establish a new basis of approach to the problem of the American Indian.

Following the meeting of the Indian Affairs Committee, senators are engaged in studying Mr. Rhoads' proposals, with the prospect that a resolution will be brought in, establishing a joint committee with the House of Representatives, to employ legal talent and attack one of the most technical and involved enmeshments of conflicting and contradictory statutes before any branch of the executive.

Senator Frazier and Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, with other members of an investigating subcommittee, have about finished a sweeping first hand survey of conditions of Indian lands. Malnutrition and unsanitary conditions are prevalent on some of the isolated reservations, according to Senator Frazier.

Indian reservations in most cases are remotely situated so that outside employment is impossible and tribesmen are forced to live idly, Senator Wheeler said. Legislation must eventually cut the present legal tangles, supply additional appropriations, effect an Indian employment system and improve personnel, Senator Wheeler said.

In many cases the Federal Government has gone ahead with irrigation projects on reservations, and has charged the cost of the projects up against the Indians, Senator Frazier explained. By act of Congress in 1914 accumulated projects of this sort which had been going on free on the reservations for years were retroactively charged against the Indian tribes. This step was taken despite other acts which specifically stated that improvements would be supplied "free."

Litigation over Indian claims is another matter demanding remedial action, the Senator stated. Such claims at present rate of disposal will still be pending 100 years from now, Mr. Rhoads said in one of his statements.

GOLD RELEASED IN STOCK CRASH GOES BACK HOME

(Continued from Page 1)

to mount. Attempts to stem that growth were unavailing, wherefore the discount rate in New York was increased to 5 per cent in July, 1928. It was immediately followed by a reverse movement of gold. Speculative loans on stock collateral, commonly known as brokers' loans, began to demand a premium.

Opportunities to earn as high as 10 per cent on such loans proved a great inducement not alone to private individuals in the United States but to persons with funds abroad. A piling up of such loans very naturally drew gold back to America, wherefore up to October, 1929, the imports had accumulated some $275,000,000 of new gold stocks.

Where Gold Came From

Canada, England and Germany contributed most of the foreign funds and gold which facilitated the speculative movement in the American stock market. Six per cent rediscount rates failed to check the fever which lasted until the disastrous break in stock values last October.

The quick withdrawal of gold from the United States is taken as an evidence of what prompted its importation in the face of the apparent needs of the foreign central banks. Likewise, the importation of some $275,000,000 of gold stock at the time the market was booming indicates that the normal means of regulating the international movement of money and of gold fails to control a speculative movement as readily as the Federal Reserve Banks failed to check the growth of brokers' loans.

The export movement of gold at the present time, however, is but a corrective. According to most banking authorities, these exports will continue, if nothing unforeseen arises, until something nearer $300,000,000 has been re-exported. As a matter of fact, it is estimated that some $400,000,000 could be exported by the United States without in the least curtailing credit or injuring the opportunities of American business. Should it be possible to ship out that much of the bulging gold stocks of the country and keep it out, then there would be better chance for restraining another speculative movement in the United States.

One Problem at The Hague

The second Hague conference on the reparations problem is now in progress. It is recollected that England at the previous conference presented some rather strong demands resulting in a drastic change in the program as originally drawn up by the Young committee.

While that operated primarily in shifting a larger burden to Germany, it indicated in no small measure the straits in which England felt herself to be. The Bank of England had not been able to protect the gold reserve of the country, both France and the speculative market in the United States drawing stocks off.

Germany also, it will be recalled, had been borrowing heavily in the United States and these loans had enabled Germany to meet most of her reparations payments up to that time. With the advance in interest rates in America incident to the stock speculative movement, Germany was greatly handicapped in finding accommodations. The German financial markets were thereby in a ripe position to be drained of funds to facilitate the money demand growing out of the need to accommodate American stock brokers.

Difficult to Get Facts

The central banks of Germany and of France have a practice of carrying in their reserve gold stock on account of such funds they own abroad. Temporary loans made in New York therefore might not immediately show up in the current statements of these European banks.

Therefore it is difficult to estimate exactly the extent to which Germany and France were called upon to help finance the recent stock speculation in the United States. That these funds would be withdrawn just as soon as the demand, shown in high interest rates, subsided, is not at all surprising. And that the evidence of their withdrawal would be externalized in the export movement of gold is but to be expected.

These are matters of current interest which the present Hague Conference must take into consideration, and they are believed likely to have important bearing upon the resolution of that conference. There is good reason to expect that the so-called "flight of gold" from the United States today will contribute more to the successful outcome of the reparations muddle than probably any other single factor. It should simplify the problems incident to the setting up the international bank of reparations payments, and should hasten the final subscription to the reparations agreement by all the nations involved.

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Senate continued debate on tariff bill.

Interstate Commerce Committee continued hearings on Couzens communications bill.

Agriculture subcommitee resumed investigation of cotton exchanges.

House takes up War Department supply bill for amendment.

Rivers and Harbors Committee continued work of outlining new rivers and harbors bill.

John M. Robison, Republican, was sworn as Senator from Kentucky, succeeding Frederic M. Sackett, who resigned to become Ambassador to Germany.

Senator Pittman, Democrat, Nevada, urged embargo on importation of silver except for reduction, refining and export.

Representative Cramton, Republican, Michigan, said on the floor that the majority of members favored prohibition and would give the President the legislation he desired.

Foreign Affairs Committee considered bills for grading and classification of foreign service clerks.

TRAIN STOP DEVICE APPROVED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Approval of the automatic train stop device installed on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at a cost of $893,778 was given Jan. 10 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The device is of the continuous induction type code system.

Law Machinery Found Inadequate, Declares Wickersham Statement

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, involving codification of statutes; speeding of justice and court procedure.

"A considerable portion of the activities of the committee has been given to development of proposals for action on most urgent questions" the statement says. It is understood that this work was undertaken in the course of preparing its preliminary report on administrative changes, which has been submitted to Mr. Hoover, and which will be sent to Congress Monday. Better centralization of responsibility measures for relief of court congestion, and plans to end diversion of industrial alcohol are included in this part of the work, the commission states.

Beginning the Work

The statement follows:

The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, organized some seven months ago, has held during the present week its ninth regular meeting. The broad purpose of the commission being a searching examination of criminal law enforcement, including prohibition, the organization of its work naturally falls into the conduct of police, prosecution, courts and judicial procedure, the management of penal institutions and the causes of crime; the object of all which is to determine positive measures of reform which will secure more prompt and effective justice.

The commission some months ago divided its work among 11 principal committees, dealing respectively with the subjects of police, prosecution, courts, penal institutions, probation and parole, prohibition, cost of crime, causes of crime, juvenile delinquency, criminal justice and the foreign-born, abuses in enforcement, statistics.

A preliminary examination by the commission demonstrated unquestionably that the criminal law enforcement machinery of the country is entirely inadequate; that prohibition, automobile theft, white slave traffic, immigration and other criminal laws of the Federal Government have overtaxed the capacity and effectiveness of the national machinery for enforcement. The relations of the state agencies of law enforcement have also to be considered.

Policeman Studies Police

Under the direction of these various committees, exhaustive examinations of the situation have been initiated through wide correspondence, conferences by members of the commission, with scores of leading men and officials, and by the appointment of qualified research experts of whom some 14 have been engaged to date; by co-operation with crime commissions and similar agencies throughout the country, and several advisory committees have been set up for the pursuit of various phases of the problem.

The following summary of the work of the various subcommittees may be given:

Police. The first point of contact between the law and the offender is through the police, and no thorough study of conditions of law enforcement could be made which did not involve a very careful examination of the subject of police organization and administration.

The commission secured for the month of September last the services of August Vollmer, then chief of police of Berkeley, Calif., now a professor at the University of Chicago, and admittedly one of the leaders of the field of police organization and administration.

Mr. Vollmer completed and furnished the commission with a preliminary report early in October, but has been prevented by his duties at the University of Chicago from following it up with the larger work of application which the commission has desired him to complete. A further staff is being recruited.

The commission has made arrangements for the gathering of information in leading scientific police laboratories in foreign countries relating to the most modern developments in the methods for detecting crime.

Question of Prosecution

Prosecution—Immediately following the contact between the police and the offender comes the question of prosecution. Early in its work the commission secured the services of Alfred Bettman, who has had large experience in the preparation of the Cleveland crime survey of 1921, and also more recently with the Boston crime survey, to undertake a study and report on the methods of prosecution, the office of prosecutors and other enforcement personnel, and the general considerations incident to the prosecution of offenders. Mr. Bettman has been continuously engaged in this work with a staff of assistants, and his report is expected within a reasonably short time.

Courts—The question of courts has presented many difficult problems. Most important is the question of the general organization of the federal judiciary, the jurisdiction of the federal courts, and procedure therein.

At the request of the commission, Judge Francis G. Caffey of the United States District Court for the southern district of New York, and Benjamin A. Matthews of the New York bar undertook the study of the courts in that district.

In addition to these reports, a special study of the federal district courts was undertaken for the commission by Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr., United States district judge of Houston, Tex., for the purpose chiefly to determine the extent to which congestion exists in the federal courts, and the methods which might be adopted for relief.

The commission concluded from the preliminary studies that a far more thorough study of the whole matter should be undertaken, and that such an inquiry could be best carried on through the co-operative efforts of the law schools of the country.

This work has been assigned to a committee comprising Charles E. Clark, Esq., dean of the law school of Yale University; Hon. Owen J. Roberts, Prof. E. M. Morgan of the law school of Harvard University; Dr. O. K. McMurray, dean of the law school of the University of California, and President Hutchins of the University of Chicago.

Prisons, Probation, Parole

Penal Institutions, Probation and Parole—After a preliminary examination of a large amount of material bearing upon these subjects and conferences with officials and others engaged in these fields, the commission set up a committee under Dr. Hastings H. Hart of the Russell Sage Foundation, comprised of the following named persons to make an exhaustive inquiry into the subject:

Dr. Hastings H. Hart, E. R. Cass, Prison Association of New York; Charles L. Chute, National Probation Association; Edwin J. Cooley, chief probation officer, Court of General Sessions of New York; Lewis E. Lawes, warden, Sing Sing Prison; Calvin Derrick, state home for boys, Jamesburg, N. J.; William J. Ellis, commissioner of institutions and agencies of New Jersey; Dr. Ellen C. Potter, state home for girls, Trenton, N. J.; Dr. Walter N. Thayer, state superintendent of prisons of Maryland; Judge C. W. Hoffman, of the Juvenile Court, Cincinnati; Dr. Amos W. Butler of Indianapolis; Oscar Lee, warden of state prison, Waupun, Wis.; Sanford Bates, United States superintendent of prisons; Dr. Bernard Glueck, Sing Sing Prison; Dr. Louis N. Robinson of Swarthmore, Pa.; Hon. Joseph M. Proskauer, justice of Supreme Court of New York; Dr. Herman J. Adler, state criminologist of Illinois; Herbert C. Parsons, commissioner of probation for Massachusetts; O. H. Close, Preston School of Industry, Waterman, Cal.; Winthrop D. Lane of New York.

Work on Prohibition

Prohibition: The work of the committee on prohibition naturally divides itself into, first, the consideration of the violation of the present laws by importation and manufacture, and by diversion of industrial alcohol; second, the machinery for the administration of the law, involving the personnel of the enforcement agencies; their coordination and supervision; the cooperation of federal and state governments, and the co-ordination of administrative and prosecuting officials; and, thirdly, the judicial machinery of enforcement, involving necessary changes in judicial organization and improvement in criminal procedure; codification of the existing statutes, recommendation of additional legislation and provisions for the relief of existing congestion in federal courts.

A considerable portion of the activities of the committee has been given to development of proposals for action on most urgent questions. The question of the better centralization of responsibility and co-ordination of federal agencies has been given careful examination, together with measures for relief of congestion in the courts.

Aside from the co-operation of the various government agencies, the committee has had the benefit of the services of Mr. A. W. Woodcock, United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, who has been given leave by the Department of Justice for this purpose; Messrs. Albert E. Sawyer, E. E. Lyndburg and other members of staff.

Special attention is being given to the administration of the law with respect to the manufacture and sale of industrial alcohol.

Causes of Crime

Causes of crime: A preliminary report on the psychiatric aspects of crime has been prepared for the commission by Dr. Herman J. Adler, state criminologist of Illinois, and Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the department of industrial studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, has undertaken a study of the economic and industrial factors bearing on criminal conduct. A number of conferences also have been held with outstanding psychiatrists and psychologists, and much matter assembled for use upon this important topic.

Juvenile delinquency: A preliminary report has been prepared by Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the children's bureau, Department of Labor, and Miss Lenroot, her assistant. The commission also has the services of Miss Miriam Van Waters, referee of the juvenile court of Los Angeles, Calif., and president of the national conference of social workers, to make an exhaustive inquiry, the expenses of which are borne from other sources than the commission's funds.

Criminal justice and the foreign born: Dean Abbott of the University of Chicago has undertaken a study of this subject and is pursuing investigations in California, Texas, New Orleans, Chicago and New York, having at present working under her Professor Handman of the University of Texas, Professor Horak of Tiffan, O., Mr. Jackson Chance of Los Angeles, Professor Taylor of Berkeley, Calif., Professor Steiner of Tulane University, New Orleans, Paul Warnshuis and others of Chicago, and C. W. King of New York.

Cost of Crime

Cost of crime: One of the important factors in emphasizing the need of reform is the cost of crime to the people of the United States; the expense of maintaining police and detection agencies, courts, prisons, and all the personnel and paraphernalia of law enforcement; as well as the indirect cost shown by the expense of extralegal protection against crime.

This inquiry is in charge of Mr. Goldthwaite H. Dorr, assisted by Sidney P. Simpson, both of the city of New York.

Abuses in enforcement: The study of this has been undertaken by Walter H. Pollak of the New York bar, and Prof. Zechariah Chafee of the Harvard Law School.

The facts which are being collected in this branch of the inquiry include those relating to the use of the third degree, intimidation and other improper actions by some police prosecutors and judicial officers as well as of the administrative and enforcing officials.

Arrange for Statistics

Statistics: Early in its work the commission was troubled with the fact that the statistics with respect to crime and criminal conditions were so inadequate as to require study and recommendation of administrative or legislative action. The services of Prof. Sam Bass Warner of Harvard University were secured to investigate this problem with a view to the formulation of recommendations for proper production and collection of statistics upon crime and criminal enforcement.

In addition to the fundamental necessity, the commission is collecting current statistics with a view to the assistance of survey divisions of the commission in their conclusions.

Inasmuch as the members of the commission are serving without compensation, and as 11 out of the 14 experts in charge of different investigations are also serving without compensation and are assisted by many others some of whom are likewise giving their services in the national interest, the expenditure of the commission up to the present time has amounted to about $70,000.

Fair Play for Law Inquiry Demanded by La Follette

WASHINGTON (AP)—Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, a member of the Republican independents aligned against the Administration group in the Senate, contributed to the prohibition discussion a demand that the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement have a free hand and be permitted to make its study without outside interference.

His views were contained in an editorial made public by him Jan. 10 which will appear in the Progressive, a magazine.

"The violent outcry over the enforcement of prohibition and the torrent of criticism and abuse of the President's commission on law enforcement," he wrote, "are not conducive to the careful, patient, scientific research which the country has a right to expect and demand of that tribunal.

"That a deliberate effort is being made to hamstring the commission and discredit its work is the only fair conclusion to be drawn from the untimely, bitter attacks now being made upon it in advance of its report. Reason and justice demand that while it is conducting its far-reaching investigation, the commission should be accorded the respect and consideration, and granted the time which an intelligent study of the important problem delegated to it calls for.

"That contempt for law and its violations, are widespread and constantly increasing, no thoughtful observer seriously disputes. It is the commission's responsibility to uncover the facts, to trace, if it can, the crime wave to its source. Prohibition, of course, is a part of the problem, but only a part. To what extent, if any, it has encouraged lawlessness and destroyed respect for the law is for the commission to form its judgment upon the ascertained facts.

"Besides individual lawlessness the commission must direct its attention to government lawlessness. One of the most serious phases of the crime wave is the use of violent and illegal methods by the government officers who are themselves charged with the enforcement of the law. . . .

"It may be conceded that the great majority of law officers of the federal, state, and local governments are law-abiding, yet it must be admitted that there are altogether too many cases of oppression and abuse of power on the part of those intrusted with the administration of the law.

"If the campaign to discredit the commission is successful, the solution of the crime problem will be indefinitely postponed, and the great body of fair-minded citizens, who have no preconceived theories to uphold, but who are concerned as to the future, will despair of ever getting an impartial, judicial answer to one of the most serious questions with which we have ever been confronted.

"When the commission has made a thorough-going investigation and report without being influenced by coercion or premature condemnation its conclusions will naturally be subject to discussion and constructive criticism."

Air Coast-to-Coast Fare Less Than Train

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A cut in air passenger rates to 5 cents a mile on Transcontinental Air Transport-Maddux air lines for the trip between New York and Los Angeles, or any intermediate part of the route, has just been announced by C. M. Keyes, president of the organization.

The reduction, which will take effect on Jan. 14, will make the fare for the cross-country trip by air-rail lower than that on extra-fare trains, with Pullman, Mr. Keyes said.

The new coast-to-coast rate will be $159.92—a reduction of $107.51 from the rate now in force. Between intermediate stops the new rate shows a tariff of $9.05 for the 181 miles between Columbus, Ohio and Indianapolis, as compared with the old tariff of $23; and of $35.30 between Albuquerque, N. M., and Los Angeles, a 305-mile hop, against the former rate of $110.

Colonel Lindbergh, it was said, recommended a drastic cut in rates to meet what he termed a general demand that air transportation be placed on a basis where the public may take advantage of its benefits.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN FIRMS ARE UNITED

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A new company has been formed in Germany, combining the Creed Company of Croydon, Eng., and the International Telephone & Telegraph system, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns. This will be known as the Creed Telegrafen Apparate Gmbh., and the object is to manufacture and exploit for sale the Creed Printing Telegraph apparatus in Germany.

The Creed machine is used extensively in conjunction with telegraphy. Messages are received both by wire and wireless in the form of perforations on strips of paper which the Creed apparatus automatically transforms into letters.

UTILITIES FIND NEW PROBLEMS IN FINANCING

Development of Holding Company Said to Have Done Much to Ease Strain

NEW YORK—"If every housewife, store and factory started tomorrow to use all the electrical energy they could advantageously employ, not only would it be impossible to meet their demands but there would not be enough available new capital in the country for the construction necessary," said H. C. Hopson, vice-president and treasurer of the Associated Gas & Electric Company, addressing the New York University Finance Forum.

"Approximately nine-tenths of the total capital invested is in fixed assets. Where an industrial or commercial company may turn over its entire capital four or five times in the course of a year, an electric light and power company may turn over its capital perhaps only once in five years. Because of this, and because of the rapid growth of the industry, financing expansion out of earnings has been impossible.

"In obtaining the necessary funds, various financial policies are followed for which well-known companies can be pointed to as examples. Some utility groups finance entirely through security issues by local operating companies, with the parent company generally avoiding the incurring of debt.

"The American Telephone & Telegraph Company typifies another method. In this instance the credit of the central financing company has been built up to the point where the common shares are looked upon by investors the world over as meeting the most rigid investment standards. The operating companies themselves, under this plan, are kept generally free from debt, with the advantage that in time of need funds can be secured through mortgage issues on the assets of such operating units.

"A good deal of undeserved criticism has been leveled at holding companies. The holding company is not perfect and not all holding companies are managed with the maximum of wisdom and fairness. Nevertheless, it is very doubtful whether without the holding company form of organization the light and power industry would have risen to its present condition and would be able to render to the community the great service which it now successfully supplies."

Lengthy Litigation Won by Rockefeller

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A branch of the New York Central Railroad, through the Rockefeller estate at Pocantico Hills, will be closed as the result of a 25-year effort to have the tracks removed. Litigation and other expenses are said to have cost the Rockefellers $5,000,000.

The railroad has recently made a contract for the re-locating of this branch to run to the west of the present line, skirting the estate. An agreement between the company and the Rockefellers provides that the latter shall provide a three-mile right of way while the railroad shall pay the cost of building the line.

Ambassador to Cuba Hires Expert Aides

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A practice initiated by Dwight W. Morrow, of employing experts to assist him in his work as Ambassador to Mexico, is being followed by Daniel Guggenheim Jr., Ambassador to Cuba, in coping with the many complex problems confronting him.

Mr. Guggenheim has obtained the services of two outstanding authorities to assist him; Grosvenor M. Jones, chief of the finance division in the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Department of Commerce, and Philip C. Jessup, an assistant to the solicitor of the State Department. Both men have been granted leaves of absence to work with Mr. Guggenheim in solving pressing Cuban-American problems, among them being a number of large claims by United States citizens, the cane sugar industry in which several hundred millions of dollars of American money is invested, and the protection of other American interests, the sum total of which is $1,500,000,000.

Mr. Guggenheim will pay his two private aides out of his own pocket, as the Government makes no provision for such aides. Mr. Morrow at one time had three experts working for him on his personal pay roll which is authoritatively reported to have been as high as $4000 a year. Among those who did work for Mr. Morrow was J. Reuben Clark Jr., former Undersecretary of State.

Public Playground Movement Growing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The extent of the movement to establish adequate playground and public recreation areas in growing communities is indicated in a summary and chart just issued by the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

In a foreword to the summary, W. Burke Harmon, president of the Harmon Foundation, characterized adequate recreation space as "an economic necessity in every community," and declared that the modern subdivider "has learned that it is wise to set aside land for playgrounds in his communities the same way that he allots certain areas for streets."

The summary cited the significant fact that while 278 subdivisions in 34 states, as listed in the chart, have made provision for public recreation spaces, there are, in addition, 147 subdivisions known to have recreation spaces which were not included because of lack of sufficient data.

"An average of 7 per cent of the total area has been set off for recreation purposes," the association said, "in subdivisions comprising 109,327.85 acres. At least 71 developments have reserved 10 per cent or more for play. New York State and North Carolina with 34 and 32 subdivisions, respectively, lead the nation. Among cities, Greensboro, N. C., takes first place with 18 subdivisions, and Kenosha, Wis., is second with 15."

DIPLOMATS HONORED BY JAPAN SOCIETY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador to the United states, has just been elected honorary president of the Japan Society and Charles McVeagh, formerly United States Ambassador to Japan, honorary vice-president, at the regular annual meeting held at the society's headquarters.

Alexander Tison, attorney, was re-elected president; Jerome D. Greene, vice-president; Eugene C. Worden, secretary; James A. Farrell, Thomas W. Lamont and Charles E. Mitchell, honorary vice-presidents, and George W. Davidson, president of the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, a director.

PANAMA COMPLAINS OF COSTA RICAN ACTS

PANAMA (AP)—The Government of Panama has sent a note to the Government of Costa Rica calling attention to complaints of propaganda activities by minor Costa Rican officials along the border, and stating that such activities if continued might affect the cordial relations between the two countries.

The note was addressed by the Foreign Minister, F. H. Arosemena, to the Costa Rican Foreign Office, through the Panaman Minister at San Jose, and mentions propaganda work among the Panaman peasantry, inducing them to change their nationality.

MORE INTEREST IN EDUCATION SYSTEM URGED

Parents' Group Leader Also Pleads for High Home Standard

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An appeal for more widespread interest in public education and the standard of the American home was voiced by Robert E. Simon, chairman of the governing board of the United Parents' Associations of Greater New York Schools, in a radio address here.

Mr. Simon asserted that the New York public schools "are engaged in the biggest mass education program ever undertaken by any community in the history of education."

"The cost of free education to the citizens of New York City, including interest and building program," he continued, "is, in round figures, about $200,000,000 a year."

Even persons without families are directly affected by the quality of the public schools, he declared, since the labor turnover, in many instances, depends upon the preparation which young girls and boys, graduating from the public schools, have received before they enter business.

"One of the reasons why public education is more of everybody's business than ever before," he said, "is that more and more responsibilities which formerly were assumed by the home are being transferred to the school. There was a time when all that was required of the teacher was to teach the three R's.

"Music, languages, cooking sewing, millinery, typewriting, bricklaying, printing, automobile repairing, gardening, and even farming, are but a very few of the things which are now taught in our schools. New York City conducts the largest secondary farm school in the whole State of New York."

Emphasizing the importance of proper home conditions, he said, "Let us make it our personal business to popularize the idea of a happy home—a home where the child is not looked upon as unwelcome, but as a blessing and a joy and the rearing of whom is a sacred privilege. A nation is no better than its worst homes. There rests, therefore, upon each and every one of us, whether we will it or not, the responsibility of raising the standard of our homes."

FIXED CALENDAR TO BE URGED IN BOLIVIA

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Preliminary work has been completed for the formation of a national committee to study the international fixed calendar.

Moses B. Cotsworth, director of the organization for calendar reform, is to start at once for La Paz, Bolivia, where he will attempt to interest authorities in the 13-month year. From La Paz Cotsworth will visit Lima, Peru.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY DR. JOHN M. TUTT, C. S. B.

Dr. John M. Tutt, C.S.B., of Kansas City, Mo., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled, "Christian Science: The Knowledge of True Selfhood," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by George Shaw Cook, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Christian Science teaches us that God is infinite, divine Mind, and that man's true selfhood is at one with eternal Mind. It shows us that a sense of existence apart from God,—a material, finite, mortal sense of existence,—is temporal and unreal.

On page 68 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, reminds us that "We ought to weary of the fleeting and false and to cherish nothing which hinders our highest selfhood."

It is of this real, spiritual selfhood that we shall hear from the one who is to address us tonight.

I feel that I am privileged to present to you our lecturer, Dr. John M. Tutt, of Kansas City, Missouri, who is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

A certain eminent exponent of material psychology, an authority in the science of the so-called human mind, has declared recently that all the world's shortcomings, its follies, wants and woes, indeed, all that is wrong in the world, may properly be stated in terms of egotism; that regardless of generally accepted beliefs as to the determining influence of heredity, environment and sex, the originating cause of all abnormality, inefficiency, misery and crime, is to be found in the human sense of self. He further avers that the world will never lose its selfishness, imperfection, its sin, discord, disease and death until someone shall find outside the human mind a higher, truer concept of I, and shall thus bring to humanity a cure for its egotism. Such a pronouncement is the voice of one crying in the wilderness of materialism proclaiming the way of salvation for all those sunk in the morass of material self-thinking, self-seeking, self-worship, the unhappy cult of the human mind and body. Also it amounts to a frank confession that exhaustive research in the so-called mind of the brain reveals the fact that true selfhood is not to be found in brain lobes, in the alleged "human form divine," nor in the human intellect.

True Psychology

More than 60 years ago, Mary Baker Eddy, a deeply religious thinker, herself a scholar and student of great attainment, through the paths of reason and spiritual revelation arrived at the perception of the untrue nature of material selfhood. But unlike the materialist, she did not stop there. She pondered the significance of the saying of Christ Jesus: "If any man will come after me" (find the real man) "let him deny himself" (material selfhood) "take up the cross" (accept the responsibility of such repudiation) "and follow me" (himself also prove the way from the false, material sense of self to true, spiritual identity as the son of God). In following Jesus' direction, Mrs. Eddy discovered the way out of the false into the true sense of being. She named her discovery Christian Science. This Science of Christ, or knowledge of true being, she set forth in her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" which she first published in 1875. In this volume which, with the Bible, is the sole authority for Christian Science, she shows that "the Mind which was also in Christ Jesus," and which St. Paul admonishes you and me to have in us, cannot be the alleged mind of the brain of which modern material psychology treats, and of which it predicates the human intellect and all material knowledge, including sin and disease; but that the Mind in Christ Jesus, because of his spirituality, wisdom and goodness, must have been the universal intelligence, the source of all true knowledge, of all right ideas, in short, the divine essence or Spirit called God.

Selfhood in God

The knowledge of true selfhood then, is not to be arrived at through dwelling upon or analyzing material personality, but by reversing and rejecting the material sense of I and gaining through Christian Science an understanding of the spiritual identity of both man and his Maker. Spiritually to understand God, the divine Principle, or one great Cause from which all effect proceeds, is to know the man He made, as the Bible avers, in His own image, is to understand your own true selfhood. Some critics have falsely claimed that Mrs. Eddy denied the personality of God, but contrariwise, she affirmed God to be the infinite Person. She has consistently spoken of Deity as Father. Indeed, she has appropriately defined the completeness and wholeness of the creator as both Father and Mother, and has said that the name Father-Mother indicates the tender relationship of the creator to His offspring. To be sure, Mrs. Eddy shows how it would be impossible for an infinite being to be corporeal form. Finite, limited divinity is a paradox. Infinite physique is an impossibility. The person of Deity is therefore not an object however large, but is the divine essence or Cause; and that infinite Cause producing intelligent acts must be the divine Mind. Moreover the infinite Mind must manifest itself as thought and that divine reflection, or thought is, to quote St. Paul "The express image of His (God's) person." This spiritual idea, or son of God, is inseparable from the Mind that thinks it, and so divine Principle, including Cause and effect, Mind and idea, Father and son, God and man, is the infinite and only Being, the great Spirit, the "I am that I am," the one Ego.

Unity and Distinctness

Christian Science teaches no doctrine of pantheism, no oriental philosophy of absorption in Deity. The oneness of God and man is also their distinctness, the unity and yet the distinctness of cause and effect, of Mind and idea. In Science and Health (p. 477) Mrs. Eddy asks, "What are body and Soul?" and immediately answers, "Identity is the reflection of Spirit, the reflection in multifarious forms of the living Principle, Love." It is, furthermore, evident that man, being the offspring of the infinite Mind, or consciousness, must derive whatever he is or does, not from himself, the effect, but from God, the Cause. Hence individual consciousness, or spiritual man, specifically expresses the infinite consciousness, and so man derives his individuality or true spiritual selfhood.

Enter the Lie of Satan

The Book of Job declares: "Now there was a day when the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord, and Satan came also among them." Although the sons of God, the right ideas are ever present in true consciousness, there is, to human sense, present also the upside-down statement, or wrong concept. In human reasoning every statement of truth can be inverted and made negative. But such reversion does not make the negative true; rather it fixes it as a lie.

Is there a personal devil? Yes, there is, in belief, a personal devil, and his satanic majesty is none other than personal sense, or a sense of selfhood apart from God, a claim of consciousness separate from the one divine Mind. Such a state of being is impossible, for all being is in God, Mind, and its idea; hence, personal sense, or a sense of being independent of God, is an error of false belief, and not a fact. There are no errors of fact. All that appears to be a material personality is actually an illusion, and because of its unlikeness to Spirit, God, it is a delusion having the elements of evil. All that is illusive is also delusive, a deception, and therefore mesmeric, harmful in character and effects. Hence comes the one evil, or evil one, called devil.

But, remember, Satan comes as your personal sense; your recognition of it, in some guise or other, either in thought or on the body, is required before evil can become to you existent. Just as all truth is in the divine Mind, the universal intelligence, so all error is in a false mentality and exists in belief before you claim it as your own conception; but its seeming reality can have existence to you only as your own thought. All the water in the seven seas could never sink a ship unless it got inside the vessel. Be not afraid of error, my friend. Keep your consciousness intact, stopping all leaks, and you will safely ride the seas of evil, whether calm or stormy. Stopping a leak is primary. Satan comes to you only as self's own thought, for only so could you be induced to say of evil: "I fear it; I feel it; I have it; I am it." Evil must deceive you into a sense of recognition or possession to obtain your credence. It appeals only to the bad element in human consciousness. And this false personal sense of material selfhood is all the devil there is.

Job, under Satan's attack, conceived himself to be impoverished, diseased, forsaken. He never got rid of these errors of belief till he repudiated his own alleged creative ability and possessive capacity and acknowledged God to be the only Mind and consciousness. When he ceased to worship at the shrine of his own intellect, he reversed the errors of personal sense, even as Jesus reversed them when he said: "Get thee behind me, Satan" (Matt. 16: 23). Then Job awoke to realize that all he formerly had was still his, and even more because of the unfoldment of the recognition of infinite substance and well-being, of which he was, in reality, the reflection. Mortals, even as Job, are as poor as they believe themselves to be and no more so. Mortals are as sick in belief as they think themselves to be and no more so; as unsuccessful, and no more so. Of a false sense of selfhood Solomon averred: "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he" (Prov. 23: 7). But of the real man it must be said: As he is in the divine Mind, so is he. Man is always as God thinketh him to be.

Dual Personality

Evil is not a person, but it claims to be a person and to act through and as persons. That is why Mrs. Eddy called its alleged activity animal magnetism. We need to be alert to this claim of error and to its falsity. Take away its claim of material consciousness and evil is readily seen for its nothingness.

False consciousness hides behind the mask of the personal pronoun, e. g. "I am afraid;" "I am offended;" "my back hurts;" "my stomach aches." We must tear off this mask, this deceived and deceiving sense of ourselves and of others, even as Jesus did. Mortal mind's claim of "I am" is the basic lie. Claiming to be Ego, it is error's supreme counterfeit of good, of God Himself. The only "I" Jesus claimed was his spiritual identity in God. "I am not alone," he told the Pharisees, "but I and the Father that sent me" (John 8: 16). To the personal sense of Ego, he said: "Get thee behind me, Satan" (Matt. 16: 23). Mrs. Eddy admonishes us to silence personal sense. She writes: "Silencing self, alias rising above corporeal personality, is what reforms the sinner and destroys sin. In the ratio that the testimony of material personal sense ceases, sin diminishes, until the false claim called sin is finally lost for lack of witness" (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 67). Agree to disagree with the testimony "I am sick," "I am hurt," "I am offended," "I am discouraged," "I am defeated." Declare and hold to it in word and in thought, that you are well and know it, and that the belief that it is otherwise than well with you is a lie of personal sense falsely claiming to be you, the child of God. Jesus said: "The prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me" (John 14: 30). Declare with Jesus that nothing in you responds to evil's argument or corresponds to it. Divest evil of any supposed personality or mind, and don't allow it to be in your consciousness as personal sense. Unless evil succeeds in convincing you, it does not touch you. In the Scriptural narrative of the temptation in the Garden of Eden, the personal sense of desire, cupidity, restriction, resentment and rebellion convinced Eve that she was mistreated and unjustly deprived, and she partook of the forbidden fruit, acting under the influence of what claimed to be her own thought, but which was not actually her thought at all. Personal sense found no response in Jesus' mentality and he rejected its argument. Remember evil does not come to you from your own thought, but if it reaches you, it must do so through or as your own thought. It requires the adoption of evil as your own for you to possess a false sense. Only Satan recognizes and claims evil. Jesus said of the devil, "When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it" (John 8: 44). As for you, my friend, since evil has only the power and effect you give it in belief, let evil disappear for lack of witness in your mentality.

The Personal Saviour

Both good and evil are more than any individual illustration of them. Good is a larger reality and evil is a larger unreality. Nevertheless, one's concept of evil is all the evil he is responsible for, all the error that to him appears. The universe and man is collective as well as individual, but a mortal's misconcept of himself and of the world is peculiarly his own misconcept. Hence the need of personal salvation. One suffers only as one sins in false belief, and one is to be saved from the false belief, and so from sin and suffering. Salvation is thus a very personal matter. Isaiah cried, "Ye shall be gathered one by one, O ye children of Israel" (Isaiah 27: 12). Every prodigal must return to the Father for the final glory of God. "Many are called." How many? All. "But few are chosen." Why? Not ready. Salvation is individual. Is there then a personal Saviour? Yes, Jesus Christ who illustrated in his own being and life the nature of salvation. He worked out his own salvation, both for himself and for others. We, each in his own peculiar path, must work out the "passage from sense to Soul" (Science and Health, p. 566). "And so," declared Paul, "all Israel shall be saved" (Rom. 11: 26). Christ, Truth, saves mortals from the errors of personal sense. Saving expression of God, the son of God in his healing and saving activity, Jesus was the individual who fulfilled the office of Christ as related to mortal man,—that Christ "which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error" (Science and Health, p. 583).

Luke traces Jesus' supposed genealogy from Joseph to Adam, but the real Jesus was neither a son of Adam nor the son of Joseph. He was the son of a virgin. To human sense Jesus was a mortal, a man of flesh, but Jesus' real being, his identity, even as yours and mine, is not in perishable mortal mind and matter; it is in God, in Spirit. Mrs. Eddy writes: "Because of mortals' material and sinful belief, the spiritual Jesus was imperceptible to them" (Science and Health, p. 314). God's true selfhood was expressed in the real Jesus. His life of unselfish activity, doing good, healing the sick, saving the sinning and comforting the sorrowing, proves him to be the Christ. There is a distinction to be made between Jesus and the Christ for Jesus is the man and Christ is the title of his divine office. And this man who so lived the Christ, spiritual Truth, was the Saviour for all mankind; for you, for me, and for all who will let the Saviour in! Great is the company of those that publish the word, but that mighty army of the ransomed is made up of individuals, each working his own way. Every individual must work out of his own false concepts, and that process is salvation of self, personal salvation through Christ, Truth. Can we make too much of Jesus? No! Too much honor and glory, reverence and love could not be accorded him who was the supreme benefactor and friend of mankind. Ashamed of Jesus? God forbid! And God forbid that we should ever attempt the impossibility of separating him from Christ, the ideal man of God's creating, or of leaving him, the Saviour, out of God's plan of salvation.

The Approach to God

What is the defense against the adversary? How are we to reject personal sense and remand Satan to justice, to perpetual silence? The only efficacious weapon is prayer. Knowing that personal sense comes in human consciousness and lies both "in wait to deceive" and also "as a roaring lion, walketh about," Jesus said: "Watch ye and pray, lest ye enter into temptation" (Mark 14: 38). To ask God to open blind eyes is a right prayer, an effective dispeller of the mesmeric mask which would obscure and confuse the vision of the eternal, ever present facts. The facts of being are always favorable to man. Prayer, by dispelling the false presentments, enables one to see the facts.

Is there a personal approach to God? Man is near and dear to his Father-Mother God in a very spiritually personal way. What could be nearer than hands and feet? Mind alone. One can never be separated from one's thoughts. So divine Mind can never be separate from Mind's ideas. God is to man all that Father-Mother could be to the offspring of creative Love. We should daily commune with God, cultivating the consciousness of His presence, power, and wisdom. We should ask daily, hourly, constantly, "Father-Mother, what next?" Mrs. Eddy has caught the spirit of answered prayer in these words: "Those who know no will but His take His hand, and from the night He leads to light" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 347).

The acme of prayer is the consciousness of one's individual existence as God's own likeness and image, for that consciousness identifies being, and excludes all unlikeness of good, all sense of being apart from God, from good,—excludes all evil, sin, discord, disease and death. This approach to God is not through the material senses, but contrariwise, through the spiritual sense of being. And this true sense of "I" is attained by reversing and rejecting the false testimony of personal sense. Since everything that is wrong in the world is a wrong concept or false belief, the place to get rid of the world's woes is within one's own thought. The cure for the world's troubles, including one's own personal sense of trouble, is to change one's own wrong thinking. There is no other way, since all error is error of belief, and at the last, of individual belief or personal sense. As Mrs. Eddy has put it: "Reason, rightly directed, serves to correct the errors of corporeal sense" (Science and Health p. 494), but what we most need is the conscious approach to God, the realization of the exclusive presence and power of Christ, spiritual Truth. The presence of spiritual consciousness means no presence to personal sense. Lifting thought above corporeality into the realization of man's true being is the only way to leave off false personality and find true spiritual identity in which is health, holiness and harmony. In that spiritual consciousness is found the answer to prayer. Remember true prayer is never in words alone. It may be with words, but prayer is in thought and deed only. Thinking of God and man is the antidote for the self-thinking of personal sense.

The Ministry of Healing

The Master, who taught his disciples to pray, also enjoined upon them to preach the gospel of salvation and to heal the sick. That he extended the ministry of healing to include all Christians is evident from his words: "These signs shall follow them that believe; . . . they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover" (Mark 16: 17, 18). That injunction finds notable fulfillment in the lives of Christian Scientists today. The question arises: Is there such a thing as personal healing? No and yes. No, because the healing and saving power is in Christ, impersonal Truth alone. Yes, because the individual can, indeed must be healed and saved by the application of Truth to the lies of personal sense.

Healing the sick in Christian Science does not consist in projecting thoughts from one individual to another; it is not person over person, but Truth over error. It may be said truly that God, who made all, never made a sick man, nor made a man sick, and therefore, there is no sick person to treat. Personal sense attacks the body by saying first to mortal man: "You are sick," thus inducing mortal man to agree: "I am sick." Christian Science befriends mortal man and body by unmasking personal sense. It says to the sense of sickness, "You are not in or on the man, but you are a lying sense." The disease seems to be in or on the body; indeed, all disease is constituted in an attack on the body, but the material body, whether normal or abnormal, is but the externalized concept or object of human thought. The body is, therefore, as mental as if it were stated in terms of thought only. Hence, when dealing with mortal body we are really dealing with a phase of material mind. That fact brings the whole problem of disease onto the plane of mortal mind, where it belongs, and makes all disease and other abnormalities amenable to right thought.

Does man believe error about himself or others? No. The claim that he does is a lie of personal sense. We command the situation, whatever the problem, if we recognize that all evil is error of belief, not of fact, and we properly reduce all problems finally to terms of individual belief. The problems are largely errors of general belief which comprise the bulk of the evil with which we have to deal, but even the errors of general belief require of the individual the sense of possession or recognition before they can become to him a seeming reality. All the claims of evil are self-constituted lies, masking as personal sense and thus setting up a claim of authenticity in human consciousness. But God, divine Mind, the author of all things, does not allow these claims, not one of them; hence their unreality. The beliefs that we are the victims of sin or failure; the creatures of circumstance, environment, heredity; the possessors of disease; or that disease possesses us, are all lies which go down before Christian Science. If we release error it cannot cling to us.

Nothing occurs without law. The healing of sin, sickness, disease, etc., requires the breaking, in human consciousness, of some so-called law of mortal belief. Now since these alleged laws are primarily mental, they are to be broken by Truth, or the law of God, divine Mind. It is obvious that the individual needs only to utilize the truth by applying it to the error, to become conscious of the supremacy of Truth and unconscious of the error. Thus mortal man's erroneous beliefs are corrected by Truth entering human consciousness. "The entrance of thy words giveth light; it giveth understanding unto the simple" (Ps. 119: 130). Whatever the alleged cause of any disease or sin, the evil and its effects will disappear in the light of realization of the truth.

Motive Makes Medicine

Deep in the so-called human mind is the belief in the curative power of matter; that fundamental human opinion makes material medicine. How the individual arrives at that opinion is a detail. He may inaugurate it himself (each so-called curative agent must have had a beginning as such in somebody's thought), or he may accept it, consciously or unconsciously, at the hands of others, or of general mortal belief. Anything is a medicine to you that you so conceive.

Material medicine, then, is the belief that matter is remedial. Motive makes medicine. Practically all the forms of matter have been used as curative agents, hence one's motive alone determines whether or not one is employing matter as medicine. In this, as in all other phases of human life, the pure in heart alone see God. To refrain from using material remedies is to turn away from them both materially and mentally to spiritual Truth, Christ. Sometimes an individual wonders why he is not healed, when all the time that he has studied Christian Science, and has perhaps had Christian Science treatment, his thought has remained unchanged in its belief in material medicines and in the healing power of matter. To take exercise as such is a material remedy. Exercise as a normal activity of the body is scientific. To diet or restrict one's food is either a material remedy or not, according to one's purpose. It is scientific to be temperate in all things. Should one diet, exercise, observe sanitary and hygienic laws? No, but one should live normally and be clean physically and morally. It is wholesome to be normal, but it is not scientific to predicate health upon physicality and material laws. As St. Paul put it, let everything be done as "to the glory of God" (I Cor. 10: 31), not as to the glorification, or as to the fear of mortal mind and body. Jesus wasted no time or thought over material laws of hygiene, diet, exercise, physiology, climate, or medication. Can you imagine Jesus weighing himself? Can you imagine him estimating the calories in the corn he plucked and ate as he walked through the fields? And yet his life showed him to be a sanative and hygienic expert in that he was clean and sound in mind, in body, and in morals. He lived moderately in all things, did this Way-shower. Christ Jesus was the Way—our example in all aspects of human life.

Disease a Personal Liability

Disease is not an entity, nor is it a question of germs, but it is a question always of personal liability. Thus the tubercle bacillus is held to be ubiquitous, and we are told that countless numbers of them are breathed hourly by everyone, yet the disease they are supposed to produce appears only in individuals that present a liability. What constitutes that liability? A state of mind or mental consent; and that is true even when it seems to be attributable to lowered resistance of body, for mortal mind and body, remember, are one. Hence the liability to disease is a personal state. Notwithstanding all of which, the patient is not a person, neither a sick man, nor a man believing himself to be sick, but is, in fact, a false belief. In disease, mortal man and body are the victims of personal sense. Man is no more subject to disease than God is. It is personal sense, not man, that declares, "I am sick." In the illumination of spiritual sense, Isaiah proclaimed, "The inhabitant shall not say, I am sick" (Isa. 33: 24). Personal sense should not be allowed to say anything, but should be remanded to perpetual silence.

The Presence and Permanence of True Selfhood

In Science and Health we find these words: "God is the Life, or intelligence, which forms and preserves the individuality and identity of animals as well as of men" (page 550). That man never loses his individuality and identity, his existence and presence, Jesus proved when he showed himself to others after the crucifixion to be the same Jesus they thought had been killed and that they knew to have been buried and sealed in the tomb. Everything hoped for on the other side of the grave Jesus held out and proved as a present possibility. He said plainly: "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent" (John 17: 3). In other words, Christ, the healing and saving activity of God, reaches to man always, and touches humanity here and now. Life is knowledge; consciousness of Mind and its ideas. All one could ever know is ideas. What possible effect could mortal man's dying have upon ideas, or upon one's consciousness of them? They are alone the permanent facts untouched by time or other limitations and they alone comprise true existence, true individuality, true presence, yes, that kingdom within called heaven.

Personal Liberty and Self-Control

At this time when bill-boards, newspapers and magazines are rampant in urging the gratification of the senses, with alluring assurances of satisfaction, and in response men and women are going many a mile of self-indulgence, it is important for him who runs and reads to reject all such suggestions. The senses do not satisfy. Instead, they stultify and stupefy. To the deceptive senses the paraphrase is applicable: "Trust them not, they are fooling thee."

"Bring forth your strong reasons," cried Isaiah (41: 21). Unenlightened by divine Truth, a mortal is governed by his false concepts. He will fear or love these idols. He will go all the way for them because false gods are jealous gods and must forsooth be placated, for terrible is their visitation of iniquity upon their hapless worshipers; Enslavement to false appetites; fear of disease; beliefs of sin and its penalties; bowing down to the body; liability to lack, loss, sorrow. Is there no emancipation from "strong reasons?" What about personal liberty?

Christian Science reveals the fact that every man is himself alone, a law unto himself, reflecting the infinite Principle, God. Each man is governed and controlled, guided, influenced, and directed by God—by the supreme wisdom of the divine Mind. Intelligence is his, and he knows what to do, and how and when to do it. He is never dominated or controlled or influenced by other persons, circumstances or things. Personal liberty, then, is self-control or man's obedience to divine law. Man is free to do God's will and that freedom is liberty enough. Oh friend! Know thyself and be thyself! Dispossessed or unpossessed of self-knowledge, you will believe yourself liable to evil, and will see yourself in an evil aspect. Remember you can acquire error and its effects only through a personal sense of its possession. It must become your own error and be transplanted into terms of the first personal pronoun. In error only the "I's" have it.

Has man the freedom to sin, to be sick, to see error in others, or in things, to abuse the corporeality, whether his own or another's? No! Man's personal liberty is comprised in being himself, in his individuality and identity. The understanding of his real selfhood, his spiritual individuality, gives man power and wisdom. This knowledge is life eternal or consciousness of true being.

Bear in mind that a mortal sees his thoughts only, false concepts of right ideas. These concepts originate in mortal mind but they must be one's own concepts if one sees them. We see our own thoughts of ourselves and of others. So others see their own thoughts of us. We must see to it that we do not adopt other people's wrong concepts of us and conform our lives and ourselves to them. This allowing others to make for us our thoughts, and even to shape our lives, and this thing of impinging our thought upon the consciousness of others, is a form of thought transference. It is thought adoption whereby we come to call other people's concepts our own. We must raise our concepts of ourselves and of others to a higher plane, wherein the man of God's conceiving, or God's knowledge of Himself begins to appear. We should always think well of the man God made and strive to conform our lives to that higher concept. If others see us in an aspect of limitation, unlovelliness, imperfection, unintelligence, inefficiency, failure, are we to agree to all that and so consider ourselves to be? Blessed is the man that overcomes his own false concepts of himself and of others, and many times blessed is he that refuses to adopt other people's erroneous concepts of himself, but who sees himself and all others as God sees all His offspring. In the words of Mrs. Eddy, "Thou shalt recognize thyself as God's spiritual child only" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 18). Always be assured that mortal mind's estimate of you, or prediction of your future, can never be true absolutely. My friend, be a law to yourself; be yourself, reflecting the only law, God's good will. Man is not a receiver of evil suggestions, he is not an absorber of evil. He is a reflector of good.

"Then shall two be in the field; the one shall be taken, and the other left" (Matt. 24: 40). So spoke Jesus. Salvation is so individual, so very personal, that it is impossible for one to wait on another. Two or more may progress together in the liberty of the children of God, lending loving co-operation, proving that in scientific union there is strength; but each must work out his own salvation. One is never alone on the pass, for God is with him always. To be alone with God is to lose all sense of worldly dependence on persons and things. Cultivate assiduously and preserve your sense of individuality as God's expression. Thus only can you stand in the evil hour when personal sense of loss would rob you of loved ones. Never merge your selfhood with another's personality. God made man individual and distinct.

The Talents God Bestows

God never made a weak man subject to the machinations of personal sense. Should one possess or develop a strong personality? Yes, if the individual subordinates personal sense to the real sense of Christ and God. Indeed, in proportion to his self-surrender to divine will and wisdom, will he reflect the strength of individuality which identifies him as the child of God, and which endues him with Christ, the power for good. Not mere knowledge of medicine makes a useful and successful physician, but knowledge plus individuality. So it is with every department of human life. The lawyer, merchant, salesman, clerk, all must manifest individuality to be notably successful. Shall we not employ and develop the talents God bestows? The scientific Christian will heal the sick and save the sinning, and comfort those that mourn, just as he is himself strong in individual reflection of divine Love. Keep in mind always that man is the expression of God. This God, who is Mind, Principle, Love, Truth, expresses such qualities as intelligence, strength, love, truth, in individual man. One cannot have too strong a personality, but one must unceasingly pray truly the Master's prayer, "I can of mine own self do nothing" (John 5: 30). We should strive to make ourselves winsome and winning, not colorless nor forbidding. Men and women of strong personalities, whether they be compelling or persuasive, must through self-surrender possess the Christ to render themselves harmless to others and to themselves, and helpful to all. A strong personality, imbued with Christ, under divine control and direction, is capable of great good to the human race. Such an individual was Mary Baker Eddy.

Humanitarian, Revelator, and Leader

Mrs. Eddy's individuality was expressed humanly in a strong personality; in contrast to her slight physicality, her presence, though gentle and loving, was commanding and impressive,—a perpetual challenge to evil, a compassionate assurance to all those harassed by personal sense. A gentleman whose business relationship with Mrs. Eddy in the publishing of her books frequently brought him in conference with her in her home, Pleasant View, at Concord, N. H., has written of her: "The characteristic about Mrs. Eddy that impressed me the first time I met her was her motherliness. She gave everyone the impression of deepest interest and concern in what he said, and was sympathetic in everything that touched on his personal affairs. To many," he goes on to say, "her name suggests a great religious movement, but when I think of her I seem to see acres of green grass, a placid little lake, a silver strip of river, and a boundary line of hills, and within the unpretentious house a slight, unassuming woman,—very real, very human, very appealing, supremely content in the self-knowledge that no matter what others might think, she was delivering her message to the world!"

While Christian Scientists love Mrs. Eddy for her humanness, nevertheless they understand that her mission was divine. They believe Mrs. Eddy to be the final Revelator of Truth to mankind. Mrs. Eddy revealed the allness of divine Mind and its ideas. Could there be revealed more than all? And they revere her as the Leader of the mighty movement she established. That work God gave her to do, and her spiritual mindedness, the purity of her life, its selfless devotion to humanity, all made her worthy to be His faithful witness. She furnished sublime proof of her God-bestowed mission when she wrote to her students: "Follow your Leader only so far as she follows Christ" (Message for 1901, p. 34).

Aspiration and Attainment

God gives everyone his peculiar work to do, and happy is that man who has found his work and is about the Father's business. We can trust and need never fear that individual whose highest ambition and endeavor are to be the reflection of Truth and Love; who seeks always to make divine Principle first in his own life; who refers all others to the Father-Mother, God; who expresses supreme confidence that "power belongeth unto God" (Psalm 62: 11); and who asks and is satisfied with divine guidance alone. We can only be benefited by contact with such characters. As Mrs. Eddy has well said: "He who gains the God-crowned summit of Christian Science never abuses the corporeal personality, but uplifts it. He thinks of everyone in his real quality, and sees each mortal in an impersonal depict" (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 76). To such an one who has the vision of his true selfhood and is valiantly striving to be the man God made, and who in selflessness and tender compassion is opening the way for others, there will come the voice of divine Love, uttering itself to consciousness: "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased" (Matt. 3: 17).

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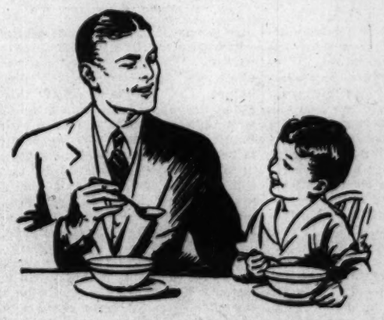

And he will recognize this with the first delicious spoonful. No namby-pamby dish is this, but something rich and flavorous and satisfying. Something to start him off right and keep him going till lunch time. Try it when you particularly want to please him.

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

Recent High Prices—and Why?

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

NINE months ago the estate of a famed Philadelphia collector was settled by the auctioning of the finest pieces of American Colonial furniture that had ever been offered in that manner. The prices reached at this Reifsnyder sale were so amazingly high that they were excitedly talked of by collectors and dealers from New York's Park Avenue to the remotest back country crossroads.

Bids went to such heights that many long-time dealers—even a few in New York City—soberly shook their heads. Some of those who dealt in the choicest of similar merchandise refused to accept the results as of real significance. These conservative persons believed that this affair was a mere flash in the pan, that it meant little or nothing except as a display of the violent competition of two or three bidders to whom a few thousand dollars was as nothing.

"And Why!" Answered in Part

A great many dealers, particularly those with fewer years, thought very differently. They recognized, as the motive of the buyers at the Reifsynder sale, a willingness to pay almost unlimited prices for furniture, silverware, and other things which carried one or both of two distinctions. These are, first, extraordinary refinement and beauty of design; second, documented and unquestioned association with some furniture maker or with a noted person of the eighteenth century.

Now, in the same New York Galleries, has just been held another sale of early American furniture. As in the previous case it was a mixed lot, the mass rating as good to fine. A conspicuous lesser portion was of much higher quality, leading American cabinetmakers' names appearing on numerous pieces and famous owners' early possession marking many others.

Nothing was quite as extraordinary in its way as the Reifsnyder Philadelphia chair which had sold for $32,000. Still there were numerous things of nearly as high a rating as the best that were offered at the previous sale.

Documented History Rates High

It was this class which boosted the Flayderman sale averages to $840, compared with the $720 of the Reifsnyder affair. Whenever a chair, table or desk that was labeled or documented was put up, spirited bidding quickly carried prices to breathtaking levels. If this had happened on but two or three items, it might have been interpreted as based on individual whims, its significance as relating to sustained value being little or none. It was not two or three, but many, items that became objects of this dramatic competition—the bids darting so fast and from so many quarters that once the auctioneer couldn't possibly trace them. He appealed for bidders' calmness, assuring them that all would have a fair chance to be heard.

Things that were merely the better sort of early American furniture brought good prices, but nothing surprising. Many card tables of mahogany and satinwood sold between $200 and $300—just ordinary amounts. Several bureaus brought between $150 and $250—figures at which many of us may think of buying. Outstanding ones went much higher, the block front and the better serpentine type reaching $3000 to $4000, some between $500 and $1000.

In the cases just mentioned the element of historical associations or documented record does not come in, but the second element of appraisal does—the excellence of design. This last embraces, of course, proportions first and then the choice of details and their refinement of execution.

Dealers Awake; Prepare for a Flood

In speaking with several dealers since the sale they seem chiefly impressed with the demonstrated importance of documented history of a piece of furniture as of great weight in the opinion of buyers. In the past they have looked on the history-seeking customer as just a bit sentimental, to be tolerated but not catered to, as more of an annoyance than an asset. Be assured that from now on you will have plenty of history and documentary evidence and affidavits offered to you as a buyer.

One dealer not long ago sold a fine old desk, which once belonged to an early Massachusetts Bay settler, and was over 200 years old. Bought from a lineal descendant, there was no question about its record, but the dealer did not take the trouble to get the descendant's statement in writing. It sounded interesting enough and when he sold the piece to the collector the facts were mentioned but the history was not urged as a reason for a higher price.

That dealer attended the Flayderman sale and it is certain that hereafter he won't miss a chance to get affidavits of the previous ownership with his purchases. It is proven beyond the possibility of a doubt that history or sentiment or patriotic pride—call it what you will—has been established as a factor of prime importance in setting prices in this field of collecting.

Sketches and Prices

It should not be misleading if we show sketches of only the higher priced items, since this sort seems to be of greatest interest to most people. As has been said here, the bulk of similar things sold for much less—at such prices as one might meet in the average good shop.

But there will be something more than diversion in learning about these topnotch things, if we can find out some of the reasons why they get into that class. The few that have been chosen are among the most conspicuous pieces of furniture in the Flayderman collection. Its silver, glass, china and pewter also deserve notice that space limitations preclude.

1. Queen Anne walnut highboy, $5100

All the extended flat surfaces are veneered with branch walnut, richly grained; deeply carved gilded shells are recessed; the broken-arch pediment has pleasant curves; the legs are well proportioned in length and diameters; the brasses are old; the condition is unfinished, with fine patina; these are some of the reasons why this highboy brought four to five times as much as others sold from the same collection.

2. Heppelwhite inlaid mahogany tambour secretary with maker's label of John Seymour & Son, $30,000.

Like the table by John Goddard, this secretary would be a most desirable piece solely because of its design. It is simple in general outline, notable in the fine taste of the inlay on the legs, on the edges of the top and of the writing shelf and particularly in the delicate festoons set into the slender sections of the tambour. These are the first features to hold one's attention. One is further impressed by the draw pulls of brass, which frame small plaques of Battersea enamel on which are painted figures representing the four seasons.

3. Heppelwhite inlaid mahogany tambour front sideboard by John Seymour, $3000.

Although this piece does not bear the maker's label, details of its design and of its interior finish lead to its attribution to the craftsman named. The rectangular body form is unusual, as is the choice of tambours in place of the customary deep drawers and hinged doors. The centered scrolled pendant of the skirt and the scrolled brackets are significant details.

It is one of the unaccountable inconsistencies of such sales that this piece, which critics readily assign to Seymour, should bring only one-tenth as much as the secretary which carried his label.

4. Four matching Sheraton card tables with the labels of John Townsend, maker, $11,200.

That means that these went to $2800 each, about ten times the price for others that were equally good-looking but which lacked their makers' labels. The imays are only moderately good, as such tables go, although it is rare that drawers are found, as there are in all these. And any feature of rarity, with nothing better to be said for it, adds to the collector's valuation.

5. Brewster armchair, $4000.

Dating in the same period as the chest here numbered 9, this armchair has come down from the very earliest period of American history. Two hundred and fifty years is a long time, yet this piece, with all its use, is still nearly perfect in each detail and without restoration. The presence of finials on the front posts as well as on the back ones, is a matter of much importance in a chair of this type, since they are often partly or wholly missing.

6. The inauguration chair of John Hancock, $5600.

A finely turned and carved maple armchair, originally having caned back and seat, which brought about eight times as much as it would have without its historical association. With turned balusters where the upholstery now is and a somewhat simpler top-rail or crest, the type is not rare. Much distinction is given to this example because of the carved scroll and foliage surmounting a back which was originally caned.

7. Chippendale carved mahogany side chair attributed to James Gillingham, $4500.

The work of a Philadelphia cabinetmaker, judging by the construction and the ornament. In that city was made the finest mahogany furniture produced in the American colonies. Without this prestige, it might not have reached anything approaching the final bid.

Its slightly flaring back is topped by a typical Chippendale crest rail, and the easily interlacing scrolls of the splat are delicately carved. The upper portions of the cabriole legs are particularly good.

8. Carved mahogany claw-and-ball foot tea-table, $29,000

This is one of those pieces which has the double merit of being cabinet work of exceptionally fine design, also, definitely attached by documentary evidence to a master craftsman, John Goddard of Newport, R. I.

The best of the design is found in the upper portion which is surrounded by a raised molding that gives a trayilke form to the top. The molding contours are carried downward through the frame in unusual and strikingly effective manner.

9. Paneled oak one drawer Connecticut chest, $3700.

This is another piece which sold wholly on its character—a fine example of extremely early American chest in oak. Who were its early possessors is not known, the initials R. L. at either side of the key plate being of unknown significance. The depth of the paneling, the split baluster ornaments in two sizes, the perfect flattened ball feet, all helped to send up the price. Date, about 1680.

10. Mahogany Pembroke table with the label of John Townsend, the maker, $8000.

This would be just a nice Pembroke table with uncommonly good crossed stretchers, if it lacked the faded and poorly printed bit of paper that was pasted inside the drawer 135 years ago and has "1794" written on it.

It is of the greatest simplicity in its main lines, but this severity is softened slightly by the little brackets against the legs at either end and emphatically by the fretted stretchers, carved in a rope pattern that runs along their lower edge. The legs are fluted, a treatment that adds further touch of elegance.

11. Mahogany urn stand in Chippendale style by John Townsend, $8800.

The maker of this stand is confidently stated because it carries details that are identical with those found on the Pembroke table which has Townsend's label. Only 30 inches high, it is of charming lines, the pedestal having spiral and fluted carving. The fretwork that forms the little gallery is of precisely the same pattern as that seen in the stretchers of the Pembroke table. It is quite likely that the two were made to be used together.

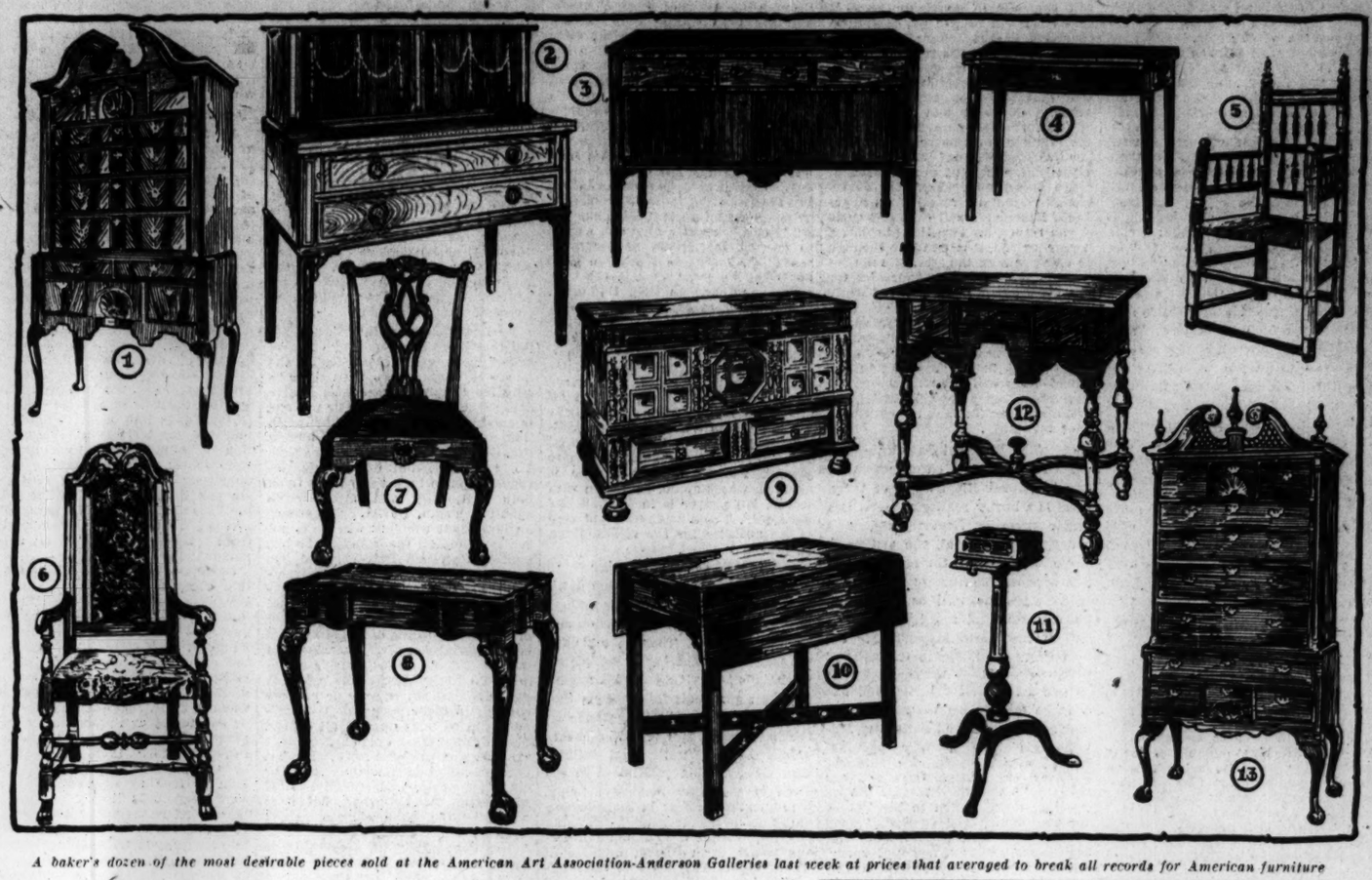
12. William and Mary curly maple lowboy or dressing table, $6300.

No historical association or record of previous ownership was a contributing factor in the price brought by this lowboy. It was wholly due to the close conformity of its design to the recognized standards of the late 1700s in England. More than that, the condition is original and the wood curly maple.

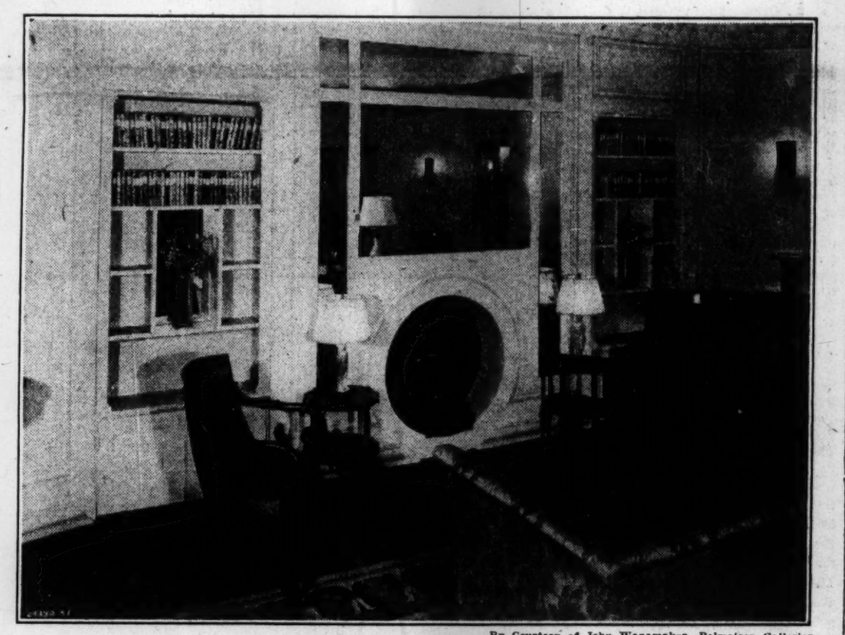
With all these qualities the original handles are missing, as are the pendants which once ornamented the front skirt.

13. Cherry Highboy with claw-and-ball feet, ca. 1780. $12,000.

Attributed to the cabinetmaker Aaron Chapin, and first owned by Gov. Caleb Strong of Massachusetts. The surmounting pediment is beautiful, and the legs and the quarter-column corners of rare occurrence in cherry cabinetwork.



A baker's dozen of the most desirable pieces sold at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries last week at prices that averaged to break all records for American furniture



By Courtesy of John Wanamaker, Belmaison Galleries

The interior pictured above shows that period furniture may be successfully used in a setting of modernist character which is not extreme

The interest centers about the fireplace and its mirror panels. These are of simplest rectangular outline, without noticeable framing

The walls are done in tones of gray, in which painted panels are effectively outlined. Furniture in the Empire style finds harmony in this setting

A coal grate is often an unlovely thing, but here it is a shapely urn resting on a base that served as an ash pan, with draft control

Successful Balanced Arrangements

THE achievement of a homey atmosphere in a room does not come from color alone. It is true that wall paper offers the easiest solution for a colorful and individual background. If, on entering a living room, one feels a certain satisfaction and that every object is properly placed and that nothing is superfluous, it is because the objects have been arranged by the occupant with a sense of comfort and balance.

Orderliness is one of the main features of interior decoration. It is a combination of balance and proportion. A room having these qualities gives one the impression that the occupant has a cool, calm point of view. Such a room is never cluttered up with too many meaningless pictures on its walls or too many scattered pieces of poorly selected furniture strewn about the room.

A second desirable feature is the placement of the furniture in such an arrangement as will make a harmonious picture. Harmony does not mean monotony; there should be enough surprises to make each room interesting. Most of us seem not to be endowed with the sense of balance and proportion which it has required years of study for artists to develop. This is why our homes, especially our living rooms, are likely to become rather poorly-arranged affairs, even though the furnishing may be beautiful and well chosen.

The fireplace grouping of furniture is one of the important features which give the living room a correct balance. Common sense tells us to place the most comfortable pieces before the fireplace. The things about the mantel are among the first that attract one's attention. Most mantels have some wall decoration, either a picture, a piece of tapestry, or a mirror. Care should be taken that these be of the right size, neither too large nor too small, and that the edge of the picture frame or tapestry does not meet the edge of the mantel.

A tall object, as a 12-inch clock, in the middle, with two six-inch candlesticks on the ends, makes a bad balance. A better feature would be the use of electric sconces about a foot above the shelf instead of candlesticks. The object in the center should not be higher than the end pieces. Better still, remove the clock to another part of the room. Do not spoil a beautiful picture above the mantel by placing a clock in front of it.

Another feature in the fireplace grouping is the davenport, which, if placed at right angles with the fireplace and with two armchairs which equal the davenport in value of size, or with one armchair and a large reading table (not a small gateleg) will give the group a correct balance.

If the room is fairly large and there are other chairs and a few tables backed up against the walls at regular intervals, these must be broken up into groups so that they will not appear formal. Notice a room after people have left it and you will find valuable suggestions for grouping furniture. Chairs should be so placed as to make good conversational groups.

One of the problems of furniture grouping is the ever-present piano, perhaps not often used. Because of its bulk and clumsiness, occupying an important space in the living room, it may be the first thing one sees on entering the room. If the piano is placed to one side of the center of the long wall, a grouping which produces a feeling of similar heaviness must be placed on the other side of the wall center. A floor lamp, to give height, a desk, chair, and picture to give width and weight similar to the piano grouping could be suggested. An occasional table to fill in the bare space of wall in not sufficient, as it creates a lack of balance.

Since this is the day of the small house or apartment, many will ask how one can balance when one's whole domain can be seen at a single glance. It is true that the small room must be handled with restraint; but even a small living room, if given an artificial sense of spaciousness, can look as well as a large room. Four factors must be observed in creating an illusion of spaciousness. These are color, pattern, proportion, and balance.

A New Finish for Old Walls

OCCASIONALLY one finds in an old house walls which are covered with a paper that at one time was very handsome, but which years have made dingy and shabby. Frequently the occupant of the house does not feel inclined to go to the expense of having the walls "done over," and because of the very high, old-fashioned ceilings of such rooms, amateur paper hanging is not thought practical.

One such house was made surprisingly lovely at very little cost, so satisfactory, in fact, that though the tenancy of the house had at first been planned to be temporary, a longer term was decided upon.

First of all, a quantity of wall-paper paste was prepared, and every loose end or seam of the paper was carefully pasted into place. Then, when it had thoroughly dried, all the paper was carefully cleaned with the kind of material that crumbles off as it removes the dirt.

The next step was to shellac all the walls. Of course the white shellac was used, not the orange, which gives the garish effect to certain unbeautiful floors!

When the walls were completed, they looked exquisitely "antique." In spite of the fact the pattern of the paper was an elaborate affair, composed of enormous bouquets and life-sized pheasants, it made an excellent background for the numerous pictures which the new occupant of the old house wished to hang in her home.

The full-length French windows of these spacious old rooms were curtained with full-shirred lengths of pongee colored cheesecloth. It was a new variety which looks far more like voile or theatrical gauze than it does like the humble fabric usually associated with the fashioning of dust cloths. This attractive new material cost but 10 cents a yard, launders beautifully, and does not "string," the way the ordinary cheesecloth does.

The one wall which proved to be quite impossible to redeem, as far as the beauty of the original paper was concerned, was in a most prominent place—beside the broad stairs which led up out of the living room. While the house was standing vacant, the frost and the dampness had wrought havoc with this particular wall. To match the paper was out of the question.

With happy resourcefulness the new occupant decided definitely where the largest pieces of her furniture were to stand. Then she removed sections of the old paper from the walls behind these pieces, and repasted them over the worst of the spots on the stairway wall.

The irregular, stained strip, which told where countless hands had rubbed against the wall paper, was covered with a frieze effect of unframed prints—steel engravings and unsigned etchings, bought in a dusty old shop for only 5 cents apiece.

Upstairs a quaint, old-fashioned, sprigged paper was treated in the same manner as had been the rose-and-pheasant paper. With pink cheesecloth curtains at the windows, this room was as pretty as a proverbial picture, especially since the windows of the room framed those loveliest of all pictures — tree branches nodding against a background of blue sky and fleecy clouds.

Until one has tried shellacking wall paper, it is difficult to believe how completely the effect is changed. The finished walls possess the same charm as the parchment-and-print accessories which are so much in demand nowadays. Indeed, it was with the thought of the attractive waste baskets and lamp shades which she had seen that the occupant of the old house embarked upon the venture of "antiquing" the already old walls.

American Silver Sold

A handsome American silver tankard, designed by Samuel Casey, of Rhode Island, about the year 1745, has just been sold at Sotheby's, after lively competition for £410, or about $2050. A similar tankard, it is said, was acquired by the Victoria and Albert Museum not very long ago for the equivalent of only about $250. The prices of these handsome and decorative pieces are soaring steadily.

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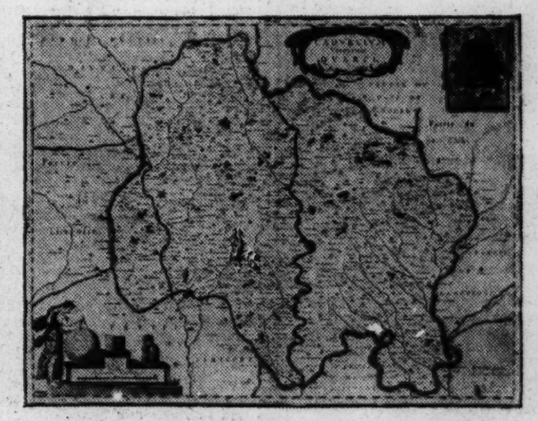
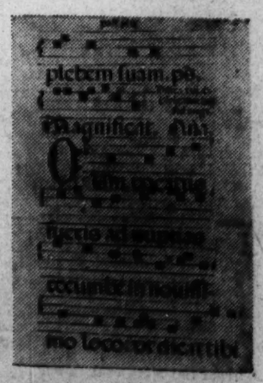


Fascinating gems of old cartography

EVEN a modern map is fascinating with its clear-cut delicacy, but old maps have an indescribable richness of appeal. With their wealth of detail, their naive allegorical figures, their lords and ladies and beasts and cherubs and coats-of-arms, they have the jewel-like color and quality of old illuminated manuscripts . . . All lovers of the rare will respond to their spell, and, browsing among the fascinating piles of the Au Quatrieme collection, experience that joy with which Anatole France sought similar treasures in the *bouquins* of the Seine. . . .

Old Parchment Missals

these, too, with their quaint square notes, their red and black so effective yet apparently so artless in its arrangement, are wonderfully decorative and fascinating things.



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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Choosing Effective Details

By AIMEE LOIZEAUX EVANS

IT IS true that small decorative objects can greatly enhance the charm of an interior when rightly chosen. But it takes considerable observation to find out why that enlivening quality may act in entirely the opposite direction when in the wrong surroundings.

Successful arrangement of ornaments is somewhat of a gift. One woman, given a hat shape and a feather, emerges looking very chic, with the feather placed in seemingly, the one exactly right spot. On another, the creation of a French milliner looks like something from a bargain basement. So can one woman achieve wonders with a yellow vase and two black candlesticks from the 10-cent store, while the home of a second has that air of something lacking even when adorned with the most costly art objects.

The type of interior must always be the first consideration in choosing and placing of smaller articles. One would not put a pair of huge, ornamented Sevres vases in the living-room of a tiny apartment. Nor would a pair of old brass bed warmers be suitable to a Louis Quinze salon.

Avoiding "Sets" and "Fads"

The size of the room, its color scheme, height of wall and window, must be reckoned with as well as the article of furniture on which the smaller objects are to rest. "Sets," even when well matched and genuine antiques, are seldom happy together. Who doesn't rejoice that the much ornamented marble timepiece with its two attendant "vawses" have been laid to rest.

It is best also to avoid as much as possible "the mode" in bric-a-brac. It seems unfortunate that fads come and go, in this field just as they do in dress, automobiles and antiques. The good idea of placing a fine old model of a frigate on a chaste Colonial mantelpiece, a few years ago, resulted in wild and wonderful ships of every model and material, from wood to tin and parchment, flooding the department stores and decking the chimneys of everything from Pacific coast bungalow to a fortieth-story apartment in Manhattan.

When in doubt, take the simplest thing, and do not scorn the humbler articles. While one would naturally seek a silver vase in which to display orchids, in nine houses out of ten, an old Provençal yellow beanpot full of zinnias appears to be more at ease.

Too Much Pastry

Furthermore, bric-a-brac should be as far as possible useful, or at least look useful. In general, the interiors of even the better homes in France have far too many things in them to suit the American taste. They themselves call it "trop de patisserie" (too much pastry). To them, the slightly cluttered appearance is condoned by sentiment, also by the quality of the bibelots themselves. These small objects often have an exquisite air of fitness because they have lived with the furniture of the period and been handed down from son to son.

Homes done in the modern style, the object of which is to restrain and to simplify, offer a much wider scope for effective bric-a-brac. The many smooth top surfaces given by the built-in features of the modernly decorated home, call for large simple ornaments.

The choice of modern glass and lacquer in Paris is immense. Usually one sees but one lovely bowl or vase in dull gold or silver against a plain background. A polished ebony buffet with bands of deep ivory bears a huge dull blue pottery plate, perhaps three feet across heaped with exotic fruits in lacquer-red, jade and ivory faience, as its sole ornament.

Lamps Are Important

Lamps are of immense value in giving just the right finishing touch to a room. There are hundreds of them to choose from. A lamp can give just the right note of blue or orange or cream, but choose it carefully that it may give the correct effect by night as well as day. The simpler the shade the better, if, when illuminated, it gives a warm glow. One very effective lamp was made from an ordinary yellowish stone pickle jar with a many-sided shade of creamy transparent pigskin.

Trays can play a beautiful part in the brightening of any interior. One of old silver, with a prized silver teapot and an old blue sugar bowl gleaming on a mahogany table, gives an indescribably homey touch to a Colonial or cottage dining room or living room. A bright lacquer tray with a few brilliant cups and saucers sometimes lends the softening touch needed by a rather severe modern room.

Old Metal, Lustrous and Vital

Pieces of old brass and copper are invaluable in most any type of home. And gone are the days of dull, "arty" finish. Nowadays Americans polish such metal, as the Dutch and the French have always done. Aside from its artistic value it gives such a well-cared-for look to a home.

Let an old brass preserving kettle replace that ugly woodbox or coal scuttle. The old copper "arrosoir," or water sprinkler, filled with bittersweet or goldenrod, may brighten that blank angle at the turn of the stairs. One French country house boasts an old carved balance scales. The lady of the house keeps it on the front of the open-faced dresser with the pendant brass weighing receptacles, about a foot in diameter, heaped with red, green and yellow peppers.

Collections of various types can and should have a great decorative value in the home. One small lamp collection of large and small Venetian oil lamps with several French "veilleuses," is stunning when ranged along the mantel of a brick fireplace.

Old measures of pewter, from the litre down to the two-inch high "double centilitre," parade across the top of an old chestnut cupboard. Luster pitchers are lovely on a shelf of their own against a full blue wall panel.

Making the Most of a Little

If the pewter "collection" is a platter and two candlesticks with perhaps a good flagon, don't shut it up in a glass-fronted cupboard. Make a little composition of your own on the mantelpiece. For instance, lean the platter in the middle against the wall. If the wall color is not good, put a piece of brocade or tapestry behind. Range the flagon in front, a little to the side and balance the whole with a candlestick at either end. Study the outline of the group against the wall. If you need another touch of color let it come in the candles and behold, your little "collection" is also a definite decoration.

And one does not have to have expensive antiques either. Chinese bowls and boxes in lacquer red and black and gold are legion. Trays come in every shade of lacquered wood. A blue platter with flat glass candlesticks and little blue ginger jars are other details. Modern pewter, both copies of old pieces and in modern shapes, is all about. Pottery bowls and jugs are to be found in every known color.

A little study as to color and grouping and above all as to outline against the background will work wonders with the humblest means.

Veiling an Unlovely View

WITH the congestion of town life and the encroachment of tenants upon areas not originally intended for domestic dwellings, there arises the frequent problem of how to cope most efficiently with some unacceptable view, glimpsed from the windows. It is usually the back windows that are the worst offenders, giving upon some scene of chimneys, backyards, factory buildings, or the like.

It has been a view of a chilling expanse of white tiled wall, punctuated by rather mean little windows in the rear of a row of shops, that gave the inspiration for the window scheme here illustrated.

This treatment, consisting of a couple of sheets of white tissue paper, pasted to the glass and afterward painted in water colors and stains, is doubly interesting, to my mind. Not alone does it represent an original and effective device, but also because it is the work of an amateur.

Once a commonplace sash through which one looked on unsightly alleyways. Paper, paint, varnish and a few colors made this transformation

Its author was the late journalist of "Truth," Sidney Paternoster, who had had no training in draftsmanship. It is instructive to observe how, realizing this, he was careful to keep within his consequent limitations, making good proportion and simplicity of design the promnient factors in his scheme. This, his first and only essay in this direction, should constitute an encouragement for the timid to similar efforts.

Has Served for Ten Years

The leaded window being the prototype of window decorations, the design has been worked out with the idea of simulated leading as its basis, these dark outlines constituting a feature of great character in it.

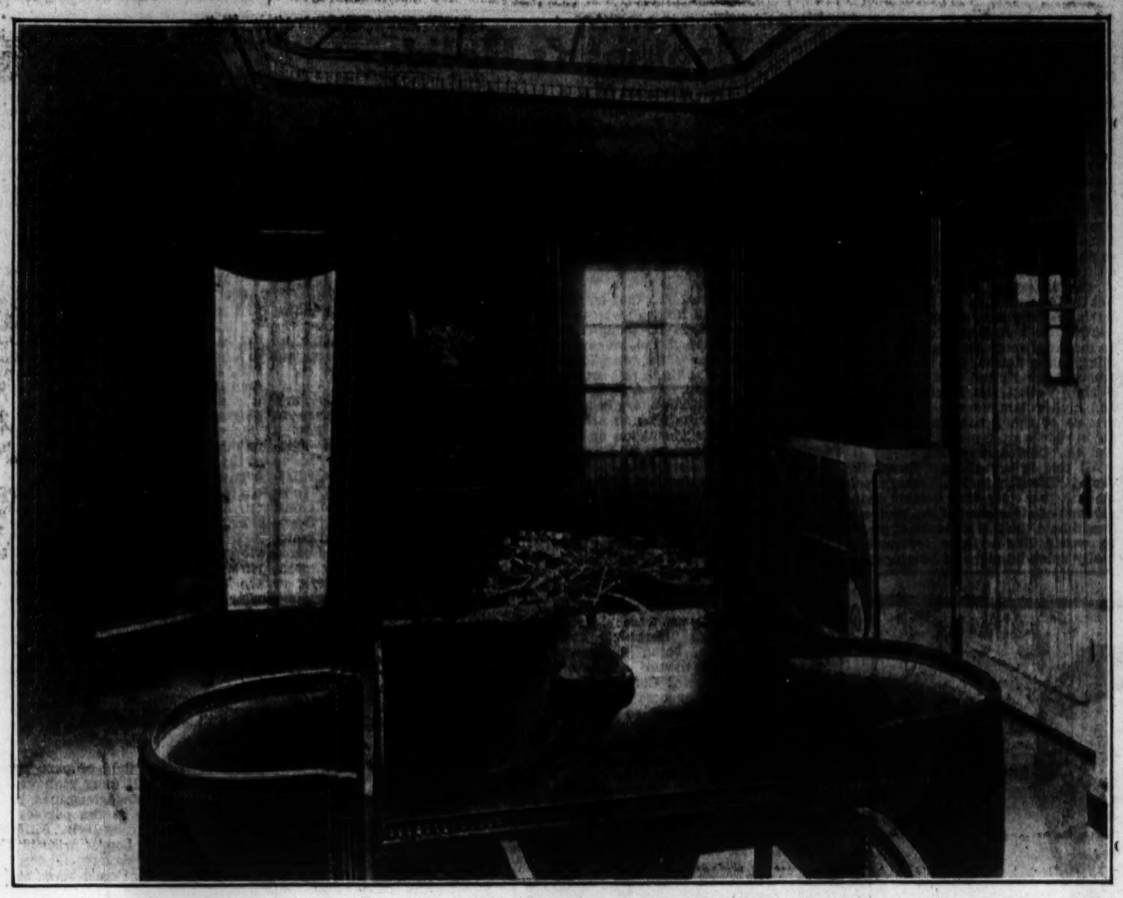
In the foreground a terrace wall terminates four flagged paths leading through a tiled courtyard to a distant archway, wending who knows whither?

East and west are tall ilex trees, their tops extending into the upper pane and helping us to forget the unavoidable division of the composition, necessitated by the sash window. Billowing clouds, far-off towers, occupy the background.

A thin coat of varnish brushed over the finished picture has rendered it impervious to the many cleanings received over a period of some 10 years—a practical touch to an artistic solution. The colors kept to soft and mellow tones, in order not to complicate unduly the question of light, have survived admirably beneath it.

Another method of grappling with the undesirable outlook employs a framework of lightweight, ebonized wood, made to fill the inside of the window and fitted with stretched silk of the thin Japanese order, in white or in pale pink. To certain types of room, in which the color scheme depends for success upon a sublety of lighting, this plan constitutes a distinct asset. The roseate glow shed through a pinkish or an apricot silk helps conspicuously the effect, for instance, of blues and mauves, both of which are apt to secure a coldness of tone, unless ingenuity in the direction of lighting be brought to bear upon them. Thus may an initial defect be transformed into an ultimate benefit!

The collector of colored glass, antique or modern, often bemoans the lack of opportunity for displaying his treasures against the light, the best way of showing to advantage their beauty of form and tint. Here he may achieve two æsthetic ends at once. He may have fashioned for his window a series of glass shelves, hinged or otherwise, fitted at the sides for ready displacement when the panes must be cleaned, or the window opened. On these he will range his bowls and his bottles, his jars and his vases, rejoicing in the way the sun shines through them into his room. It brings with it shafts of jeweled light, at the same time hiding from view the unwelcome back yard and its accessories.



In some ways the most delightful homes in New York City are the houses built on the tops of the skyscrapers. Here is a view of the dining room in one of these dwellings, as it was done by B. Altman & Company's department of interior decoration. The walls are sand color, decorated with silver and black with panels in copper and blue-green. Furniture of dark walnut and silver completes the scheme, in which a tree in soft jade, a small bronze Buddha under the mirror, a fine bit of pottery on the sideboard, give decorative emphasis

Happenings in London

By "COLLECTOR"

THE high prices realized for old English oak furniture, to which I called attention on this page a few weeks ago, are again providing sensations in the salesrooms. An ancient oaken dining table, with bulbous legs and extending pieces at either end was purchased by a private collector some years ago for £50, approximately $250. The same table, to the owner's astonishment and delight, has just been sold in the London auction room for £1280, or about $7400.

A further surprise was furnished a few days later, at the sale of the furniture belonging to another private callector, at Lewes in Sussex. A square Elizabethan draw-end table, after vigorous competition between rival professional collectors, realized £2150, about $10,750, a record for a table of this description. The successful bidders, a London antique furniture firm, purchased at the same sale a set of 13 oaken benches, formerly in Ormskirk Church, Lancashire. For these they paid the handsome sum of £10,250, about $51,250.

It is doubtful, however, if even yet the limit has been reached for fine authentic examples of this early English furniture with its special appeal to American collectors.

The draw-end table was one of the successors to the primitive trestle table. This was merely a loose board placed on trestles. The modern expression, "board and lodging," is derived from this name and dates back as far as Anglo-Saxon times. The large trestle tables in the halls of Norman days sometimes had the trestle fastened to the board as a permanent fixture.

Chaucer, who lived in the fourteenth century, writes of,

"His table, dormant in his halle always
Stood redy, covered al the longe day."

This type of table, with an adjustable top, even with the coming of the more solid refectory and draw-end tables with their melon-bulb legs, persisted into late Elizabethan times. Shakespeare, in "Romeo and Juliet," writes:

"Come, musicians, play!
A hall! a hall! Give room and foot it, girls.
More light, ye knaves, and turn the tables up."

The draw-end table, which realized the record price mentioned, possesses end pieces which can be drawn out when it is desired to extend the table for additional guests, these end pieces lying snugly under the center portion when not in use. No extra legs to mar the comfort of the diners, the extensions of this ingenious table being held up by brackets or runners fixed to the under sides.

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The Market for Rare Books

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London, Eng.

"DON'T you think old books are becoming extremely scarce?" I was chatting with a collector a few days since, and ventured to make the remark. He is one of the few remaining of the old type of collectors, who are almost as rare as the books they collect. He looked at me sadly, and almost pathetically. His habit is to hark back to the days before the war, when both books and money were less scarce than they are now.

There was a time when nearly all the great collectors of rare and precious books were to be found in Great Britain. I fear that is no longer the case. What with the high cost of living, and the high rate of income tax, not many have any available spare funds for book-collecting. And I fear, too, that those who have money lack the inclination—I had almost said taste, but that would not be quite true.

All those big libraries which have, of late years, been sold in the auction rooms, are striking evidences of the fine standard of taste in books that their owners of earlier decades had. They were both great and rich collectors.

Right up to the days of the war there were many others, in a lesser degree of course. They were country squires with moderate incomes, professional men, manufacturers, country folk with a margin in the bank for such things as choice editions. Many middle-class people there were, who made enough each year to educate their family properly, and had enough leisure and taste and cash resources to enable them to happily exploit their pleasant bookish fancies.

English Collectors Fewer

But not today. There is neither enough time, nor money. Even if there were there would be some disinclination. Times have changed, and hobbies are not quite the same. People have taken up new phases of thought, and are interested in other things. I cannot help thinking that what rare book-buying is done, at least in England, is done on a less ambitious basis.

This collector friend gravely agreed with me that the fine old book was indeed, becoming a rare thing in England. He added:

"Where are they going?"

"Most of them have already gone—to America."

I said I was glad.

"Why do you say that?" he inquired.

I have been asked that question before. There is no other country where I would more readily see the beautiful old books resting than in America.

It is really silly to be jealous, because just now there is so much more money there than in England. That is true. But ought we not to be a little more ready to give our approval that they are spending so much in the purchase of the old books? They are being sold because of high taxation and other things, from which their English owners are suffering. There is only one answer.

American Buying Approved

Let me add something else. I doubt it, outside of England, any people would care for such treasures so thoroughly and appreciatively as those rich American collectors, who instruct their representatives over here to bid for, and secure, the valuable book or manuscript or autograph letter that comes under the hammer, or is in the market.

Think of that wonderful manuscript of "Alice in Wonderland." Many foolish things were written about the big price that was paid for it. Dr. Rosenbach paid no less than £15,000 odd for it. Of course, I would sooner have seen it stay with us. But it's comforting to know that it went to a thoughtful American.

When these precious things go to the United States, I feel always that they are in the hands of members of the English-speaking family. This is why I did not feel very disappointed that that first folio Shakespeare went there some years since. Dr. Rosenbach bought that too for some £12,500, and sold it later for $100,000.

Prices Rising; Treasures Undiscovered

Naturally, the emptying of the libraries of the ancient English mansions means that the prices of the old books are going up to very high figures. And they will go still higher. These prices have advaced 100, 500, 1000 per cent. A limited supply of anything always sends up the price. It is an economic axiom, actively true in the world of books and manuscripts.

Dealers from America come over to England many times every year, and are tremendously keen in looking for the old book of value that gradually finds its way into the shop, or salesroom. The English bookseller is equally on the alert. If you only knew how to get at them, there are, I know, still a great many books in the remaining libraries of mansions. These are the places that buyers of all nations are seeking to discover. Still on these shelves are many priceless books, unrealized and unrecognized. Sometimes they are discovered, and then they fetch hundreds, even thousands of pounds. It is not pleasant to think of all those magnificent libraries being broken up, but what else is to be done? If estates are to be sold to enable their owners to maintain themselves, it is not to be expected that the beautiful and precious books of the mullioned-window libraries of Britain's fair demesnes should escape.

G. H. G.

Italian walnut stool with cover of leather studded with brass nails
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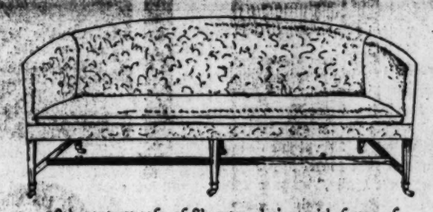

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18th century English wing chair upholstered in old wine colored velvet
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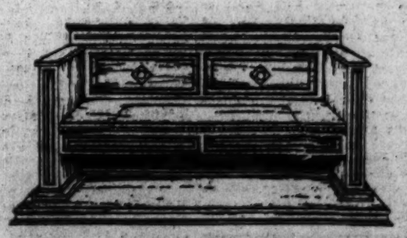
18th century English slant top desk of fine mahogany with interesting interior
$155



Italian Renaissance hall bench of walnut with inlay (4' 8" in length) complete with dais
$170

18th century English chest of drawers in mahogony with brass pulls
$100

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Knight of the Confederacy

Marse Robert: Knight of the Confederacy, by James C. Young. New York: Henkle. $5.

POSSIBLY for the first time since Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse put an end to the dream of a permanent separation of North and South an earnest attempt has been made to picture for succeeding generations the outstanding leader of the Lost Cause. That Mr. Young has been earnest, industrious and intelligent in his task of portraiture is evident in his book from the first to the last page.

That he had many difficulties to overcome is equally evident. Perhaps it is still too early to permit a full length, untilted picture to be painted of Robert E. Lee. The man himself stands in the way of the biographer. The very qualities that made General Lee "Marse Robert" to his hungry, ragged, barefooted armies call for a biographer who is something more, or less, than human. Lee appeals to the emotions even of those whose sympathies, historical or ancestral, lie with the blue coats he so often defeated on the battlefields of northern Virginia. As for those Americans whose family traditions are southern, the name of Robert E. Lee, with all that name connotes, still brings a tear to the eye and a lump to the throat—not that there is left one real southerner in a thousand who would have the old order restored if he could. Fully to understand the success Mr. Young has attained in "Marse Robert" one must take these factors into consideration, and make the necessary "elevation corrections," as the artillerist would say.

Survival of a Type

According to our ideas for the moment, Lee was a character singularly out of drawing. He was a survival of a type that just now seems as extinct as the great auk. He was an aristocrat to his fingertips, and the son of a long line of aristocrats. To him but two things really mattered—honor and his faith in the Almighty, and in a sense these two things were synonymous. The full statue of the man comes to the reader when we see him striving with the great problem of his life after the firing upon Fort Sumter. Faced by divided duties, he appealed for guidance first to his God, and later to his own inherent conception of what was the right thing to do.

That he had been offered the command of the Union armies by President Lincoln could have weighed but little with such a man as Mr. Young portrays. Other factors bulked much larger before his clear-seeing eyes, and the biographer shows them to us most sympathetically and most vividly. The issue was clear cut. On the one side the Union he loved and whose uniform he had worn for 36 years, the country that had honored him and offered him still higher honors; on the other hand, his own State, his own kinsmen, the land of his fathers.

Refusal to accept Lincoln's offer meant renouncing a career just coming into full flower, renouncing the virtual assurance of victory, the plaudits of a nation that would hail him as a patriot. More bitter still, it meant that he was embracing the tragic rôle of rebel, the certainty of being called a traitor to a flag under which he had proudly served. It meant facing almost certain defeat.

And yet, with all this before his eyes, Lee could and did write to General Scott in Washington: "Save in defense of my native State I never desire to again draw my sword."

A Dispute Settled

Since the beginning of the war between the states there has been much dispute as to whether the supreme command of the Union armies was ever offered to General Lee. Mr. Young has handled that ancient dispute calmly, critically and conclusively by quoting two letters, one from General Lee himself and the other from Simon Cameron, Lincoln's first Secretary of War. These letters should set a definite limit to contradictions of the statement that President Lincoln wished the southern officer to assume the post afterward held by General Grant. "It is true that Gen. Robert E. Lee was tendered the command of the Union Army," wrote ex-Secretary Cameron, years after the war was over. "I declined the offer," General Lee wrote to Senator Reverdy Johnson in 1868, "stating as candidly and as courteously as I could, that though opposed to secession and deprecating war, I could take no part in an invasion of the southern states."

In the pages that deal with the conflict, and all through the book, Mr. Young has done justice to the size and importance of his canvas. He has dipped his brush into vivid pigments. His figures are alive. The torment the years of the war must have been to General Lee as he saw his ideals broken under the iron wheels of devastating cannon is brought poignantly home, and the tremendous difficulties this gray knight of the South met and overcame are made plain.

Weaknesses Unconcealed

To the credit of the biographer it must be said that he makes but little attempt to conceal some of the weaknesses of his hero's otherwise towering military genius. Chief of these was Lee's unwillingness to assume command until it was fairly forced upon him by what he regarded as constituted authority or by the pressure of circumstances. He was no Cromwell, eager to grasp all authority in order that his cause might be the better saved.

Had Lee been more of the fierce Puritan type there might have been a different tale to tell of the outcome of the struggle in which he played so majestic a part. No reader of the history of the English revolution, for instance, could imagine the old captain of the Ironsides shielding one of his generals as Lee did Longstreet after Gettysburg. Nor can one imagine Cromwell's silently setting aside his own clear vision of the military necessities of the situation at the behest of his civil superior. Yet that is what Lee did for Jefferson Davis. From the first, as Mr. Young shows, Lee held that Richmond was an incubus, weighing down the struggling young nation, and that the war must be fought and won in the Mississippi Valley. But Davis, politician and civil commander-in-chief of the armies of the South, insisted upon having his way. General Lee yielded, and the Confederacy fell.

All this is brought out forcefully, even brilliantly, in Mr. Young's volume. It is a pity that certain mannerisms of style compel the reviewer to withhold the full measure of praise he would like to give for such a really splendid piece of biography.

S. FOWLER WRIGHT
Whose Latest Novel, "Dawn" (Cosmopolitan), Follows the Fortunes of the Little Group of People Who Undertook to Make a New World After "The Deluge."

A Fine and Steady Narrative

Hansine Solstad, by Peter Egge. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

ANOTHER Norwegian novelist makes his bow to the American public. Peter Egge, whose published works in his own country have amounted to 33 volumes since Knut Hamsun first found him a publisher for "Just Folks," back in 1891, now has a long-deferred hope realized in the publication in English of his "Hansine Solstad."

The volume bears an introduction written by Henry Goddard Leach, from whom we learn that Egge is 60 years old, a native of Trondhjem, of the same kind of family stock that figures so conspicuously in his writings. His means and his education were limited, but even when very young he determined to be a writer. After more than the usual discouragements he got a start; his novels, plays, short stories, and poems are now widely read in his own country.

The farming people are his favorites. He writes about them with affection, understanding what lies behind their taciturn speech and undemonstrative ways, valuing highly their pride and their decencies.

Of such stock came Hansine Solstad. Her family, born to a fine farm, at Langaasen, had come upon hard times. Her father had had to give up the farm, and Hansine, little more than a child, had been put out at service on a farm at Fuglem. Thence she was rescued by an uncle who found her overworked and underfed; and, in resentment, the Fuglem family spread a rumor that Hansine was light-fingered. The rumor was unfounded, but it started a fire that was hard to quench. Suspicion added fuel and the smoke of that ill-report followed Hansine from country to town, from town to city, through years of conscientious work as a servant, through a happy marriage and motherhood until, at last, when she was in St. George's House for the aged, her honesty was vindicated. Vindication was not enough for Hansine. After all those years, when not only she but those who loved her had suffered, Hansine, holding in her hand a letter which cleared her reputation, still longed to know why she had been obliged to endure so much.

The reader understands more clearly than she. For, with the author's help, he has been made to see what benefit slander bestowed on Hansine. It spurred her to greater industry, to unflinching integrity, to ambition and a resolve to lift herself above her environment; not only to live by the standards of her ancient family, but to surpass them. Mindful that people such as the yeomanry from whom she sprung were not shallow, or babblers, or given to compromise with circumstances, Hansine saved her money, made her husband go into business, compelled him to prosper, was thrifty yet given to charity, and, when fortune left them, still kept her fine pride. Much of that was natural to Hansine, much of it belonged to her family tradition; but an important part of it came from the shadow of suspicion that dogged her.

Peter Egge has presented characters in whose welfare the reader is compelled to take an active interest. Without once raising the pitch of his narrative above a simple realism, he makes sharp and clear the valiant path that Hansine trod, the record of her humble life.

Let no one suppose that this simple story of a serving-maid, accused of thieving, lacks distinction. The steady burning of an honest ambition on the part of the chief character in the book and the carefully sustained tone of the writing give the book fineness. To English-speaking readers there is added interest in the account of Norwegian life, a wedding, a confirmation, and everyday living in country and town. Egge has dated his story by saying that Hansine, in her girlhood, saw the first coastwise steamer that plied from Trondhjem.

An Enforceable Law

The Inside of Prohibition, by Mabel Walker Willebrandt. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $2.

"YOU are retiring from office," an anti-prohibitionist wrote to Mabel Walker Willebrandt at the time of her resignation as Assistant Attorney-General of the United States in charge of prohibition, "after eight years' futile attempt to enforce an unenforceable law. Why not be honest and admit enforcement is impossible?"

Mrs. Willebrandt's book is a temperate, tolerant and able reply to this question. Lest there be any doubt as to the unequivocal conclusion which the author has reached after her long and intimate contact with prohibition enforcement, let us note at once her direct reply:

"All my experience, both where the efforts were futile and where they brought results, tends to strengthen the belief that the prohibition law is enforceable. It is as enforceable as any other law declaring a change in public policy is in its early stages. There is practically no law that is not violated, and frequently violated. The fault lies not in the law but in ourselves who administer it. A law is a failure not when there are frequent violations, but when it fails to protect society as a whole against destructive anti-social forces. . . .

"The sale of intoxicating liquor has been outlawed not only by law, but by the hearts and minds of increasing thousands of the people of America. That one fact makes it possible to say with assurance that prohibition can be enforced."

"The Inside of Prohibition" is a document which should interest wets and drys alike, for it is a calm and dispassionate discussion of the most debated public question before the American people. It should be valuable to every dry because it gives sound reasons for the conviction that is in him. It should be valuable to every wet because it states the case for law enforcement and law obedience upon a high level of clear and rational argument. It is neither captious nor doctrinaire. It is practical, not preachy.

Obviously, the time has come in the American prohibition movement when the friends of the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement should address their cause particularly to that group of citizens which, though not unfriendly to the ideal of prohibition, has been impressed by the claims of unenforceability directed against the law.

Mrs. Willebrandt's book is a direct reply to these claims—a reply which, to all independent thinkers, will be a challenging if not indeed a convincing statement.

Many disinterested observers have agreed that prohibition has vastly improved the social and economic conditions in the United States. Admittedly grave abuses have arisen through violation of the prohibition law. But, as Mrs. Willebrandt asks in substance, cannot those citizens who, rightly distressed at the abuses which have attended the administration of the amendment, do more to remedy these conditions by supporting and encouraging enforcement than by aligning themselves with those forces which would destroy this law and respect for all law?

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Just a Half Holiday

WRITES Janet Rankin Aiken: "Don't you think the best article in the January Bookman is one hidden away to glorify book advertising, with the author's name not appearing on the cover? I refer of course to 'Levelling Dialects,' by Janet Rankin Aiken."

* * *

Well, yes and no. The fact is, the article was so well hidden away that we hadn't even seen it, though we thought we had read the magazine thoroughly On the whole, we should agree with Mrs. Rankin, if this article of hers had appeared in almost any other Bookman. This January issue is unusually rich, containing an article by Alan Reynolds Thompson on the decline of heroism as a literary theme, one by Robert Shafer chastising Allen Tate for his attack in the Criterion and Hound and Horn on the humanism of Messrs. More and Babbitt, and one by William Troy beginning "The Story of the Little Magazines"; not to mention Miss West's London Letter, which we have made a required course.

* * *

But most of all we were pleased with this month's "Chronicle and Comment," which, being unsigned, must be credited to the editor of the Bookman, Seward Collins. This had a particular success with us, because it summarizes so beautifully so many things we have always maintained to the back of an indifferent world. It deals with the twenties of this century, and incidentally with the decades immediately preceding. It does summary justice to many a figure whose literary drum has boomed fortissimo since 1900. In other words, we like the article because it supports so many of our own prejudices. What other reason is there for liking an article?

* * *

In competition against an article with this recommendation, what chance has a learned discourse like Mrs. Aiken's to gain our vote for first place? But do not be misled by the adjective "learned." We use it in the complimentary, not the offensive, sense. Mrs. Aiken is indeed learned, but she also has a popular style that would assure her a job on any newspaper whenever she felt like leaving the Columbia faculty. "Levelling Dialects" is the title of her article, and the reason we cannot support it for first place in the January Bookman, with the author's name in the place of honor on the cover, is that it seems to intimate that one dialect is as good as another. We shall never retreat from the position that persons who say "gels" are inherently superior to those who say "goils" or "gir-rls."

* * *

Let us not be understood, though, as accepting without reservation everything in the "Chronicle and Comment." Thus the Chronicler speaks of the decade of the 'twenties as having just closed. Perhaps he can defend himself on the ground that the 10 years designated by the word "twenty" have passed for the present century. But in speaking of the decade of the twenties, does he not mean the third decade of the twentieth century? And does he not know that we have just started on its final year?

* * *

We had hoped that this difficulty about beginnings and endings of the arbitrary calendar periods had been made clear 30 years ago, when periodicals were bursting with controversy about when the twentieth century began. You'd be surprised: some apparently quite intelligent people seemed to believe that it was on Jan. 1, 1900. Presumably they supposed the year 1 began a year before Jan. 1, 1. Yet here is the same problem again. Perhaps the unenlightened will understand it if we put it this way: Suppose you are receiving $10 a decade, payable annually, for lending your name to a soap advertisement in the Farmer's Almanac. At the end of the first year you receive $1. At the end of the ninth year you receive the ninth dollar. Have you then been paid in full?

* * *

Another thing in this Chronicler's comment annoys us. He refers to the Modern Library as having "served as a university of modernism to thousands"; after we've recommended these books so cordially to our readers. Modernism? We've just received the two latest volumes. They are the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey." Oh, yes, there are a good many modern titles in the series, and some of them perhaps were chosen, particularly in the earlier days, to cater to the taste of the bright young men who objected to unity, mass and coherence, clearness, force and elegance. But on the whole, you will get a better average of reading by following the Modern Library than by obeying the book clubs or by believing the reviewers.

* * *

By the way, the Bookman announces for February "The Hallelujah Chorus," by Douglas Bush, being "a witty examination of the fine art of literary raving, with abundant examples from recent reviews." That will be worth waiting for. Sometimes, in reading reviews, we wonder whether the book clubs aren't the lesser evil; until we recall that the editors of the book clubs are in part the same people who write the reviews.

* * *

Our sympathy goes out to those who have to depend on either source for their knowledge of books. There are so many masterpieces published in a year. Last year we opened hopefully a novel by a veteran writer. We read it with increasing sorrow. Here was a writer who had a talent employing it in a weak imitation of the "moderns"; so weak that it reminded us of the rebels, not of the third, but of the first decade of the century, and even earlier. Even the wording of the characters' complaints was that of our boyhood: "I want to live my own life." No doubt the same words were heard in Ur. We decided not to review so dull a book. We watched for reviews in other publications, hoping the comments would be gentle, in view of the author's honorable record. We need not have worried: "Clever," "witty," "brilliant," "full of aphorisms." We wish we could have Macaulay's comment on that.

Politics and Satire

Hogarth Lectures. No. 10. Notes on English Verse Satire, by Humbert Wolfe. London: Hogarth Press. 3s. 6d. net. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $1.25.

Hogarth Lectures. No. 11. Politics and Literature, by G. D. H. Cole. London: Hogarth Press. 3s. 6d. net. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $1.25.

TO SOME extent, these two surveys are concerned with the same ground; for, when politics is transformed into literature, one frequent result is satire. Indeed, it is probably true that satire is the safest way of cultivating the political field if the aim is also to secure popular — and lasting — recognition, for the spirited attack has a way of surviving when the sober policy is forgotten. Mr. Cole himself puts this in another way when he admits that the "world in general" prefers its political literature "highly seasoned with its author's personality." In other words, it is the personal quality contributed by a Dryden, a Swift, a Cobbett or a G. Bernard Shaw that gives political writing its strongest chance of popular survival. And, in any event, it needs to be strongly pickled if it is to serve the appetite of later times; for, in the nature of things, it tends to topicalities that are as the snows of yesteryear, except to the professed student. As Mr. Cole again admits, it is "incurably allusive, and most allusive of all when it is at its best."

At the same time, there is a wealth of political writing in the English tongue; the subject is far from exhausted by the few happy and surviving satires that are known to all general readers. Milton, Marvell, Bacon, Hooker, Hobbes, Burke, Tom Paine, Hume, Defoe, Coleridge, Bentham—the list can be extended indefinitely, and one can sympathize with Mr. Cole, who finds himself at the end of his allotted space yet only on the fringe of the Victorians. But, as he considers that the political writing of today is far less worthy, as literature, than the contributions of the past, perhaps his true intent is better served by the backward glance.

Mr. Wolfe's smaller but more generally attractive field of pure satire is reduced to still more manageable proportions by his determined preference for verse as the perfect vehicle for this literary style. Still, we should be much poorer without the prose satirists, though it can be openly agreed that good verse seems to lend the razor edge. Moreover, if Mr. Wolfe had set himself to deal as faithfully with prose as he has done with verse, his book would have swelled prodigiously, for he has the excellent habit of quotation well developed. From Skelton to G. K. Chesterton he will extract the very verse to support his own uttered opinion—which gives liveliness to the page as well as proof of technical equipment for the task in hand. It is interesting to note that both he and Mr. Cole warmly recommend to the moderns the "Hudibras" which pleased many an earlier generation; and it is agreeable to see in these days a just tribute paid to the genuine talent of the Rev. Edward Young of the once famous "Night Thoughts."

Mr. Wolfe, although he holds that satire represents "a lower flight than that of pure poetry," would yet "pray heartily for a great satirist in verse in our time." But for the fact that satirists in general, and great satirists in particular, are born rather than made, his own survey of the craft might serve as an open invitation to that tempting function.

War and the Artist

The Weary Road, by Charles Doule. London: Murray. 6s.

THE interpretation of the European war first fell to the poets, then to the generals, and has now passed, by way of the politicians, into the hands of the artists. Mr. Doule's book breaks the continuity of this chronology. Critical of the testimony of the latest interpreters, his book has the curious air of having been written somewhere about 1916, before the days of the volunteer were done and the seeds of disenchantment sown. His book strikes a serene and heroic note which has not been audible for years, and the note is maintained throughout these pages, which describe his experiences as a subaltern in France and Italy, without expanding into the grandiloquent or the vainglorious.

His attitude is that the suffering and degradation of the conflict have gone to the heads of the artists. The loyalty, the comradeship, the self-sacrifice which the war occasioned are in danger of being forgotten, and the balance must be redressed. He asks: "Was not Æschylus a better poet because he served in the ranks of Marathon? Were not the dying words of Sir Philip Sidney at the battle of Zutphen the words of a poet? . . . Are the prose and poetry of this age to be charged with disillusion and despair?" And his theme is: "The dominance of the spirit of man over things material, the resolution which met and mastered demands unparalleled before, the courage which triumphed over pain."

Well, we cannot afford to neglect any man's testimony. This aspect cannot be dismissed lightly as degrading or that as heroic. We are so near the war that it is easier to collect experience than to find a satisfying perspective. Perhaps, as Mr. Douie says, the war awaits a man who can do for it what Hardy did for the Napoleonic struggle in "The Dynasts." The critic of the future will note that the tragedy of the war was enacted in the lives of young men at an age when, war or no war, the sense of tragedy is most vivid; and that they came to write of their experiences at an age when, war or no war, a period of disillusion is usual. There is a vital difference between being true to one's experiences and being true to experience; and we are probably still too near to the war to arrive at that lasting synthesis. One ought not to distrust war books because they are sordid and horrible. From the "Trojan Women" onward, what else can they be? One might, however, be justified in suspecting a fashion of war books.

Mr. Douie would have done well to let the artists alone. His own dignity and reticence are the guarantors of his sincerity. As a narrator he is more interesting for his attitude than for his matter. He knows that "The Weary Road" through those years was doubly weary because of its monotony.

No one would be tempted to deny, after reading his sober narrative of the terrors and humors of trench warfare, that the officer fared better than his men; but the student of war literature will note the differences between the records of officers and men, and will remark upon the change that a sense of leadership will bring to the written record. Mr. Douie's book is animated by this valuable sense and, if it is not a great war book, it is innocent of fashion and of striving after effect. V. S. P.

A British Proconsul

Lord Lansdowne: A Biography, by Lord Newton. P. C. London: Macmillan. 25s. net. New York: Macmillan. $8.50.

LORD LANSDOWNE will be remembered, long after his part in the signing of the much-criticized Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902 is forgotten, for the self-sacrificing courage with which, in 1917, he threw himself into the endeavor to end the World War a year before the armistice. His action was denounced at the time by many of his best friends as a blot upon a great career. But the further the incident recedes into the past, the more widespread becomes recognition that there was wisdom in the advice he pressed upon his colleagues.

Advocating a move towards peace, he declared: "We are not going to lose this war, but its prolongation will spell ruin for the civilized world and an infinite addition to the load of human suffering which already weighs upon it."

He wanted to make it clear that the terms of peace would not be arduous and that there was no reason for the fear, felt in Germany, that acquiescence in peace proposals would mean either destruction as a great commercial nation or exclusion from the use of the seas.

Lord Newton, in his carefully written biography of Lord Lansdowne, brings out this point. "It seems not inconceivable," he says, "that a future generation may take the view that Lord Lansdowne was right after all."

For the rest, Lord Newton draws a picture of Lord Lansdowne which those who were associated with this great Irishman will recognize as truthful. Lord Lansdowne was one of the most successful of British pre-war proconsuls. Unassuming and without commanding personal gifts either of rhetoric or of finesse, he nevertheless was for 50 years a commanding figure in British political life. In Canada and afterward in India, he filled adequately the rôle of a popular Governor-General whose weapons were sincerity, tact and common sense. Later on in England, as successively Foreign Secretary, War Minister and Conservative Leader in the House of Lords, his voice was one of the most influential in the councils of Britain.

Lord Newton, in setting down his history, has made judicious use of a mass of official as well as of private correspondence. He has produced a book which may be read with interest and historical profit.

"The Floral Audubon"

North American Wild Flowers, by Mary Vaux Walcott. Vol. V. Washington, D. C.: The Smithsonian Institution. De luxe edition, 500 sets at $500. Library edition, $150.

WITH completion of the fifth and last volume of "North American Wild Flowers," it becomes possible to view this monumental work as a whole, and the impression is deepened that it constitutes an undertaking which will not be duplicated for many years. Mrs. Walcott has achieved a perfection in detail and color which gives her plates an accuracy seldom seen in reproductions of this kind. It is not without justification that Mrs. Walcott has been called the "Audubon of the Flower World." The plates number 80 to a volume. They are printed on pure rag paper as firm and as durable as the paper of the Gutenberg Bible. The de luxe edition of 500 sets contains a foreword signed by Mrs. Walcott and the names of all the subscribers to that edition.

In the final volume one meets many floral friends, including the flowering dogwood, which is the state flower of Virginia and which is found over a territory reaching from Florida to Minnesota. There is a particularly good plate, showing the fruit of the dogwood, which is carried through the winter months or until eaten by the robins and other birds which are fond of them.

The Maypop is a much less familiar plant, one which belongs to the passion-flower family and which has only a few representatives in the United States. It is hardy only as far north as Virginia, whereas farther south it has a vine growing 30 feet in length and carrying peculiarly scented flowers followed by fruit as large as a hen's egg. The common name of the plant refers to the loud popping noise it makes when squeezed until it bursts. It is not generally known that Tennessee has adopted the Maypop as its state flower.

The Pink Ladyslipper

One of the most striking plates shows the pink ladyslipper (Cypripedium acaule), often called the moccasin flower. Mrs. Walcott has reproduced the delicate veining of these curious native orchids with great precision and the engraver's work is no less successful. The accompanying note draws attention to the fact that this wild flower can be grown in the garden only when it is given a very acid soil. The pink ladyslipper may be found from the mountains of Alabama to Newfoundland, but, unfortunately, its haunts are being gradually wiped out by the march of civilization and the depredations of careless or ignorant motorists.

The Drummond pitcher plant has been reproduced with almost as much skill, and doubtless will prove unfamiliar to many readers, as this is not a common plant, although it has a wide range in the American South. It is one of the insectivorous plants.

In picturing the Virginia Stewartia Mrs. Walcott has called attention to a plant which deserves a much wider acquaintanceship than it now enjoys, for the Stewartias can be grown in gardens. They are very pretty, both in flower and when the leaves take on their brilliant autumn colors of red and orange. The flowers are white and handsome.

It is necessary to journey to many distant parts of North America in order to find certain wild flowers which are rare or, at least, to find them at their best. Mrs. Walcott, therefore, went to Lake Minnewonka, 10 miles from Banff, Alberta, Canada, where, at an altitude of 4500 feet, she found the Bourgeau rose in the greatest profusion. Its delicious odor pervaded the atmosphere. This is a little known but lovely single wild rose, the flowers of which are followed by conspicuous red fruits or hips, upon which many birds and small animals feed.

In High Altitudes

There are many interesting wild flowers, it seems, which grow at high altitudes. In British Columbia, for example, Mrs. Walcott found magnificent purple pentstemons 3000 feet above sea level and she has portrayed them in all the beauty of their delicate purple shades. This purple pentstemon has flowers so heavy that they weigh the branches to the ground, even though growing above the timber line and subjected to severe climatic conditions. In such situations they nestle in rock crevices and bloom with the greatest abandon.

A climb of an additional 2000 feet at Lake Louise took Mrs. Walcott with her sketch book to a group of Canada violets, which sometimes grow two feet tall and are quite different in their habits from most of the other violets. Still climbing at Lake Louise, a total of 6500 feet was eventually reached and at that altitude the Alpine forget-me-not with its blue, slightly scented flower was found in colonies, coming into flower throughout the summer as the snow receded. This particular forget-me-not has a narrw range in North America, but it is also found in Europe and Asia.

Yellow flowers have been portrayed with particular success and the plate of the perennial gaillardia is one of the most striking in the book. It recalls the familiar black-eyed Susan of eastern pastures and grows in the mountains of the Northwest, often at a height of 6000 feet. This gaillardia has now passed into cultivation and is a well-known garden plant all over the world, but few garden specimens are handsomer than the plants found on the mountain sides of British Columbia.

With such a wealth of wild flower material as is represented by these books, it is not strange that wild flower gardening is growing in favor and along lines which are typically American. Without question, Mrs. Walcott and the Smithsonian Institution have had a marked influence on this type of gardening and practical garden makers as well as botanists owe a debt of gratitude to artist and publisher alike. Lovers of beautiful books will appreciate the exquisite workmanship of the printing house of William Edwin Rudge.

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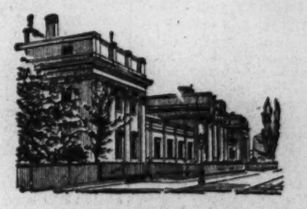
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EDUCATIONAL

Big-Hearted Work of Women Who Send Lesson Parcels 'Outback'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Adelaide, S. Aust.

NOT for the small folk of the bush only is the Government correspondence school serving a great purpose, but for grown-up pupils as well. They admit this, half-shyly, in letters to the Education Department.

"You little know," wrote one parent recently, "that while you are teaching my children, you are teaching a poor bush woman as well." It shows the thirst for education in the great outback of South Australia—parents cut off from the privileges of the city for many years, and feeling the urge of learning when they see parcels of lessons arriving for the little ones. How pathetic, and yet how admirable.

The head teacher of the correspondence school, Sarah N. Twiss, says she gets many confessions like that quoted from the letter of "a poor bush woman." These intimate exchanges have told a wonderful story of the conquering fight of lonely men and women against the heavy odds of life at the back of beyond. "Through the children, and their fathers and mothers," Miss Twiss explains, "we learn of the great struggle for existence out back. From the children we hear of their pet lambs, new babies in the household, the rain, and the lack of it. We know how many rooms they have in their homes; we know if they have pianos and motorcars, and we are deluged with photographs of families and homesteads."

Compound Interest While Plowing

There are now 744 students on the roll of the correspondence school, but, to this number, suggests Miss Twiss piquantly, may be added at least a mother in nearly every home, and quite often a father as well. One man of 30 years of age, who had never learned to read or write, and who was employed as a boundary rider, chanced to see some children on a station consulting their lessons. He felt a desire to learn his letters, too, and told his mother of the young students. She wrote to the correspondence school, and he was sent the early lessons. That was 18 months ago, and now the man has long passed the early stages of the work, and is able to take simply-written books out with him when he goes on his lonely rides."

So, he writes gratefully to the correspondence school: "It has made all the difference to me. Now I have more than my own thoughts to fill my days."

Story after story like this may be told. Here is another one. A man of 25 had left his schooling until the age of 23, but catch the romance of his ruggedly candid letter. "For weeks, as I sat behind the plow, I would puzzle my brains over compound interest. I could do the sums, but still it worried me and then suddenly, I learned that compound interest was interest on interest, and I felt as proud as a student who receives his Master of Arts degree."

What a thrill in the last phrase, and how neatly turned the description of his joy in finding out what compound interest really was. Now comes a request from a young Dane to be taught the "letters official" so that he might better his position. Then, the sad picture of parents lacking the simple ability to supervise the lessons of their children. Yet, in the candor of the confession, amounting to almost humiliation, there is still the spirit of determination. Hear the letter—

"Dad and I sat up until well after 11 o'clock last night" (very late for these bush folk, who think of bed before 9 o'clock after the long, strenuous day) "trying to puzzle out the new sums. They are put simply, and we feel dunces not to be able to do them. They are the first group which have worried us so much. Perhaps it was because we were both tired after a long day in the open. It would not do to let the children know that we cannot master what is expected of them."

The letter set out in careful detail the questions to elucidate those puzzling sums.

Miss Twiss and her assistants have found that decimals and fractions are generally the stumblingblocks to mothers and fathers of limited education. "The poor dears are delighted when they solve them," she told a reporter of the Adelaide Mail. "The mothers generally are the much better scholars, and children without mothers are sadly handicapped."

For More Equal Footing

The correspondence school also has a department which teaches drawing, needlework and literature, and how to apply drawing to needlework. The object is to place the outback schools on the same footing as the central schools. Already beautiful specimens of the work of far-away scholars have been received. Nature study is encouraged, so that various leaves are first drawn and the designs applied to needlework. But there are always difficulties out in the bush and they crop up at every turn when it comes to education. The elementary lesson is to draw leaves from nature, but—"There is not a plant, not a green tree or any green grass here at all!" wrote a little girl recently. "Therefore, I find it impossible to draw leaves from nature." A very good excuse, obviously. The correspondence school, probably, sent her some from Adelaide, famed as the Garden City of the South.

Teachers of the school undertake other obligations quite outside the official routine. The whole system tends to the development of big-heartedness. They do shopping for the parents and pupils who visit the city, perhaps, only once in two or three years—often even longer.

"We are never happier than when doing little odd jobs in the way of shopping for them," remarked Miss Twiss. "Although there are many we have never seen, we are all the best of friends."

Full of color and romance is the work of the correspondence school, poked unpretentiously away in the corner of the city in buildings of some antiquity. It seems that this department, of all associated with education, should have a home of dainty architecture, with lawns around, and flower gardens putting color into the scene. For, from the half-hidden spot radiates a magic brightness that flashes into lonely places from Cape Don lighthouse out from Darwin to the most southerly light twinkling below Kangaroo Island, which is south from South Australia. But not far from where these happy, industrious women set the lessons and make up the parcels for the eagerly waiting pupils of the bush are the lovely gardens of North Terrace.

To wander through the correspondence school, as I did, and note its sunny industry, and smiling women, you catch somehow the color of those gardens reflected through the rooms. Then you know how some of it gets into the wonderful parcels that go out to the little pupils of bushland to tint the landscapes of those drab places, so that the isolation of the big spaces has almost the enfolding homeliness of the busy city.

No formal emoluments from a government purse can pay for the services of the splendid women to direct the correspondence school. Their industry and enthusiasm must be born of a great love. It is something apart from mere official routine, the straight-up-and-down job. The women are chosen for this work because of their pure, untiring humanitarianism—not anybody, haphazardly appointed, could fill a niche so high in public duty. I have watched this school at work, and the best way I can describe it is that it expresses a joyous personal experience.

Why Teachers Work for Peace

By EVELYN SHARP

"ON THE day when children are taught the love of peace, when they are trained to esteem other peoples who search after what unites mankind, rather than what divides it—on that day we shall no longer need to mete out securities and to put into force Article 8 of the Covenant. Peace will reign among the nations." In these words, at the conclusion of his speech before the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, last September, M. Briand exhorted his hearers to prevent the rising generation from being "poisoned by having the seeds of war systematically implanted in their brains."

It was a fitting place in which to emphasize the direct bearing upon future world peace of the education given in the schools of today, for this is a subject with which the League has concerned itself since the Assembly of 1923, when at the instigation of Dame Edith Lyttleton, a resolution was passed urging that in all national schemes of education some information about the aims of the League should be included. Since then, the scope of the original resolution has been widened to embrace the training of "the younger generation to regard international co-operation as the normal method of conducting world affairs"; and a subcommittee of the League committee on intellectual cooperation, with education information centers at Geneva and in Paris, is now at work, collecting and disseminating facts on the subject in different countries and in all possible ways trying to carry out the recommendations of the League resolution.

Effect of War Films

This subcommittee has recently made a new departure by the publication of a periodical termed an Educational Survey, in which, besides useful official reports on progress in the various countries concerned, there are authoritative accounts of individual efforts made by educationists in this direction. For instance, the first number, obtainable as a league publication, includes a particularly interesting survey of an inquiry into the effect of war films on the young mind, carried out in the state schools of Bradford, Yorkshire, in addition to articles on "International Holiday Gatherings," "Intellectual Co-operation in the Universities," and similarly varied subjects.

That educationists everywhere are now seriously occupying themselves with their responsibilities in the matter may be seen, too, in the educational peace crusade of such bodies as the International Bureau of Education (whose remarkable little exhibition of belligerent textbooks used in the schools of various nations I visited myself at their headquarters in Geneva, in 1926), and the World Federation of Education Associations. Important as it is to have the backing of the League, it is equally gratifying to find that other forces are also at work in the world today, all fully aware of the place in world peace to be played by little citizens of the future. Hence the activities of these outside bodies; of such a revolt as was seen among the French teachers in 1920, when they drew up a black list of school books engendering war hate; of activities in American schools and colleges (described in the Educational Survey though America is not yet a member of the League); and of such publications as Mark Starr's latest book, "Lies and Hate in Education," which has just been issued by the Hogarth Press, London.

War and History

Mr. Starr's book is a valuable contribution to the whole subject of "tendencious" textbooks, for he gives accredited facts to prove his contention that such teaching is being given in many schools, especially in Great Britain, but also in France, Germany and other nations, besides showing its effect upon the child's mind, as seen, for example, in one excellent story of a Longon schoolboy, who, on hearing that the League was going to put a stop to all wars, said innocently, "But then there will be no more history, sir, will there?" Mr. Starr, though uncompromising in his attack upon the evil, has the great merit of being constructive as well as destructive, and carefully shows the other side of the question, not forgetting the important truth that "the over zealous teacher may defeat himself." We owe to him a good quotation from the veteran educationist, Prof. Graham Wallas, who, discussing the lasting influence of education on the average mind, writes:

Everywhere you have rebels; but 90 per cent of French or American students of history come to French or American conclusions, and 85 per cent of English students come to English conclusions; 80 per cent of Eton boys hold Eton political opinions all their lives.

This may somewhat overstress the influence of the teacher, just as Prof. Bertrand Russell may be overcynical in defining education in civics as "teaching the young to die in battle for capitalist dividends." But it is probably true of most countries that a mass of ancient traditions and standards still block the way to the League's ideal of "regarding international co-operation as the normal method of conducting world affairs:" and some indication of the confusion of mind existing among children on the question of war and peace may be gathered from the result of the war film questionnaire at Bradford, which is analyzed in the Educational Survey. Out of a total of 1149 replies from these school children, only 49 (4.3 per cent) are classified as definitely pro-war, the remaining 1100 (95.7 per cent) being anti-war in various degrees and for various reasons.

"War films are exciting and make you think you want to be in it," wrote one boy, aged 13; while another of the same age, after seeing seven war films, wrote bluntly in the opposite sense, "Some people want war, but give me peace. To see men being killed in hundreds, blown to pieces, makes me sick of it all." A girl of 14 said of war, "A worse thing surely cannot happen to a country. Yet we are proud of it afterward." Another thought that, without war, "we should grow selfish instead of sacrificing, like war taught us to do." The boy of 13 who wrote that the war film he saw "made me hate all wars" and added, "but always to fight for my own country," offered, perhaps, the best example of a confusion of thought that is not confined to girls and boys under 16.

Nothing here, then, to prove conclusively whether a mere knowledge of the horror of war is going to turn children into militarists or pacifists, for they are as diverse in their reactions to teaching as mature people are. But one thing emerges clearly from all the thought that is now being given to this matter; the teacher must not be of those who deliberately represent war as a glorious thing unless he is to be classed with those "abominable criminals"—to quote M. Briand once more—"who should be hunted down and deprived of their power for evil by having the poison torn from their hands."

Mountain Students From Isolated Sections Are Ready for Advanced Work in Farming While Still Learning to Read and Write in the Berea Foundation Junior High School.

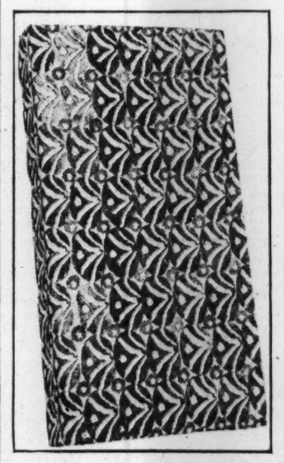
Tray With a Leaf Pattern Designed by Children.

Industry Buys Children's Designs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

CHILDREN have proved that their art teacher, Miss Marion Richardson, was right when she claimed that they possess a natural, instinctive sense of design.

When she showed their work during a lecture in Manchester, Eng., there happened to be in the audience people belonging to the cotton trade.



Effective Potato Print on a Box.

They were so impressed by the novelty and commercial possibilities of the children's designs that they sent a body of designers from the Calico Printers Association to select some of them. A number were bought, and they are being used for next season's dress materials. Already a West-end firm has bought the copyright of one pattern, and other firms are purchasing the materials. The printers have taken great pains to preserve, as skillfully as the machine could do, the charm of the original patterns.

The young designers, who are from the ages of 6 to 16 years, carve their designs on the half of a potato or a carrot because either is easier to work on than wood or linoleum. Then they charge it with color from a pad, and proceed to stamp the material. Light and shade occur when the potato is not recharged each time; and a pretty broken color is the result of one child's using another's pad on which was a different color. The association has made a whole range of shades from the original colors.

A particularly attractive pattern was made from a potato cut square, ridges being cut across it. Green and blue, or two shades of red have been used to color the ridges, and the squares are set in lines, vertically and horizontally across the material. Another has, as it were, garden rakes crossed, and holding together diamond shapes. Twists of blue ribbon appear in another pattern with tiny plum-colored squares around it, all set in diamond fashion.

Encouraged to Experiment

The children are encouraged to experiment in their designing, and the work grows easily under their fingers.

"It is much more play than work to them," said Miss Richardson to the writer. "They are contriving something out of nothing, just as they make a room by turning the chairs upside down in their games. By watching the work of the children at the Dudley High School Worcestershire, I discovered how naturally they design."

In some of the children's work are hints of things familiar to them. The Midlands' pot of asphadistra can be traced; there are apple parings and a knife in a design for tiles; the school easel, and table, and the corner of the schoolroom are on a dressmaker's box, and a sweet little design, including all the parts of a primrose, evidently followed a botany lesson.

Miss Richardson thinks, however, that generally the children do not know what they are doing; the design is intuitive. Sometimes she talks to them of a particular object and afterward they draw their conception of it. Thus in several of their designs there is a lily-of-the-valley leaf. Miss Richardson first saw it in a beautiful design on an old box in an antique shop in Chelsea. When she visited a school in an industrial town where there are no old shops, she pictured the little box left over from an age when time did not count in labor, surrounded by other out-of-date treasures, and the children were eager to put it on paper.

Often Crowded Out Later

"You have only to make children feel that you have been touched by what you have seen, and they will visualize it," said Miss Richardson. "At that age, they need very little on which to work. They make the most engaging toys out of nothing. I do not think children should lose this faculty for design, but it seems to get crowded out by the intellectual side of education; they have to take on so much secondhand."

A name indicating that the designs were made by children is to be on the new materials. The young artists are in many kinds of schools; wherever Miss Richardson has an art class. Some are in poor schools in industrial districts, in secondary schools, and others in private classes of wealthy people's children.

Design Cut on a Potato and Printed in Horizontal and Vertical Lines, Chosen by the Calico Printers' Association.

Central Council for Broadcast Adult Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London, Eng.

WHEN the Archbishop of York was recently installed as chairman of the Central Council for Broadcast Adult Education of the British Broadcasting Corporation, he made the remark that he was a long time coming to a conclusion as to whether radiocasting did more harm or good. He went on to say, however, that the creation of the council with its power over programs and its organization of the higher interests of listening might easily have saved the country; for it was an agency in preventing the radio from being dominated by a policy of pure entertainment.

Like the Archbishop there have been many other educationalists who have been troubled about the influence of the radio, not only in the realm of competition between entertainments, but also in the educational sphere itself. For doubts have been expressed in some quarters whether an unwise radiocasting educational policy might not weaken instead of stimulate the critical capacity of listeners.

This council has been described as a "go-between" for adult education institutions and the British Broadcasting Corporation.

For though the corporation pays the council's officers and supplies the greater part of the funds for its work, the more important national adult educational bodies are represented in its membership. It has duties and responsibilities both on the radiocasting and the receiving end. In cooperation with the corporation it helps to draw up that part of the radio program which deals with adult education. On the other hand, it encourages listening groups; surveys the progress which they have made, and takes notice of any useful experiments in this direction. It even in this sphere loans receiving sets when occasions warrant such action; especially in distressed areas, and in this task it has been helped by the Carnegie Corporation. By the issue and dissemination of the "Aids to Study" pamphlets it enables listeners the better to understand and follow up the talks by reading. In this work it has entered into relationship with many of the public libraries, and it is interesting to be able to record that the co-operation seems from the statistics to have increased the demand for the more serious books. Then to be able to rely on more exact information and the better to carry out its work, it is organizing regional committees, which will embody local opinion and will have representation on the central body.

Needy Can Go to a School Run as an Independent Community

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York, N. Y.

SEATED side by side, in a cheery classroom, a boy of 16 and a World War veteran twice his age are solving the same problem in long division. Across the aisle, a pretty young woman raises her hand to answer. The patient, experienced teacher calls upon her for the solution and the pupils working at the blackboards stop to compare their results. The answer is right and the young woman flushes with pleasure, for school is still a pleasant novelty to her. Having "raised" six motherless sisters and brothers by toiling at home, she is now having her chance.

It is the fourth year arithmetic class in the Foundation Junior High School of Berea College, Kentucky, where one finds mountain students of all ages from 16 years upward. This department provides the fundamentals of education to all who need grade school instruction, to fit them for work in the more advanced work in the academy, or high school, the normal school and the college.

Asked recently to characterize his students, President William J. Hutchins replied, "I cannot. They range all the way from the student 30 years of age in the seventh grade to the student 25 years of age just graduating from college with a degree acceptable in any university of the country. The larger proportion of students are here for learning, but life is joyful, too."

Natural Get-Together

In the ordinary classroom, overage pupils are usually quite conscious of their retardation, particularly if they happen to be overgrown as well. Not so at Berea, where a heterogeneous group works together naturally, as all realize the difficulties of getting an education in Appalachia, where rough roads and steep hills separate boys and girls from the nearest schoolhouse, and bad weather and farm work interfere so seriously with attendance that even apt pupils often fall far behind.

Not long ago, when a study was made of the pupils attending the Foundation School, and of their home conditions, it was found that the medium age for girls is 18 years, and for boys 17 years; that the range of retardation is from one to 24 years, the medium being four years. They come from homes averaging six miles from a railroad, in some cases living 52 miles away. The average distance from "town" was 9¼ miles. It was learned that of the homes represented in this school, 68¼ per cent receive no daily paper, 44 per cent no weekly paper; 71 per cent of the parents are farmers, while 29 per cent are engaged in mining, etc. The students come from sections where 85 per cent of the roads can scarcely be called roads at all. Two-thirds of the churches attended by parents hold meetings once a month.

These facts and their picture of isolation suggest several questions. How do the young people in these hillside cabins, lacking funds and unused as they are to train travel and other modern customs, actually get to Berea?

There is, probably, no more fascinating problem being solved by students anywhere in America than this one which is faced by every ambitious mountain boy and girl. Usually someone who has been to Berea first tells them of its wonders. In most cases it is the teacher of the one-room schoolhouse who comes back enthusiastic and fires them with the desire to see how people live in the world beyond the hills and to learn new ways. All about they see men and women who are living in much the same conditions their great-grandparents had, and they yearn to make something of themselves and to extricate their families from the privations of poverty. The friend tells them how to start on their adventure. From eight southern states eager mountain boys and girls constantly write letters to Berea officials, seeking admission.

Berea guarantees each student a job and does this by means of its unusual labor program. It requires each student to work at least 10 hours a week for the college, earning thereby one-fourth of the cost of his room and board. If he wishes to, he may earn a larger part of his expenses, and by working half-days can pay his entire way through.

Jobs for 2500

It is no small task to guarantee jobs for a student body of over 2500 young men and women, but Berea has solved the problem by making itself an almost independent community—so far as supplying the bread and butter needs of its family is concerned—covering 6000 acres. Besides a large forest preserve which furnishes much lumber for construction and is a laboratory for study, it has a 365-acre farm, well stocked with cattle and poultry, a large garden, and a number of industries established over its 140-acre campus, all of which require labor to keep them going.

Students learn scientific farming while milking and caring for chickens, and find jobs in the busy bakery, and in the laundry which supplies the needs of the dormitories, hospital, the Boone Tavern, or college hotel, and of the students and faculty. They also work in the kitchens of the Boone Tavern, in the printing press, wood-working, electrical and metal working shops, and in the broom factory and clerical offices. Weaving is a profitable art for both sexes, as the girls in the Firesides Industries and the Mountain Boy Weavers find that their attractive homespun covers, runners and suiting have a steady market.

Student labor in all departments brings down the cost of maintaining a large community far below what it would be if all commodities had to be brought in from outside, and Berea serves nourishing and appetizing meals for about 11 cents apiece, and gives a furnished room with hot water, clean linen and electricity for only 65 cents a week, or in all $146 a year. Since the student must earn one-quarter of his expenses, and usually earns a larger proportion, he pays much less than this sum in cash.

It costs Berea about $100 a year to provide free tuition to each student enrolled. Last year 800 applicants were refused admittance because the college could not provide any more beds nor places at the tables. The college is now looking to its friends in many states to help it build two new men's and women's dormitories and to make much needed improvements to the campus.

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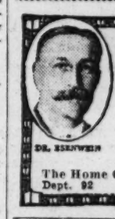

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Home Building | Equipment | Gardening

The English Garden in January

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THERE is an old saying that as the days lengthen the cold strengthens, and it is very true, so far as Great Britain is concerned. The fact need occasion no surprise, because the season of winter does not commence until Dec. 21. Perhaps the greatest problem during this month is caused by the frosts and the drying winds that accompany them. The low temperature makes it impossible for roots to perform their functions properly. Moisture is dried out of the stems and latent buds, and as there is no organization to replace it, unprotected plants often succumb. I would point out that the danger is just as great in the rockery and herbaceous border as it is in the case of hard-wooded plants such as roses and spiræas.

Mulching

Fortunately the gardener can call to his aid the process of mulching, which signifies that he spreads a layer of protective material on the ground. For this purpose three substances may be used, namely, littery farmyard manure, decaying leaves and dead bracken. Our readers who reside near to woods or moorlands will, I have no doubt, be able to obtain good supplies of the last-named substance. For herbaceous borders, roses and spiræas a four-inch layer of littery farmyard manure will be found satisfactory. It should be spread loosely over the beds and borders, and should remain there until April.

Rockeries and beds of lilies of the valley are best dressed with decaying leaves. In these instances some care must be used in spreading on the mulch. The little crowns or young buds are only just beneath the surface of the ground, and they are so tender that anything like rough contact with a fork would do much injury. Leaf mold is a clean substance, and I have found that it is good practice to pack it among rock plants and lilies of the valley with the hand. It will not be necessary, of course, to remove the leaf mold. The process of decay will continue until it mingles with the soil and becomes part of it, and no substance could provide a more acceptable feeding ground for the roots.

Herbaceous Phlox

During recent years herbaceous phloxes have become very popular. No doubt this is in large measure due to the untiring work which hybridizers have put it. As a result of this, the old-time insignificant flowers have given way to large blooms having the choicest colors. The habit of the plants, too, has been improved out of all recognition. Their bold leafage serves to make phloxes worthy of admiration even when the plants are not in flower. Then they come into season at a time when there is a lull between summer and autumn species. So valuable are they in the harbaceous border that no gardener who wishes to be abreast of the times can afford to neglect phloxes.

The roots are generous feeders. They appreciate a rich and deeply worked soil. Whenever conditions permit, it is advisable to dig to a depth of two feet, and apply farmyard manure when so doing at the rate of 1 cwt. per 10 square yards. The present is a suitable time in England for planting, and the one suggestion that I would emphasize is that the roots should be inserted firmly. A phlox which is planted loosely will soon tell a tale against its owner. The difficulty known as bacterial disease is likely to assert itself, and cause the leaves to go brown, and crumple up like tissue paper.

Now the gardener should not only be a man who understands the cultural side of things. He should be something of an artist as well. In this connection it is necessary to point out that one phlox plant standing alone looks lonely. It seems to be asking for fellowship with its kind. The best results from the point of view of floral effect are obtained when a minimum of three plants are inserted together. The longer the border the larger the group. If the border is long enough to take groups at a distance of 15 feet apart, the number of plants in each group may be increased to six. Where the groups must be at a less distance apart than this, it is desirable to keep to the lesser number in each group. Having been a keen cultivator of herbaceous phloxes for many years, I venture to recommend the following beautiful and reliable varieties: Deutschland (dark red), Elizabeth Campbell (salmon pink with a white center), Flora Hornung (white), Goliath (carmine with a crimson center), America (bright salmon rose), Fantasy (lilac), Evelyn (pink), and Dr. Charcot (violet blue).

GEORGE H. COPLEY.

A Little Brick Path Bordered by Flowers in Continuous Bloom From Spring Until Frost.

Welcome to the Seed Catalogues

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copemish, Mich.

RIGHT now printing presses are busy day and night turning off seed catalogues by the million. These have even now commenced to arrive, and every visit of the mail man may mean an addition to the already imposing pile on the library table.

What good purpose does all this vast amount of garden literature and sales propaganda serve, we may ask. First in the thought of the makers of seed catalogues is the matter of sales. In fact, they are the seed dealers' silent salesmen, and, as such, they have to measure up, in a degree at least, to the standard set for an actual salesman. They must be presentably dressed, hence the attractive covers. They must dispense a certain amount of knowledge of the gardening arts, hence the wealth of cultural hints they contain. In other words, the seed catalogues that come to our doors day after day are salesmen of attractive presence, with rich stores of information on gardening subjects. This information we may dig out if and when we choose. Certainly it will not be forced upon us in big chunks as is sometimes the case with human, high-pressure salesmen.

The foundation of every garden, be it vegetable or flower, large or small, is based on inspiration. And inspiration the seed catalogue can furnish. An inspired gardener has half of the battle won. Beginners in the gardening art may think that all there is to it is to sally forth on a dewy June morning and pick luscious red strawberries or cut beautiful, long-stemmed roses. Experienced gardeners know, however, that much intelligent labor in preparing, planting, cultivating, pruning and spraying has gone into the making of every product of the garden. Here inspiration serves us well—serves to carry us over the rough and tedious places to the point where we can look out to a bountiful harvest.

There is progress in horticulture as well as there is in other lines of human endeavor. And here, the modern seed catalogue charts the path of progress, pointing the way to new and better things in seeds and plants. A plant hunter finds a blue poppy in unexplored Tibet; another secures seeds of a new vegetable from the Indians of the southwest; a plant hybridizer gives us a sweet corn that matures in 50 days with all the good qualities of last year's 90-day variety. All these steps in the progress of horticulture are plainly marked in the modern seed catalogue to guide the gardener in his forward journey.

One thing that makes gardening so fascinating is the fact that there is always something new to learn or, as quite often is the case, something old to unlearn. Cultural methods are changing as man's knowledge of plants and their requirements goes forward. More efficient ways of keeping up the fertility and moisture-holding capacity of our soils, new methods of planting and protecting plants from frost, new combinations for companion and succession cropping—they are all chronicled in the seed catalogues.

These silent salesmen in gaily colored garments which will be coming to us during the next month or two may be made to serve as stepping-stones in our advance in the art of gardening. Not only will they help us to dream away many a pleasant evening but their knowledge made ours will be of real use to us in our gardening work. From them may come the inspiration to make our 1930 garden the best we ever have had. Possibly we may get from them the knowledge to carry that inspiration to a fruitful conclusion.

L. S. M.

Making Paths That Add Beauty to a Garden

By EDITH R. FISHER

President of the Garden Club of Illinois

IN THE planning and making of a garden, there is no more elusive or intriguing element than the path. For a path may give to or take away all the charm of the garden. A path properly placed in a very small garden may give the garden the appearance of being twice its size, and it is equally true a large garden area may be apparently reduced by a path which foreshortens or divides it. Gardens should have notes of interest and charm and surprise features, and one of the clever ways of attaining these is the well-designed and planted path.

Harmony With House and Grounds

The path should be well thought out in harmony with the house and grounds. I like best the paths that really lead to something. Sometimes I see a path in a garden that suddenly for no reason stops. All the surprise and interest is gone. It would be so easy to have the terminal be an arbor or small summer house at the end of the path or a group of berry or seed producing shrubs that would feed or shelter the birds. A simple bench, either homemade or one of the excellent varieties the stores carry, could beckon you to take the path. Paths may be wide or narrow, formal or informal. Sometimes the path must be planted high on one side and low on the other; sometimes low on both sides. For a high planting that is formal and does not take up much room, clipped spiræa does very well. The first cost is inexpensive, and it is hardy and winters well. The small fernlike leaf is a beautiful green. The hedge may be allowed to grow any height. If it is desirable to have it screen some undesirable feature, it may be allowed to grow four feet. The path may be of grass, or cement or stepping-stones. If the path is an informal one, the spiræa may be allowed to grow naturally. Lilacs may be clipped also but do not expect them to bloom.

A flower-bordered path is very charming and flowers may be picked for the house. The lovely old-fashioned perennials give great satisfaction. Where there is space, it is an excellent plan to have a border that gives continuous bloom from spring until frost. Starting with early bulbs and rock plants that come as soon as the snow goes, it is pleasant to greet the friendly little faces of grape hyacinths, arabis, scillas, daffodils and others. Very soon, columbines, bleeding heart, sweet William, peonies and iris cast their spell. In June, delphinium and Madonna lilies are queen in the border, but soon give way to phlox and hollyhocks. But frost and shortening days are on the way and the fall flowers that like the cool nights are the boltonias, asters, chrysanthemums and others. A border of this kind to give flowers all summer should be at least three feet wide.

A Winding Path With Homemade Stepping Stones.

If one is making a new border, and the expense need not be considered first, it would be nice to plant evergreens. These are lovely in the winter and the branches look like great white plumes after a snowstorm. At Christmas they could be lighted with candles. Inexpensive flower borders may be raised from seed. A very pleasing combination is rosy morn petunia and dusty miller. Pansies, both deep and light blue, and sweet alyssum are good combinations. I like the dwarf deep red zinnia called Little Red Riding Hood when used with white petunia or alyssum. Any of the yellow combinations are nice with ageratum or love-in-a-mist.

Friendly Annuals

The annual plants are such friendly little folks and bloom so profusely all summer, every border should have at least a few. They cost only a few cents a package and they give untold joy. Care must be taken to keep the seed pods picked or the plants will stop blooming. A path bordered on each side by hollyhocks is lovely. When the flowers are gone and the round seed pods hang heavy, they still have a stately beauty.

Bricks should be laid in sand and care must be taken that the dirt has been taken out and drainage, usually cinders, put in. Otherwise the frost will work its way in, and the bricks may heave and crack. The bricks may be laid alternate ways, long and short or the old-fashioned herringbone pattern may be used. Stepping-stone paths of flat rock lend themselves to the beauty of the garden. The stones come in irregular shape and they may be laid with concrete, or little open spaces may be left and good soil put in where the little plants that like to creep may be planted. The sedums are good for this and a few seeds of annuals may be planted, too.

Can Make Stepping-Stones

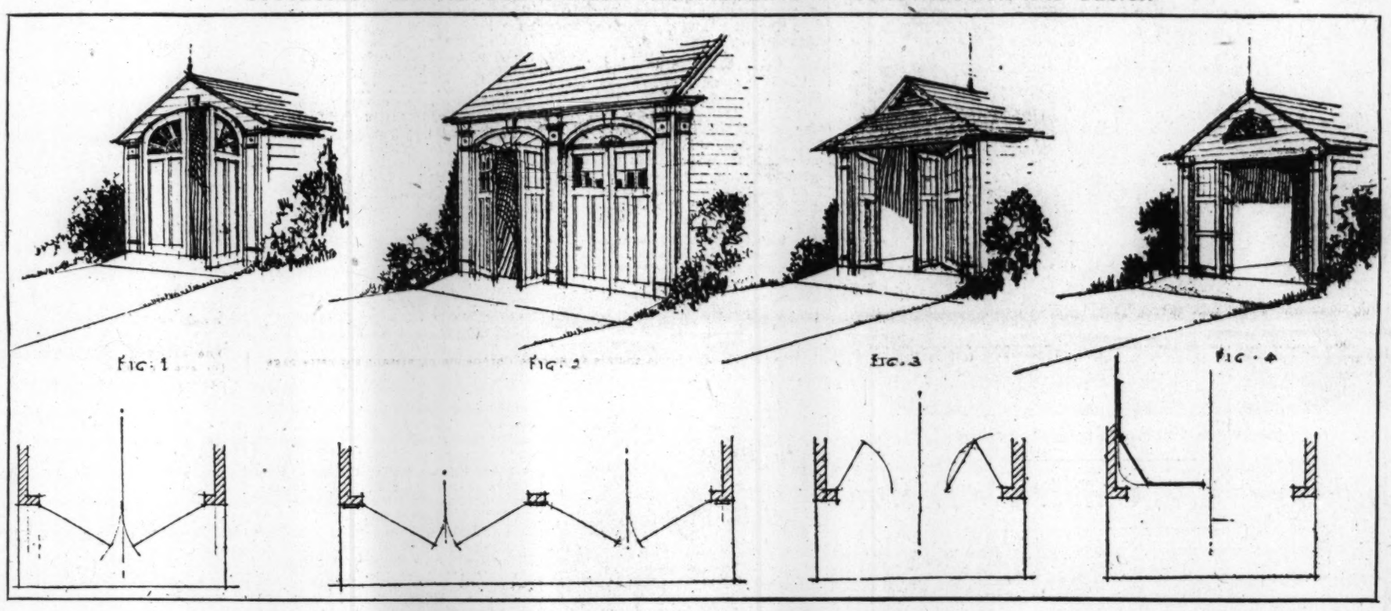
While a path made of concrete is very serviceable and is easily swept in summer and kept clean of snow in winter, it is never pretty or interesting. It is too set, and in the summer is apt to be glaring. If you burn coal in your furnace you may make your own stepping-stones. You use the sifted ash and add cement and water. If you burn coke, your stones will be a soft warm pink and you can add color to get the shade you desire. These can be made winter evenings on the basement floor. Take two long two-by-fours and brace them the width you want the stones and make the partitions of two-by-fours. The ashes from a week's run will make six or eight stones. The clinker you sift out makes fine drainage material and should not be thrown away.

For a woodland path, where it wants to be simple and natural, the nicest thing one can use is tan-bark. It is very dark brownish red and fits into the picture. Border it on both sides with ferns and jack-in-the-pulpits and other shade-loving plants and no path could be lovelier.

If you like roses, a trellis set every three or four feet down a path and planted with rambler roses will give you great joy. The grapevine is beautiful and the clustered grapes in the fall make a picture. The lights and shadows are nice through vines. Such an arbor would be a charming place to set a tea table.

There are many kinds of paths, straight and winding and formal and informal. Before making a path, consider your house and your garden. Make a path that will add to the beauty of your yard and make your surroundings more interesting. Not just a path that goes from one place to another place, but a friendly path, that beckons you on and on and says, "Come, follow me, and I will show you my beauty."

SUCCESSFUL GARAGE DOORS MEET REQUIREMENTS IN CONSTRUCTION AND DESIGN



S. Bruce Elwell, Architect

Here Are Four Types of Doors, Each With Diagram Showing Operation. Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, Opening Outward, Illustrate Two Methods of Handling the Arched Opening. Fig. 3 Opens Inward, and Fig. 4, Also a Three-Part Door, Slides Along the Wall on a Trolley.

The Architect Considers the Garage Door

By S. BRUCE ELWELL

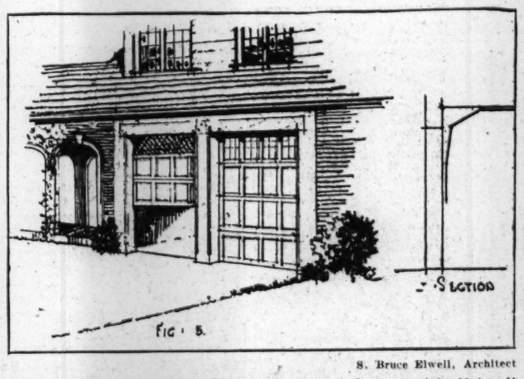
OF THE various items which go to make up the success of the garage, none is more important than the design and construction of the entrance doors. Without a knowledge of the various types and what they accomplish it is easy to take the first thing which comes along and not realize until later how much better a different type of door would have been. With this knowledge, however, the doors to fit the special need are secured and there are no regrets.

The simplest type of garage door is the double out-opening type, using either a stock door or carpenter-built batten door. The design of the doors can be elaborated by using an arched opening above as shown in figure No. 2. This arched opening may be a wooden fan or even a glass transom. This arrangement gives the effect of an arched opening without the added expense. Figure No. 1 shows this type with special doors.

The advantage of this type is simplicity and economy. With proper hardware the doors, when open, can be held in place so the wind will not blow them shut in an inconvenient moment. This type of door also gives the maximum space inside the garage proper.

The disadvantage of these doors is in their liability to close quickly if not carefuly fastened and the fact that in deep snow the driveway has to be cleared in front of the doors before they can be opened.

The next type of garage doors is the three-part style, of which there are two designs. One type is illustrated by figure No. 3, and the other by figure No. 4. Figure No. 3 shows the three-fold doors which open inwardly. For this type stock doors can be furnished. One door is hinged separately, the other two are hinged together with a special carriage and track overhead. The advantage of this type of door is the ease of operation, particularly in snow and wind, and a tight fit around the door. Its disadvantages are that it takes up room inside of the garage, making a longer garage necessary.



S. Bruce Elwell, Architect

Fig. 5 Shows the Type of Door That Pushes Up. A Counterweight Makes It Easy of Operation. Certain Sizes Can Be Obtained in Stock Design.

Figure No. 4 shows the other type of three-part garage doors, which also can be furnished with stock doors, glazed or solid wood. In this type the three doors are hinged together and are supported above on a track. In operation they slide on this track to a position parallel to one wall of the garage. The advantage of this type of door is that it takes no space from the garage and can be operated easily in heavy snow or wind. Its disadvantages are that it is not as easy to operate as some of the other types and it is hard to make it tight at the bottom.

Figure No. 5 shows another type of garage door which is successful. This door operates in a similar manner to the door illustrated in Figure No. 4, except that instead of traveling horizontally it rises and, when open, the door is parallel to the ceiling. Each side of the door is on a track and the door has a counterweight so it is easy of operation. Certain sizes of this door can be obtained in stock design. All other sizes and designs can be made specially.

This door can be operated by hand or mechanically, and if mechanically operated can be so arranged that an electric switch can be put at a distance from the garage, either at the entrance gate or in the house, making a very convenient arrangement. The advantages of this door are ease of operation and the fact that it takes no space from the inside of the garage. The disadvantages are that it requires more mechanism, although it is entirely dependable, and the architectural design is somewhat limited by the construction.

These types are the outstanding designs and are extensively used. All of them are successful within their limitations.

Garden Path

Down with the rosemary and bayes,
Down with the mistletoe,
Instead of holly now upraise
The greener box for show.

—Robert Herrick.

NO MATTER how gorgeous and glowing the November and December window gardens may be, with the turning of the calendar to January we of the United States immediately vision the primrose (called in England, primula) for our indoor garden. Its very name comes from primus—the first—and is so called in allusion to the early flowering of the plants.

Primroses in the United States, with their exquisite shades of pink, lavender, rose, and white, with their nests of soft green leaves are not only dainty and lovely but they are also very dependable and adaptable for house culture.

The popular Chinese varieties range from pure white to dark crimson. There are double, semi-double, and single varieties. In planting primroses the crown of the plant should always be above the soil in the pot with the soil declining to the edge of the pot so that water may not collect around the crown and thus cause decay. Primroses require small pots because they do not have many large roots. A six-inch pot for a blooming plant is quite large enough. The flowers of the Chinese varieties open a few at a time, which prolongs the blooming of a single stock for a month or more.

Another charming variety of the primrose is primula obconica. Its flowers, which range in tint from white to lavender are produced on long slender stems. The quaint flowers of this variety are suggestive of the woods. Primula obconica requires a great deal of water as it has numberless fine hair-like roots.

L. S. M.

"Witch Balls"

A charming way to achieve a bit of indoor greenery in winter is by the use of the novel "witch balls" which have recently appeared in city florist and gift shops. These are globular bowls of clear glass about four inches in diameter, with a small opening at the top into which may be thrust slips of ivy, vinca, wandering jew or other trailing plant which will thrive in water. Placed on a table or window ledge a "witch ball" requires a small stand, which may be purchased with it, but a most attractive effect is gained by suspending the bowl from a hook in the upper part of the window frame and letting it hang free in the sunshine. Filled with water it resembles a crystal gazing ball, reflecting its surroundings and radiating the sunlight in a delightful way. Chains made with a crossbar which fits into the small opening are sold with the balls.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Value of the Minute By a Mid-Victorian

BELONGING as far back as 1860 I suppose I must be classed as a mid-Victorian. In those days, when according to bright young novelists, playwriters and journalists, we were smugly respectable, unctuously religious and had no tastes in any of the arts, we were at least taught that if we were to make a success of living we must depend on doing it for ourselves, and not on the State or any other people doing it for us. Among other things we learned was the value of time. "Take care of the minutes and the hours will take care of themselves" was a motto that many of us young fellows invented as a goad. At fourteen I was apprenticed to the printing trade in the office of a county paper. The hours were ten a day. It happened that books borrowed from the public library and the monthly parts of an educational publication stimulated my appetite to know things, among the things being literature, natural sciences and languages. If the appetite was to be satisfied I must concentrate on reading and study and indulge sparingly in the games to which the lads of my age were devoted. I soon found that the farther I got in any subject the more abysmal seemed my ignorance of it, but the discovery was a challenge and a sharpener of the appetite. Besides the three or four hours before bedtime I found there were all sorts of odds and ends of time that could be used if I carried a book in my pocket. That finding was the salvation of my intellectual culture. Once the habit of wasting time gets a firm hold the mentality becomes cumulatively flabby. I have met men educated in the best schools who confessed that they were no longer able to read any book but a "shocker." The habit of using the minutes is a sovereign specific against boredom. My reading and studies were of an all round kind, usually in courses along one line—the works of a particular author or books in one language. As I took to journalism that all-roundness was excellent training, for there is no knowledge, however out of the way, that does not sooner or later bring grist to the journalist's mill.

Working in London for forty years I traveled from my home to Fleet Street and back in something like two hours a day. Those hours, plus half an hour of lunch time and time spent on railways traveling to and from engagements in the country, I spent in courses of reading, mastering languages or reading books in the languages which I was impatient to read as soon as I had mastered the elements of the grammar and acquired a vocabulary that made no more than a dozen references for each page to a dictionary necessary. At the end of thirty years or so of using the spare minutes in such ways it was possible to read with comparative ease and keenest relish the books best worth reading in nine languages, and to collect at second-hand shops and stalls a library of something like four thousand volumes. These book-hunting expeditions were as exhilarating as big game tracking to the East African or Indian sporting man. The books are a permanent delight, and also a constant challenge, for the problem is which to read next, but very often the problem is solved by taking from a shelf a book at random and finding after reading a page or two that it has got me in a tight grip.

Need it be said that to

Give every flying minute
Something to keep in store—

means eschewing the enticing dailies, weeklies and monthlies, and the "crook" and other "thrillers" that tempt on the railway bookstalls? I have seen normally serious men, taking a railway journey of three or four hours, providing themselves with an armful of such literature. I have always thought mere time-killing an intellectual and moral crime. Time is to be used. If the aim is to ward off boredom, there is nothing better fitted for the purpose than to take a book or books that compel concentrated attention. Many a time I have arrived at the end of a four to six hours' journey with surprise at its apparent shortness, so absorbing had been the book that I had been reading. In such journeys I have got through hundreds of the classic books not only of our own and the modern European languages, but of the Greek and Roman classics. It is astonishing how much one can read and take in on a journey between, say, London and Newcastle. I have read through on such journeys the four Gospels, the Epistles of Paul, Keats's "Endymion," fifty pages or so of a Greek or Latin play, history or dialogue of Plato, or in lighter mood two or three English, French or Italian plays. "But what good came of it at last?" may be asked by some Bright Young Peterkin. Well, it has meant riches to me more worth having than the millions of a trust king. The millions may vanish, and wealth becomes progressively less valuable to the possessor as he piles up his heap of gold. Friends of my young manhood who were gifted with the capacity of what is called "getting on in the world" have been by no means the happiest men I have known. After all, success in living means so living that the nobler, divine potentialities are cultivated and this cultivating gives to the man a pure, intense and lasting satisfaction which neither the piling up of gold heaps nor the constant search for fresh distractions can give. Perhaps I have written like a garrulous septuagenarian, a belated survival of the ridiculed Mid-Victorian era. Perhaps so, but it is rather remarkable that the men who prepared the way for today's triumphs of discovery and inventions, and the men and women whose books are read when "best sellers" are forgotten by the next publishing season were brought up under the mid-Victoian conditions, when it was impressed on the young men and women that to waste time was to rob not only themselves but to rob the community of the full measure of service that was due from them. H. J.

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In Defense of Cliff Dwellers

The many eyes of ancient cliff dwellings look out upon a vivid southwestern sky. It is not difficult to picture tawny men with silent feet, who ran up almost impassable ledges to reach their primitive homes. Each apartment, utterly cut off from the next, could be entered only from the outside. A rockbound nest, where women prepared simple meals with stone-age implements, served as home to many generations.

* * *

On a sparkling winter afternoon, a little girl enters a modern cliff dwelling. Her arms are full of huckleberry branches and decorative red berries which she has purchased at a tiny flower shop. She steps into a smoothly running elevator, soars a few hundred feet, and enters her apartment. Her small feet step daintily on deep-piled carpet. She persuades mother to let her turn the tiny home into a garden by means of the greenery she has brought. This child has never known a garden intimately, but the sunny apartment is a lovely place when she has finished. The slanting rays of a setting sun gild the cozy interior. Very soon it is lamplight time, and father comes home.

When dinner is finished, there is music and conversation over the radio. Better still, there is cheerful conversation among the three cliff dwellers; and the long winter evening is all too short!

The mother remembers winter evenings of her own childhood. She remembers darkies crooning their plaintive chants on an old cane plantation; again she hears a steamboat whistle, and sees mist rising over a sluggish river. The father recalls a steady birch flame in a northern cottage. The little girl of the metropolis has never known the cottage and great log fireplaces; she has never known old folk songs, except over the radio. Yet she is content. The mother and father are content, too, though they used to say they missed the "good old times." They realize that the old times cannot return, in the forms in which they previously existed; and they behold an enriched childhood looking forward with wide eyes toward an interesting future. They resolve to help preserve what was good in the past. Dear old memories become more dear.

In the room where the little family sits together, a richly shaded lamp throws out a glow as indefinable as firelight. It seems that the height of the room is not bounded by the ceiling; its rosy reaches extend much higher than that. And the depth of the home is deeper than the foundation of the skyscraper apartment house.

May poets and artists discover these modern cliff dwellers, for in their homes are joy, enlightenment, character, charm and a broad outlook! Could a mansion contain more?

The Star

(Triolet)

Beloved, the star seest thou
Above the dark sweep of the pine?
Serene as the light on thy brow,
Beloved, the star seest thou?
Though storm lasheth each sturdy bough,
Unshaken that sweet faith of thine;
Beloved, the star seest thou
Above the dark sweep of the pine.

MABEL C. FULLER.

Painting in Cintra

THE artist who made the opaque water color reproduced here never learned to say "fruit-vender" in Portuguese, but when she learned to say "Good morning," "Good afternoon" and "Good evening" in that language the little women shown here evinced joyous pleasure. In Cintra, Portugal, as in all of Portugal, there is still a great deal of illiteracy, but even the youngest or the most illiterate seems ever to use the utmost discrimination in his use of the "Bon die" for morning, "Boa tarde" for afternoon, and quite naturally "Boa noite" would be used at night.

When a group of Americans arrived in Cintra and set up some thirty-five easels on its streets—proceeding to paint its fascinating picturesqueness—this family, consisting of mother, daughter and grandchildren, were among the first to exhibit the cordial friendliness of the Portuguese peasantry. Out under their yellow awning with their wares of oranges, lemons, pears, a few vegetables, a basket of Cintra-made candies, and a busy group of little paper windmills (typically Portuguese), they made a jolly spot on the most prominent corner of the village square. Early the older woman showed the visitors how the luscious Portuguese strawberries are brought to market in brown wicker baskets about a foot high and five or six inches in diameter. She lovingly lifted back some green leaves with which they cover the top and showed the fresh red berries which nestled there in the cool atmosphere just as though she were showing off a brand new baby.

The scheduled days in Portugal were all too few for the painters who found an endless number of themes for their brushes. On a day shortly before trunks were packed, one of them, Florence White Williams, a Chicagoan, was hastening in the direction of a group of houses which had interested her as a water-color subject when, as she turned to say "Boa tarde" to the good-natured keepers of the wee business, she suddenly saw what a charming arrangement of color, and interesting contrast in subject matter, was this stand against the sunlit background of the palace.

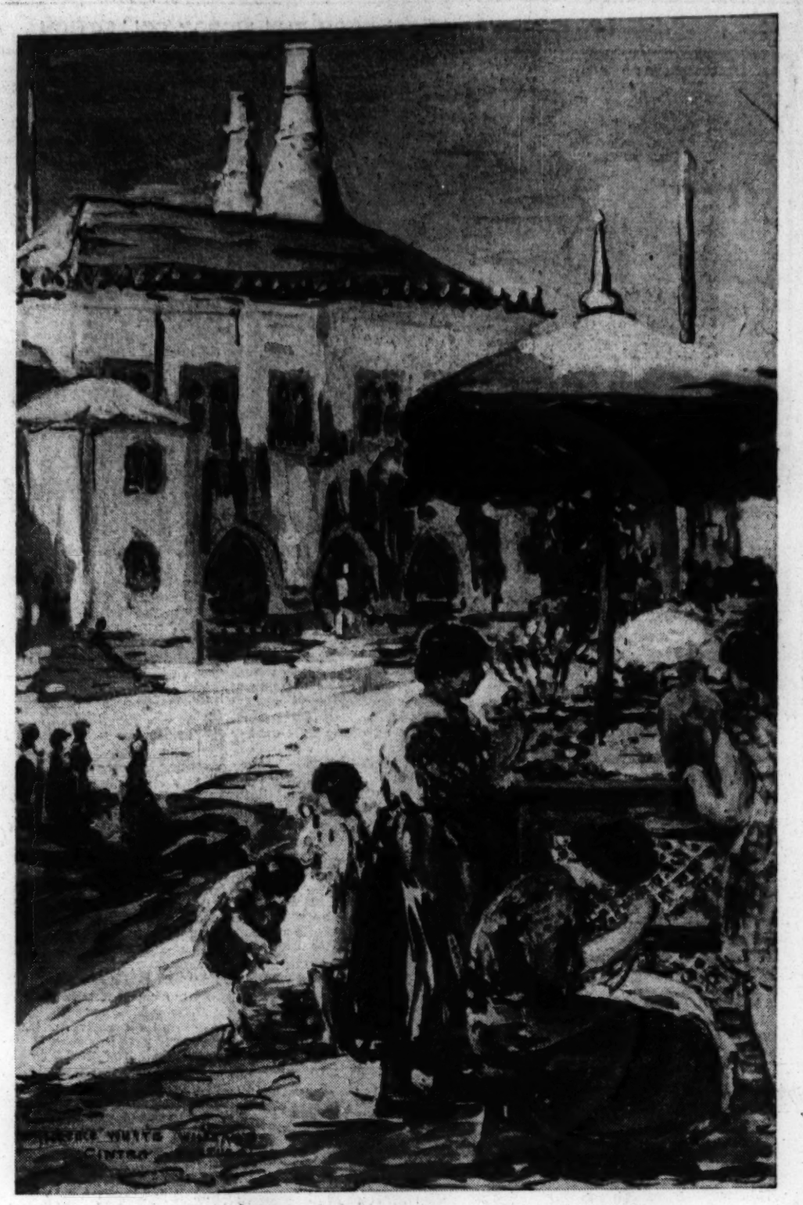
To an artist the inspiration of a moment is too valuable a thing to lose and so there she set up her easel and worked away at top speed. The hour was about four in the afternoon, almost the end of the siesta hour, and the streets were almost deserted. Business was dull and the daughter (by the way, a marvelously beautiful woman) was mending a shirt for the husband and the mother leaned lazily over her stand gossiping with her one customer. But this quiet was not to last long. Business began. The street-car came in bringing from out of town people who had never seen artists at work: certainly not in the middle of the sidewalk of the main street. Word spread that "Madama's" picture was being made, and curiosity as well as a bit of envy was aroused. So from one cause or another the usual audience which gathers increased to thirty or forty. Fortunately, this artist is not bothered by people: the subject was satisfying and the inspiration held to the last, so the crowd did not seriously disturb.

The ordinary traveler is content to enjoy, to carry in his memory, or in his camera at most, the sights he has seen; but the artist feels ever the urge to carry home on canvas or paper the mental image or idea inspired by the lovely—perhaps otherwise—intriguing arrangements of form and color presented to vision. Each individual sees in his own way and paints as nearly that way as his ability and medium permit. One paints sketchily: another decoratively and yet others modernistically—an elastic term which may or may not stand for distortion in some degree, and which should stand for clever originality. Any one artist might use all of these methods under different circumstances, as his subject matter might influence him.

Opaque water color may be purchased ready mixed or may be made by the addition of white paint to regular clear water-color paint. The former is more satisfactory if brilliant color is desired, as the addition of white tends to dull color. This body color is applied on dark paper. The effect is likely to be more or less decorative. It combines the charm of all precious small things, some of the elements of clear water color, and many of those imparted by oil. Opaques can be done quickly and the joy experienced by the worker is very likely to be manifest in the results.

This picture tells you one individual's joyous impression of the humble women at their stand, in the shadow of a pink plaster business building, silhouetted against the Palacio de Maria Pia, standing in the full saturation of the afternoon sunlight. That beautiful building was put there in the eighth century by Moors, and added to—possibly detracted from—in the early sixteenth century by King Manuel for whom the over-elaborate Manueline architecture was named. The Moors built well for the castle is in excellent condition, and the strange bottle-shaped chimneys which seem to be landmarks of Cintra have been usable as kitchen chimneys for a thousand years.

To tell in clean joyous color, stories of sunlight, of happiness, of children, of people in their interesting habiliments and environments, of water that reflects masts and rigging, rocks and sea, of places and things which speak of the good and beautiful—this has ever been the ambition of the brush and pen of Florence White Williams, painter and illustrator of children's books.



The Fruit Venders. From a Water Color by Florence White Williams.

Bow Bells Are Ringing

Turn again ye that tread,
Sadly from toil to bed,
Hark to the overhead
Bow bells of London.

Citizens dry your tears,
Commoners hush your fears,
Hearken ye House of Peers,
Bow bells for London.

Loudly they call again,
Ringing with might and main,
Listen to this refrain
Pealing o'er London.

Turn again Whittington,
Turn again Whittington,
Turn again Whittington,
Lord Mayor of London.

ROBERT E. KEY.

Halley and His Comet

Halley's father was a wealthy London soap maker, who took great pride in the growing intellectuality of his son. Graduating at Queen's College, Oxford, the latter began his astronomical labors at twenty by publishing a work on planetary orbits; and the next year he voyaged to St. Helena to catalogue the stars of the southern firmament, to measure the force of terrestrial gravity, and observe a transit of Mercury over the disk of the sun.

While clouds seriously interfered with his observations on that lonely isle, what he saw of the transit led to his invention of "Halley's method," which, as applied to the transit of Venus . . . helped greatly in the accurate determination of the sun's distance from the earth. Halley's researches on the proper motions of the stars of both hemispheres soon made him famous, and it was said of him, "If any star gets displaced on the globe, Halley will presently find it out."

His return to London and election to the Royal Society (of which he was many years secretary) added much to his fame, and he was commissioned by the society to visit Danzig and arbitrate an astronomical controversy between Hooke and Hevelius, both his seniors by a generation.

On the Continent he associated with other great astronomers, especially Cassini, who had already found three Saturnian moons; and it was then he observed the great comet of 1680. . . .

Halley then became intensely interested in comets, and gathered whatever data concerning the paths of all these bodies he could find. His first great discovery was that the comets seen in 1531 by Apian, and in 1607 by Kepler, traveled round the sun in identical paths with one he had himself observed in 1682. A still earlier appearance of Halley's comet (1456) seems to have given rise to a popular and long-reiterated myth. . . . No longer room for doubt; so certain was Halley that all three were one and the same comet, completing the round of its orbit in about seventy-six years, that he fearlessly predicted that it would be seen again in 1758 or 1759. And with equal confidence he might have foretold its return in 1835 and 1910; for all three predictions have come true to the letter.—From "Astronomy, the Science of the Heavenly Bodies," by DAVID TODD.

"M'aimes-tu?"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

PAR trois fois Jésus-Christ demanda à Simon: "M'aimes-tu?" Pierre avait renié Jésus trois fois, et maintenant il lui fallait renverser ces reniements par trois affirmations. Était-ce là l'unique leçon donnée par Jésus au disciple et à nous? Non, la leçon surpassait de beaucoup le désir purement humain d'entendre Pierre réitérer son amour.

Dans sa lutte à Gethsémané, privé de tout appui humain, le Maître avait éteint ce qui, chez l'humain, demande ardemment une expression d'amour personnelle. Il aspirait à être compris spirituellement, étant prêt à démontrer la vérité de ses propres paroles: "Il n'y a pas de plus grand amour que de donner sa vie pour ses amis."

Le monde entier appelle à grands cris l'amour, la paix, le bonheur. Christ-Jésus était et est le Guide. Nous apprenons la vérité par le chemin qu'il nous a enseigné, et afin de profiter de cette leçon comme il le faut, il serait bon, peut-être, de nous poser la question scrutatrice: Q'est-ce que nous aimons? En y répondant sincèrement, nous croîtrons dans la compréhension de l'amour spirituel.

Dans notre enfance nous avons, beaucoup d'entre nous, chéri les héroïnes et les héros favoris de nos livres d'histoires, et nous avons souvent essayé de former sur ces modèles nos propres caractères. Nous leur avons attribué certaines bonnes qualités, nous les avons aimés et nous avons idéalisé leur bonté. A mesure que nous grandissions, cet amour de la bonté restait dans nos cœurs, colorant toutes nos pensées. La bonté est une qualité inhérente, un don spirituel. A ce sujet, Mary Baker Eddy dit dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*) (p. 147): "Une affection pure s'exprime par la bonté, mais seule, la Science révèle le Principe divin de la bonté et en démontre les règles."

Dans l'éducation d'un enfant, que de fois nous constatons que l'attente active du bien produit l'expression de la bonté! La plupart d'entre nous désirent vivre de façon à justifier le bien qu'on attend d'eux. Parfois nous constatons que nous agissons différemment envers différentes personnes, et il en résulte qu'il n'y a pas deux personnes qui semblent avoir la même opinion de nous. Cela montre que nous répondons tous plus ou moins à la notion que nous avons les uns des autres. Dans la Science Chrétienne, cependant, nous reconnaissons nos véritables individualités comme enfants de Dieu, et nous sommes heureux avec ceux qui nous voient tels que nous sommes réellement. N'est-ce pas avoir un sens pur d'amour, de nous voir, nous et notre prochain, tels que Dieu a fait Ses enfants—semblables à Lui-même?

Jésus-Christ avait le plus haut sens d'amour pour l'humanité, et le prouva à maintes reprises. Il ressuscita son ami Lazare d'entre les morts, parce qu'il connaissait Dieu en tant que Vie divine, et voyait l'homme réel à l'image et à la ressemblance de Dieu. Il dit à ceux qui l'entouraient: "Déliez-le et laissez-le aller." Le délier d'un sens fini de l'amour et s'attacher à un sens spirituel de vie, est ce qui amena la guérison et la résurrection. Comme nous sommes libérés quand nous parvenons à ce sens plus large qui perçoit l'unité de Dieu et de Son idée, l'homme! Nous ne pouvons faire mieux que de suivre l'exemple de Jésus, ainsi que Mrs. Eddy le décrit à la page 54 de *Science et Santé*, où elle dit: "Par la grandeur de sa vie humaine, il démontra la Vie divine. Grâce à la plénitude de sa pure affection, il définit l'Amour. Avec l'affluence de la Vérité, il vainquit l'erreur."

Jésus savait que Judas conspirait secrètement contre lui; mais il avait dit: "Aimez vos ennemis." Il donna une preuve abondante de ces paroles: n'avait-il point lavé les pieds de celui qu'il savait lui être infidèle? Ne salua-t-il pas Judas du terme affectueux d'"Ami," bien qu'il sût que le perfide disciple était venu pour le trahir? Si Jésus eût été rempli de ressentiment, il n'eût jamais pu faire sa merveilleuse démonstration de la vie éternelle, par laquelle il donna au monde la preuve que l'Amour divin maîtrise la haine humaine.

La leçon que Jésus révéla à Pierre donnait la clef du royaume, promise auparavant; car c'était Pierre qui avait dit: "Tu es le Christ, le Fils du Dieu vivant!" Puisque Pierre avait reconnu l'idée-Christ, à Pierre aussi devait venir le vrai sens de l'amour, afin qu'il pût poursuivre l'œuvre de la guérison-Christ basée sur le Rocher—le même Rocher sur lequel est bâtie l'Église chrétienne. Les questions de Jésus à ses disciples étaient destinées à élever la pensée au-dessus du sens humain de l'amour, vers l'idée divine de l'Amour, montrant ainsi à Pierre que, dans la proportion où il aimait l'idéal-Christ, il serait rendu capable de paître les brebis et les agneaux.

Refuser fermement d'accepter la croyance mortelle que l'homme est matériel, ne jamais penser à l'homme comme à une entité séparée de Dieu, demeurer consciemment avec la vérité touchant l'homme à la ressemblance de Dieu, c'est refléter le Christ guérisseur, la Vérité. S'étonnera-t-on de ce que beaucoup apportaient leurs malades à Pierre pour qu'il les guérisse, et de ce que "tous étaient guéris" par le discernement de la leçon que lui avaient révélée les paroles de Jésus: "M'aimes-tu?"

On pourra obtenir des renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne dans cette langue en écrivant à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Oblation

Vainly we offer each ample oblation,
Vainly with gifts would His favor secure;
Richer by far is the heart's adoration,
Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor.

—From "Hymns by REGINALD HEBER."

"Lovest thou me?"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THREE times Christ Jesus asked Simon, "Lovest thou me?" Peter had denied Jesus three times; and now he must reverse these denials with three affirmations. Was this the only lesson Jesus was giving to him and to us? No, the lesson was far greater than the mere human longing to hear Peter reiterate his love.

In his struggle in Gethsemane, bereft of all human support, the Master had quenched the human yearning for any personal expression of love. He longed to be understood spiritually, and was ready to demonstrate the truth of his own words, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

The whole world is crying out for love, peace, and happiness. Christ Jesus was and is the Way-shower. We learn the truth through the way he taught us; and in order to learn this lesson aright, it may be well for us to ask ourselves the searching question, What is it we are loving? As we answer honestly, we shall grow in the understanding of spiritual love.

Many of us as children loved the favorite heroes and heroines of our story books, often trying to form our own characters after them. We attached certain good qualities to them, loved them, and idealized their goodness. As we grew up this love for goodness remained in our hearts, coloring all our thoughts. Goodness is an inherent quality, a spiritual gift. Of this, Mary Baker Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 147), "A pure affection takes form in goodness, but Science alone reveals the divine Principle of goodness and demonstrates its rules."

How often in the training of a child we find that the active expectancy of good brings out the expression of goodness! Most of us desire to live up to the good which is expected of us. Sometimes we find ourselves acting differently toward different persons, with the result that no two people seem to have the same opinion of us. This shows that we all respond more or less to our concepts of one another. But in Christian Science we recognize our real selves as God's children, and we are happy with those who are seeing us as we really are. Is not this a pure sense of love, to see ourselves and our neighbor as God made His children—Godlike?

Christ Jesus had the highest sense of love for humanity, and proved it again and again. He raised his friend Lazarus from death because he knew God as divine Life, and saw the real man as God's image and likeness. He said to those who stood by, "Loose him, and let him go." Loosing him from a finite concept of love and holding to a spiritual sense of life brought healing and resurrection. How liberating to come into that enlarged sense which perceives the oneness of God and His idea, man! We cannot do better than to follow the example of Jesus, as Mrs. Eddy describes it on page 54 of Science and Health, when she says: "Through the magnitude of his human life, he demonstrated the divine Life. Out of the amplitude of his pure affection, he defined Love. With the affluence of Truth, he vanquished error."

Jesus knew that Judas secretly conspired against him; but he had said, "Love your enemies." He gave ample proof of these words; for did he not wash the feet of the one whom he knew to be untrue to him? And did he not greet Judas with the affectionate term "Friend," although he knew the faithless disciple had come to betray him? If Jesus had been filled with resentment, he could never have made his wonderful demonstration of eternal life, whereby he gave to the world the proof that divine Love masters human hate.

The lesson Jesus unfolded to Peter gave the promised key to the kingdom; for it was Peter who had said, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." Since Peter had recognized the Christ-idea, to Peter must also come the true sense of love, in order that he might carry on the work of Christ-healing based upon the Rock—the same Rock upon which the Christian church is built. Jesus' questions to his disciples were designed to lift thought above the human sense of love toward the divine idea of Love, so showing Peter that in proportion as he loved the Christ-ideal he would be enabled to feed the sheep and the lambs.

Steadfastly to refuse to accept the mortal belief of man as material, never to think of man as an entity separate from God, and to dwell consciously with the truth about man as God's likeness is to reflect the healing Christ, Truth. Is it any wonder that many brought their sick to Peter to be healed, and that "they were healed every one" through the discernment of the lesson unfolded to him in Jesus' words, "Lovest thou me?"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

No Matter the Place

Shall I go east or west,
Do thus or so—
It is so difficult to know
What would be best;

The winds of chance and change,
Do ever blow,
Across the plains below,
And on the mountain range;

What matter I go north,
South, east or west—
God leads me on the quest,
His hand held forth!

PETER A. LEA.

Verse and Music A Song

So simple and almost natural a combination of two arts in one as verse and music in songs is a more familiar and perhaps more useful illustration of the nature and tendencies of the combined arts. Here, as clearly as in any case, however complex, we recognize the unity of the whole as one of mood and intention. The tonal and rhythmical definiteness of the music must be the specification in these terms of the kind of thing the song as words or verses says and means. We may take for clarity a simple folk-song, sung by a child, with no instrumental accompaniment, no other harmonizing voices, no idea in the singer's mind of the words separated from the music or the music without the words, the one absolutely demanding the other as in the song itself, learned from a mother as just a song.

In our recognizing of the fitness of the character and quality of the tonal composition as a whole, here a simple melody, to the verses, we are acknowledging the oneness of the expression, its single point as a work of art. And this fitness is more than merely that of the character of one whole to another, for the tune in its literal temporal progress must carry the same mood and intention, or the changes in mood, which the verses alone express only so far as such expressiveness lies in the power of words. Taken with the words in the song itself, the music carries this expressiveness out, at once further specifying and defining and deepening and completing an expression not itself, because not fully determinate, except as words and music are part of each other.

The rhythm of the verse is formalized and measured and emphasized by the more explicit rhythm of the notes; its rising and falling feeling and meaning are heightened and deepened, or at least not contradicted, in the purer tonal medium of melody, by movements in pitch and loudness and timbre, or quality of voice. Its significant syllables are never lost and are often made more significant in musical stresses. Its rapid or slow changes are made more explicitly slow or rapid in actual musical measure, in beats and their mathematically simple divisions; its whole intention, if not in its conceptual aspect, at least in its lyrical feeling, is carried out more fully and more precisely as well as more richly. Both mere music and mere poetry disappear as such. While as component arts they lose, perhaps, the one its purity of tonal character, the other its subtlety of factual denotation, they become together a song, with a quality, a character, and a meaning peculiar to the art of song and impossible to either of the subsidiary arts that go to make it what it is.—D. W. PRALL, in "Æsthetic Judgment."

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By
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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

George DeForest Brush

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

ART is what it is because of what it has been. A sententious remark, if ever there was one, but still a remark that is worth considering now and again during all the clamor of today for something new. As if every new thing were not some old thing in fresh guise. So those who suspect that there were painters before Cézanne, Renoir, Gauguin and Van Gogh will find much and varied pleasure in a visit to the loan collection of works by George DeForest Brush, on view during the first half of January at the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York. During the whole of January in the same galleries there will be a general showing of the work of another American master, Edward W. Redfield.

For this exhibition, paintings by Mr. Brush have been lent by a number of private individuals and by museums in Boston, Newark, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, Worcester and Washington. The work of this artist, covering a long period of years, takes on definite character as a carrying on of the classic tradition of painting, as manifested in Titian, Velásquez, Vermeer, Reynolds and Romney. One feels that Mr. Brush has brooded deeply upon the works of his artistic forbears, absorbed much from them, blended the whole with his own temperament, and produced these pictures. They have a serenity and a dignity that is largely lacking in this age of the neglect of religious painting.

"Mother and Child"

In the "Mother and Child" portrait lent by Dr. Frank L. Babbott Jr., one is captivated by the loveliness of color in the garnet dress, and by the lissomness of the figure of the pink-clad boy. The background is a formalized wood interior of the soft often used by the eighteenth century painters. This picture would hang worthily beside a good Reynolds. The "alive" quality of the boy indicates once more how far good drawing can go toward indicating weight, form and movement.

"Mother and Children," lent by the Newark Museum Association, epitomizes the ripened talents of this artist, with its sumptuous use of delicate color, its accomplished handling of five figures, its humanizing of a theme that has so largely been handled in ecclesiastical and dogmatic vein. Classic Greek landscape motifs are used as background accessories, and the effect of the whole is a lyric naturalness that is lifted out of the plane of the commonplace.

In "Golden Girl," lent by Mrs. William Sloane, in the brilliant portrait of Mrs. Frederick H. Pope, lent by her husband, and in the strong yet delicate portrait of the artist's daughter, "Tribbie," are to be seen varied manifestations of Mr. Brush's ability to keep even his smallest canvases big, simple and glowing.

"Young Violinist" attains to that quality of depth that goes with edges that lose and find themselves in space, and achieves that complete yet reticent effect that persuades the imagination. Note the flowing length of line in the pyramidal composition, "Family Group," and consider the Renaissance feeling in the several "Mother and Child" subjects that utilized the same persons as models. They make one have thoughts of Rousseau, of Botticelli and, yes, Raphael. Then step aside into a by-path of this painter's work, and note the Homerlike simplicity and force of his Indian in a canoe, glancing up at a great white goose in full flight through the forest, called "The Silence Broken."

Gianni Parenti

Recent paintings by Gianni Parenti are being shown at the Durand-Ruel galleries. His exhibitions in Paris have attracted wide attention with the buying of one of his genres for the Luxembourg. Though not untouched by the traditions of his native Florence, he is essentially a Parisian painter of Cézanne extraction. He has pursued to a stage of finality the analysis of the appearances of forms in space and released himself from all dependence upon literal detailed representation. In his "Cypresses, Florence," we have the essential quality of a row of the trees, which form the green central note of the composition, with fluffily textured flowering bushes in the foreground, and the soft lavenders of distant hills.

His mastery of the dynamics of forms in motion is observable in "The Florentines," a composition with four male standing figures. Something more than a flavor of El Greco is discoverable in his portrait of the Princess Strozzi, with its reticent and mysterious blues and greens, its sharply turned angles and its emphasis on volumes in the drapery folds. "Paysage, Paris" is an unexaggerated interpretation of the cool grays of a city vista, personal in its selections of the elements of the scene. In his portraits, apparently, no problem baffles him. He can paint gray upon gray; he scorns the assistance of decorative accessories; he relies on the graphic power of pure drawing to attain clear and elegant effects.

Charles Hopkinson

Recent water colors by Charles Hopkinson are on view at the Montross gallery, revealing this original Boston painter at the top of his best as a colorist and translator of the mirage-like effects resulting from the impact of brilliant sunlight upon the waves of the sea, upon alabaster-like ledges, and upon the color masses of terraced cliffs that are crowned with wild flowers. Shown also are two oil portraits, a casual winning presentment of Archibald Roosevelt, in a plum-colored jacket, leaning against a door jamb. Not a trace of self-consciousness in this picture, or in the portrait of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, and that is much to say in favor of any portrait painter.

Women Painters and Sculptors

The thirty-ninth annual exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, continuing through Jan. 19 at the galleries of the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, is one of the handsomest shows of the year. It is apparent that much thought went into the selection of the works to be shown, for there is no sense of overcrowding, and the quality of the whole ranges high. In the largest of the three galleries the pictures are all hung in a single line and well separated, giving the best setting possible for individual canvases.

To Cecelia Beaux was awarded the place of honor in the center of the long wall for her distinguished portrait of Mrs. Julia Kahle aristocratic in its ease and authority, low in key but nowhere dull, gentle and graceful in its coloration as befits the subject, a poised and genial elderly lady.

"Winter Sunlight," by Elizabeth Heil Alke, is a hillside landscape, with pale yellow cornstalk shocks dotting the snow, other garnishings of color in the reds and yellows of foreground clumps of weeds still unconquered by frost and a curving band of purplish trees across the top against a yellowish sky, the whole with its isolated trees and scattered houses being enveloped in a soft cool haze.

Marion Gray Traver

"Portrait of William and David Burt," by Rosamund Niles, is a large and powerful composition showing two boys in yachting suits on a rocky eminence, one seated, the other standing and holding a miniature yacht, aparently watching a distant boat race. Their dark jackets and white trousers are set off against a sky that is in two shades of gray, and the whole is big in its simple, firm and well-related masses.

Marion Gray Traver's "Winter Blues" is an accomplished bit of painting, with the color laid on broadly and crisply, in a vista of woodland road down which two men are walking. Trees and snow seem modeled in light against the luminous green sky. "House in the Hills" offers massive green hills of California, with their cobalt shadows, in a picture by Lilia Tuckerman. The lines are flowing always and the planes of distance keenly felt.

"Prickly Pear," by Isabel Branson Cartwright, glows with enfiltrating sunlight among the green leaves and the vermilion and yellow blossoms. "Respite," by C. Bacheler Nisbet, is instinct with style in its flat mural tones and shallow modeling of its grouping of a picknicking family under the trees. Marjory Munroe's self portrait has dignity and sincerity along with its Velásquez coloration.

Grace Talbot

Other paintings of marked appeal include "Tulips in a Purple Vase," a scene in a painter's studio that is all glamorous halftones; "Behind the Times," a forthright portrait of a man reading a newspaper, by Rosamund S. Bouvé; "A Hilltown," by Margaret Fish, with well-realized colored forms in the Cézanne vein; "Old Bridge, Bruges," by Hortense Budell, in which a great gray arch and red-roofed houses by a canal are set forth with well-considered simplicity.

Beside the main entrance stands "Le Voila!" a sculpture by Grace Talbot, which is poised and lithe with intense feeling for action. The forward movement of the composition has a lilt that causes one to start with response to its slim eagerness and zestful freshness. "Young Adventure," a boy riding a turtle, conquers the familiarity of its subject material with newly felt vigor and observation, in a small piece by Genevieve Karr Hamlin. "Sweet Grapes," by Harriet Frismuth, is a bacchante-like figure of a young girl, in which every accessory element—the hair, the position of limbs, the decorative grapes and bit of vine—fall within the entwining motif.

Jessie Arms Botke

"Black Swans," by Jessie Arms Botke, makes supreme use of materials decoratively. "Flowers," by Hallie Champlin Fenton, escapes formality of arrangement in its setting of yellow roses in a green bowl, giving a feeling of poetic response to nature for its own beautiful sake. "Motion," a study of carp swimming in an arrangement of concentric curves, attains to high rhythmic appeal in monochrome.

Among the water colors and drawings are many notes of interest, such as "Ethel," with its supple line, and fully realized yet delicate modeling of shadow; "The New Sky Line," a block print by Emily Nichols Hatch, which makes handsome use of the new forms provided by Manhattan's skyscrapers near Washington Square; "The Big Tree," by Gladys Befgh Bates, with its authoritative analysis of masses; "There Came One Possessed," with its feeling for primitive ecstasy in a religious subject, by Marian Stabler; "Woodstock," by Alta West Salisbury, a water color of a village scene that makes knowing use of patches of white paper to give luminosity to the color masses; a humorous group of small anecdotes of city life by Alice Beard; the delicate wintry mood of "Soft Fallen Snow" by Marion Gray Travers and the lyrical charm of far-flung fields in Margaret Manuel's etching, "On the Edge of the Cumberlands."

Whitney Studio Galleries

Until Jan. 23 there will be on view at the Whitney Studio Galleries, 10 West Eighth Street, paintings by three artists. In "Anemones" Lucile Blanch uses a gray scale of color that is distinguished in effect, in the sobriety of its blues, reds and whites. "Roundabout" is dominated by a great cone-shaped hill with shoulder ridges that seem to thrust themselves upward. The crisp forms of the houses and trees compose into an articulate structure, the slaty sky sends down wreaths of mist, and luscious greens hold the eye gratefully in the foreground. The pristine and the primitive are dominant notes in Herbert Morgan's pictures. For him a row of gendarmes is a succession of red and blue notations. "Armistice Days" is all gayety, a sort of visual music, with the figures like grace notes and even the leaves of the trees are clapping their hands, as in the Biblical simile. Monticelli in a humorous vein might be another name for the canvas entitled "Traviata." Ward Lockwood presents nature untamed and unarranged in his picture of "Rio Hondo Canyon" with its sky in a tumult of thunder heads, its upreared rock walls, its sage green foreground. "Trout Stream" frames a patch of seething water within towering rock needles. Nature's own tapestry is discovered for us and fixed in "Autumn Mountains," with its well-considered ensemble of spotting and pattern that never too closely approaches a tight composition. "Ruddy Autumn" is frankly a set portrait of a country gentleman at ease on his porch, and captivates because it does not pretend to be anything else.

"An American Place"

On the heels of the announcement by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney that she was founding and endowing a museum of American art in New York comes the opening of the new exhibition galleries of Alfred Steiglitz, master photographer, and escort to many an arriving American artist. "An American Place" is the name he has given to these galleries with what might be suspected as an acidulous implication in these days when the French modernists are receiving so much attention from the art dealers of Manhattan.

Long ago Mr. Steiglitz at his "291" gallery and later at the Intimate gallery sponsored the work of that original American artist, John Marin, together with many others, and now Mr. Marin is having an advantageous setting for a group of his water colors in the new galleries of Mr. Steiglitz. Here may be seen Mr. Marin's individualities of style in several guises. Some approach so close to the representational that they will provide a helpful transition to the more abstract phases of the artist's work such as are manifested in "Popham Beach," a painting that carries the emotions of the artistically adventurous and tolerant observers away on wings of imagination.

A Sheaf of 'One-Man' Exhibitions

By FRANK RUTTER

London

INTERESTING exhibitions have recently been opened here. At the Goupil Galleries the three main rooms are hung with the three "one-man-shows" of H. H. Newton, George Bergen and Richard Eurich. In the Leicester Galleries Ernest and Dod Procter, leaders of the modern Newlyn school of painters, share one room. W. Gimmi, a Zurich-born artist, who comes to us by way of Paris, fills another, while in the entrance gallery small oil paintings and sketches by Cayley Robinson are on view.

Each member of this little group of painters is an artist of more than average talent. George Bergen and Richard Eurich make the most uncommon use of their gifts, M. Gimmi shows the most spontaneous and lyrical response to natural beauty and Mr. Newton is the most likely to appeal to the general public which admires "fine" scenery—and plenty of it. This artist chooses wide views in the main, but is perplexed and antagonized by ultramodern methods of handling them in paint.

Modeled in High Relief

Mr. Bergen (who is of Danish and Russian parentage, was brought up in the United States and is a graduate of Yale University) is a young man who, to judge by his work, takes his impressions intensely. One imagines that he sees his subjects—a street corner, a couple of boats, some flowers—all of a sudden, with the utmost vividness, and on top of this has an acute realization of the beauty and significance of the whole scene, its colors, shapes and composition, and then sets to work with furious energy to make everyone else see and feel what he has experienced. He builds up his pictures with palette knife and thumb, one imagines, for they are modeled in high relief. As often as not they are mounted in such a way that the eye has to travel over three or more successive levels of wood from the wall surface to the canvas, instead of being led down and inward from the frame to the picture, as is usually the case. The painting thus presented insists on being seen; it is pushed out of the frame and built up high on the canvas. Nevertheless Mr. Bergen's art cannot be termed sensational or aggressive or bizarre, for it is obviously sincere and serious. His methods are justified by their results, for his paintings undoubtedly do communicate in a charming idiom his own vivid sense impressions to the spectator.

Mr. Eurich, we understand, has barely entered his twenties and yet he has already achieved a polished and original style of his own. It is a style that is not susceptible, one feels, of any great development, but it is capable of producing an elegant and "cultured" form of art. He draws delicately in pencil, with exquisite precision, and he is entirely at home in his own decorative whimsical manner. He is full of amusing fancies and his drawings are crammed with elaborate detail and movement. With his magical pencil he invents an unreal world such as that depicted in old tapestry, or in the view seen through open windows in a Renaissance painting; and children as well as their elders will want to pore over his drawings for at least 10 minutes at a time.

Awareness of Mood

Midsummer fullness as felt and seen in the wide, quiet fields of southern England is admirably conveyed in several of Mr. Newton's paintings. He can also deal successfully with spectacular scenery, such as a magnificent grove of pink and white chestnut trees in full bloom, a trout stream winding deep down between richly wooded banks, a Corsician bowlder-strewn landscape, and sunrise and dawn over cliffs and the sea—because he does not attempt to describe literally all that the eye takes in but occupies himself instead with the general structure of each landscape, and works in constant awareness of the mood it engenders.

Cayley Robinson's small oils and sketches at the Leicester Galleries will have a definite appeal for a good many people, for they will certainly revive memories of the Tennysonian era, the William Morris movement and Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood in the thoughts of those whose youth was lifted up on the particular wave of Victorian culture these names represent. It was a culture very different from our own and its differences are particularly stressed in the art of painting. Sketches for the artist's latest important commission—the decoration of Middlesex Hospital—are included, and these, on the whole, are the most agreeable to present taste in pictorial art.

Ernest Procter shows among other things a number of well-planned landscapes at the same gallery. Those of wide tracts of downland, such as "The Southern Ramparts, Maidun Castle," "Eggardum" and "Early Morning, Maidun Castle" were particularly appreciated. In each of these the underlying structure of the landscape has been allowed to dictate the general lines of the design and there is no more satisfactory way of presenting an adequate picture of vast stretches of open country. A portrait of the veteran composer, Delius, seen at the Queen's Hall during the recent festival of his work, is the "pièce de resistance" of the exhibition, and there are some charming decorative designs—notably that of two agitated doves, entitled "The Home in Danger." Mrs. Procter contributes one full-length figure study, a considerable achievement from the point of view of technique, and some interesting "interiors," as well as several admirable portrait studies in pencil.

Scottish Amateur Players

LONDON—An interesting program is being presented at the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, by the Ardrossan and Saltcoats Players, the clever company of amateurs that won the Howard De Walden Cup, competed for by all the amateur acting societies of Great Britain. Their program consists chiefly of two plays, "A Nicht Wi' Burns" by G. W. Shirley, less a play than a "song scena," the scene being an inn in Scotland where the poet Burns is entertaining his friends.

What acting is necessary is well done, and the singing is first-rate, especially on the part of Anna Forbes Brown, as a serving mail, and A. D. Carmichael as a musician.

This was followed by Sir James Barrie's little episodic war-play "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," quite beautifully played by Isabel Jamieson, as Mrs. Dowey; and Jack Lambert, as her adopted soldier, Kenneth.

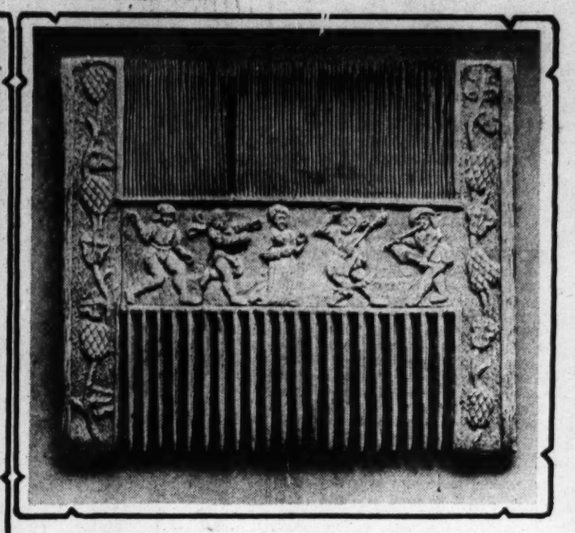
Experimental Theater

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—A scheme has been inaugurated to form an experimental theater in Glasgow which aims "to find for the author, actor and producer facility and freshness of expression and the liberation of ideas in the theater." A sum of £250 will be required to meet alterations in the building, and equipment, and the first year's rental. To cover the initial outlay a list of guarantors has been opened.

It is proposed to give each season at least four plays with monthly play-readings.

ITEMS FROM THE FIGDOR COLLECTION



German Aquamanile From the Year 1450 (Left) and a French Carved Ivory Comb of the Fifteenth Century.

Figdor Pieces to Hear Hammer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vienna

UP TO the present, the famous Figdor collection has been prevented from leaving Austria by a clause in the law for preservation of state monuments, whereby no single piece may be sold from a collection, if such a sale is likely to impair the value of the collection as a whole. This clause was particularly necessary at the time of the inflation. Now, however, after long negotiations between the owners, the German art dealers Christian and Gustav Nebehay and the department concerned (Bundesdenkmalamt), the ban has been removed and permission for auction and export given. It is expected that numbers of interested buyers will come from all parts for the auction sale next spring.

In return the Nebehay brothers have given for inclusion in the state and city museums about 1400 pieces, all of Austrian origin. This gift includes some beautiful examples of Salzburg porcelain stoves and ceramics in general, glass objects, costumes, rings, powder horns, pillows, keys, locks, old cutlery, tools, mathematical instruments, etc., illustrating the growth of the different techniques in each branch. There are also plastics and sculptures of the "Gothic" in Austria, examples of the Austrian portraitists and landscape painters, and of Gothic furniture, especially from the Tyrol.

It is certain that Dr. Albert Figdor, the founder of the collection, looked upon it as an inseparable whole, since he offered it before the war as a gift to the History of Art Museum in Vienna, on the sole condition that the whole collection should be exhibited intact in special rooms. Permission was refused because of imperial ownership of the museum treasures.

Each Group a Unit

Most of the collecting was done in the last decade of the nineteenth century, although Figdor from early youth gave most of his life to it. Figdor was born of a wealthy German banking family, who came to Vienna in the nineteenth century. Although primarily interested in the history of art and of culture generally, he aimed at making each group in his collection of some 10,000 pieces beautiful in itself. Thus today it is recognized as one of the finest private collections in existence. As a connoisseur in antiques, and particularly in medieval plastic art, Figdor was well known in all the art markets of France, Germany and England. Oftentimes he took long journeys to get hold of valuable objects.

This collection is particularly rich in antique furniture and especially in the various forms of chairs. There are 150 of the latter alone, so that one may follow the development from the simplest Romanesque to the most elaborately carved Renaissance work. The gem of this group is the Strozzi Chair, so called because it was taken from the Strozzi Palace in Florence, and has on it the arms of this family that played so great a part in the Italy of the Renaissance times. It has repeatedly been declared to be the finest example in the world of the Italian art of furniture making.

Medieval Scandinavia Represented

Another valuable piece is a Norwegian bishop's chair from the sixteenth century. There are only four other examples of this style in Norway, and the Figdor example is of all the best preserved. This latter is only one example of Figdor's interest in the art of the Scandinavian Middle Ages. There are also a number of beautiful chests, cupboards and tables from Gothic and Renaissance times, especially French Renaissance.

Next to the furniture rank the bronzes, especially two bronze water containers (Aquamanile), in the form of riders on horseback, the older from twelfth century Scandinavia, and the other a German work of about 1450. The latter served for the foot-washing ceremony in a little chapel in the Rhine valley. Few examples of this rider form are known. Valuable pieces in terra cotta include a pair of altar angels by Benedetto da Majano, one of the finest Florentine artists of the fifteenth century; a torso of St. Sebastian by Andrea Ciccio, a paduan of the sixteenth century, and a mirror by Lucca della Robbia, the latter's only known secular work. The famous "Lorcher Kreuztragung" (Bearing of the Cross), in which 18 figures are seen, including Jesus, bowed down under the cross, a group of women and Roman soldiers, is likely to be keenly sought for by some of the German museums, since it is one of the finest examples of the plastic art in Germany in the Middle Ages. From 1404 on it formed part of the altar piece of the church at Lorch on the Rhine.

Next to the Persian carpets and tapestries from medieval Flanders and Germany, and a most inclusive collection of velvets, the ivory group should be mentioned. This latter can compare favorably with the treasures of the Louvre, having in it fantastically carved combs, chess figures from the time of Charlemagne and huge goblets of the eleventh century. There are also full groups of Italian majolica, enamel brooches, medallions, precious stones, gold, silver and brass articles, and leather work.

'Dr. Faustus' Modernized

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS — Mephistopheles in evening clothes is but one of the many surprises in the adaptation of Christopher Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus" which the Flemish theater group "Het Vlaamsche Volkstooneel" presented recently in Brussels and in various Flemish towns. The translation by Dr. J. Decroos is fairly close to the original.

As in Elizabethan days the scenery is elementary, a naïve sign "Meadow" or "Wood" often suffices to indicate the setting. Modern jazz accompanies some of the more dramatic parts of the play, and costumes are either futuristically fantastic or in the 1929 styles.

'Journey's End' in Poland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—R. C. Sheriff's play, "Journey's End" has been greeted with enthusiasm at the National Theater in Warsaw. The drama retains its human and tragic note in Sobieniowski's translation. The acting is natural, with no striving after effect. The artists do not fall into the mistake of trying to appear to be Englishmen, they are themselves, and this brings out the general human note of the piece.

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Capturing Peasant Customs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hamburg

THE front façade of nearly every timbered and brick sixteenth or seventeenth-century house of the Vierlanden district near Hamburg displays a stiff, fan-shaped inset of pounded stone, placed somewhere near the low roof and called a "Donner Besen" or thunder broom. Authorities differ as to the meaning of these odd ornaments, some believing that they are supposed to represent stiff bunches of flowers or pussy willows with which the houses formerly were decorated on certain religious festivals. Others, among them the well-known artist and student of Vierlanden customs, Hermann Haase, point out that the thunder brooms exactly resemble the fire fans of stiff gray goose feathers which are still used in many quiet homes of this remote district to heighten the blaze on the hearth.

16th Century Insurance Companies

In an exhibition of water color sketches at the Museum for Kunst und Gewerbe in Hamburg, Haase shows that the stone ornaments have copied the feathered fans in every detail and gives his opinion that the Donner Besen, as they are called, are the first marks of membership in associations which were the forerunners of our insurance companies. Groups of neighbors banded together to protect themselves mutually against damage by fire—one promising to provide for the windows of a new house, another for the roof, another for the walls, and so on, in case of a member's loss of home by fire.

In the same exhibition, Mr. Haase displays fascinating sketches of the simple, ingenious homemade toys of the children of the Vierlanden. Horns of rolled birch bark, doll chairs and baskets of reed and little boats carted from the halves of English walnut shells are usual playthings made by the children themselves.

Folk Quality in the Sketches

Dextrous little girls cut necklaces from vines, with flower or fruit pendants, carry tight little bouquets of corn flowers mixed with sprays of red ripe cherries, play "Love me, love me not" with tall grasses which have gone to seed, and fill gay heather baskets with juicy-looking blueberries.

The boys make reed whistles and tick-tacks with nut shells and a number of clever potato toys, using the potato as center for a water mill or the base for an elaborate pin wheel toy, called the snake.

A painted Easter nest made of half a carefully blown duck's egg and filled with soft gray moss is charming, and a yellow pumpkin with eyes, nose and mouth carved out shows the probable origin of our grinning Jack o'Lanterns at Hallowe'en, although the small Vierlanden boy does not make his Jolly Jack for any particular day of the autumn.

Kindergartners of Hamburg, always in search of ideas for new work, are highly interested in examining these sketches of toys which Mr. Haase and his wife have collected during 35 years of loving work in the Vierlanden. The University of Hamburg has recently purchased all these water colors and will treasure them as perpetuations of the fast disappearing customs of the peasants of the Vierlanden district.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Lambert's 'Rio Grande'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, the British Broadcasting Corporation gave the first part of "Omar Khayyam" by Granville Bantock at Queen's Hall. It lasted the whole evening. On Friday, Dec. 13, Sir Hamilton Harty and the Hallé Orchestra gave the first London performance of "The Rio Grande" by Constant Lambert. It lasted 16 minutes.

"Omar" required the services of three solo singers (who did their work well, as might be expected from Olga Haley, Parry Jones and Dennis Noble), the National Chorus, the full B. B. C. Symphony Orchestra and Sir Thomas Beecham. "The Rio Grande" needed only a small choir (supplied by 32 members of the Hallé Chorus from Manchester), a solo pianoforte (superbly played by Sir Hamilton Harty), and a small orchestra of strings, eight brass and 15 percussion instruments, the ensemble conducted by Lambert himself with a skill that contributed in no small degree to the general success.

Bantock's work dates from the time when large orchestras were as easy as A B C and Strauss was the leader of European fashion. Lambert's work was written in 1927 and in its economy and its jazz elements belongs definitely to the post-war period. Why should it not? Mr. Lambert is still very young—so young that even Debussy and Ravel have not swayed his imagination. He comes to modern ideas as their contemporary, and without a trace of prejudice unless it be against German cadences and tunes. Moreover, his technique in composition is already so developed that he can do as he likes with his material.

Lambert and Delius

Sometimes the thing he likes is not what most other people like. It was so in his Pianoforte Sonata, produced in October by Gordon Bryan and reviewed in these columns. The Sonata gave one aspect of jazz. "The Rio Grande" gives quite another, and a very lovely one, with something about its sound as touching as the loveliness of "Appalachia." Lambert here links himself to Delius. They possess the same kind of art in combining human voices with those of the orchestra.

"Rio Grande" and "Omar Khayyam"—David and Goliath! The simile occurred irresistibly, though Professor Bantock is not a Philistine, but a wise, genial British composer who had such an ovation at the B. B. C. concert that he bowed his acknowledgments first from the Grand Circle and then from the platform at Queen's Hall. No, it is the size of "Omar" that recalls the giant. Page after page, the full score unrolls its enormous pageantry when translated into sound. What color, what luscious tone, what sense of light! Bantock uses a chorus and orchestra with Titian fervor. And how wonderfully Beecham controlled the performance! To see him make the big climaxes was thrilling. Time was when his taste for (apparently) unworked-for success rendered him an uncertain quantity. Today his nonchalance is simply the mask for a tremendous preparedness. At the right moment his terrific purpose flashes out to the furthest bench of the orchestra.

Words and Music Wed

Yet with all this wealth of gorgeous color and Beecham's great tone-building, the music of "Omar" passed into the shadows of memory, very much as one passed from the lights of Queen's Hall into the night. Lambert's "Rio Grande," queerly enough, goes on burning long after one has heard it. Sacheverell Sitwell's poem has been made again in music. As the program explained, "the words are used as a background of atmosphere. They are something for the chorus to sing in the musical part it plays in the work. They are even subjected sometimes to word-painting. Their picture is the picture the music gives: that is their whole connection—a very close one—with the music."

So close, that both can be felt from knowledge of only one. The poem begins:

By the Rio Grande
They dance no sarabande
On level banks like lawns above the glassy, lolling tide;

That is enough to give the clear, strangely romantic atmosphere of the poem. The third line is a marvel of visual expansion and verbal compression. There are many others as fine.

Rhythm the Essence

Lambert carried about the opening rhythm of his "Rio Grande" for two years before he wrote it down. Rhythm is the very essence of the work. Its themes are rhythmic fragments "used in a kind of group counterpoint." Broadly speaking, the harmonic plan is as simple as the rhythmic figures are complicated. The forces employed have already been mentioned; perhaps it should be added that in the brass department cornets, and no horns, are used, and the percussion instruments are many and various. Mr. Lambert is said to have chosen his means and idiom with deliberate care. Having chosen, he uses them with astonishing effect and freedom. The scoring is unconventional and absolutely plastic. Here one feels a maturity far beyond his years. The power to synthesize disparate elements does not come to many young men. Sometimes Lambert lets his parts combine, at others he uses them sectionally, and once even charges the pianoforte with sole responsibility for pages at a stretch. This kind of freedom must have been learned from Bach; the letter is different, but the intention is the same. Altogether "The Rio Grande" is a remarkable work. Its performance was the most brilliant event in a concert that was among the most exciting this season. The playing of the Hallé orchestra tingled with vitality. Under Sir Hamilton Harty it gave a performance of Wagner's "Fliegende Holländer" Overture, splendid in its sense of speed and stress. At the other end of the dynamic scale the delicacy of the "Queen Mab" Scherzo (in a series of Berlioz excerpts) was beyond praise. Also the accompaniments were all they should be in Beethoven's Violin Concerto, the solo part finely played by Jelly d'Arányi. Why any of the orchestral players should ever make a slip when they can produce such first rate playing still remains a mystery, except on the supposition that the horns occasionally got stage fright. After all, royalty was present.

Erhart Orchestra

A bunch of works for strings by British composers made up an individual program at the Erhart Orchestra's concert in Grotrian Hall on Dec. 10. The "Petite Suite Académique" by J. D. Davis was quite English, despite its name. A new Waltz Suite by Nicholas Gatty successfully introduced other styles besides the Viennese and is attractive light music. Two Songs for male voice choir, piano and organ by Leslie Woodgate were poetic but a little tentative, though the performance by the Templars Choir was sure and musicianly. A Concerto for Strings by David Evans was experimental, dark, start, headlong stuff, with vigorous ideas behind the crudeness. Dunhill's "Chiddingfold" Suite was as English as Arne, and so cleverly scored that it got the last ounce of effect out of a small band.

The Erhart Orchestra plays with careful grace but the players do not yet give their conductor the perfect intonation she has a right to expect from them. In this they might take a hint from the London String Players under Herbert Menges, who assisted at Sybil Crawley's recital two nights later. Miss Crawley is a pleasant, direct singer, agreeably free from affectation, but her voice production is not anywhere near the ultra-refined art of Anne Thursfield, who gave a song recital in Wigmore Hall on Dec. 11. Mrs. Thursfield in fact turns each song into a Chinese porcelain.

Nicholas Orloff played a German-Slav program at his pianforte recital in Wigmore Hall, and invested his Mozart Variations with the style of Chopin.

Sonatas by Mozart, Brahms and Schubert were given with exquisite propriety by Myra Hess and Jelly d'Arányi at their piano and violin recital in Queen's Hall on Dec. 14. The program ended with the "Kreutzer" by Beethoven.

M. M. S.

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CONSTANT LAMBERT

Contemporary Russian Music

X—Julian Krein

By LEONID SABANEEV

Moscow

JULIAN KREIN is still only 16 years old. But he began composing at the age of 6 or 7. This extraordinarily talented boy belongs to a family of distinguished musicians. His father, Grigory Krein, and his uncle, Alexander Krein, are among the most eminent Russian composers, while another uncle, David Krein, was a first-class violinist. The boy grew up in an exceptionally musical atmosphere and at the age of 3, like Mozart, played on the pianoforte the music of the day—in this case neither more nor less than Scriabin's preludes.

His first published attempts at composition appeared when he was 11 years old, and from a purely musical point of view revealed a gift that was astonishing in one so young. In respect of a natural talent for music none of Julian Krein's contemporaries is so richly endowed. In some incomprehensible way this youngster has a mastery of style and technique and an instinctive comprehension of the mysteries of orchestral color. Since 1926 he has lived in Paris, an American capitalist having made it possible for him to travel in order to complete his musical training.

In type and style his compositions do not belong to contemporary music in the generally accepted meaning of that term. The fashionable tendencies—atonality, polytonality, the Schönberg and Stravinsky schools—have passed him by and apparently he is not concerned with them. Julian Krein has responded rather to the refined moods of the music of the impressionists and of Scriabin, with whom he has not a few traits in common. He is a strenuous worker and his output would do credit to any mature composer. Particularly noteworthy is the family likeness between his compositions and those of his father.

Julian Krein's latest productions reveal a tendency to make his style simpler and more transparent. His publishers are the Music Section of the State Publishing Department, Russia, and the Universal Edition, Vienna. Last year his "Petite Suite" for orchestra was performed at Philadelphia by Leopold Stokowski. Musically his best things are the Violoncello Suite (written for the young and highly gifted Russian cellist Raya Garbusova), the Violin Sonata, the Quartet and the songs.

Julian Krein's début has been astonishingly brilliant—few composers have begun so splendidly. But we must be cautious in our prognostications. This immense talent may yet give us many surprises. The efforts of all who are interested in him and desire to help him should be directed toward his chief need—a wholesome and normal development. Beyond a doubt, if he will go forward on these lines we shall have in him one of the most brilliant composers of the new modernism.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

[Previous articles in this series were published May 25; June 1, 15, 22; Oct. 12, 19; Nov. 2, 9; Jan. 4.]

National Symphony Orchestra Projected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Musical independence is still a possibility here, in the view of Herman C. Rackermann, conductor of the Washington Symphony Orchestra, which was a going institution 20 years ago. A new organization which the instrumental players of the city are getting up has a fighting chance, his faith assures him, and a project for a National Symphony Orchestra, which is not only talked about, but being put into effect, should, under proper guidance, come through an established success. So steadfast remains he to the idea of a permanent concert body for the capital that he is becoming a member of the National Symphony, taking a chair at one of the violin desks.

A Washingtonian from boyhood, Mr. Rakermann understands, and no illusions either, the difficulties of any artistic venture in this community. Back in the season of 1909-10 he was holding on with all his might to the Washington Symphony baton after Reginald de Koven had thrown it down. No use, he had to let it go from his hands, too, and ever since he has been obliged to look on while conductors from other places brought in their orchestras and reaped applause. Not but that he was glad of their good fortune. If borrowed music prospered better than original, very well. But as affairs have developed, itinerant orchestras are less active than they used to be. Their managers have found travel expensive and have sought ways to broaden out their schedules at home. Really, then, Washington musicians are compelled to start something, and the Washington public is in a position where it must either lend support to an orchestra of its own or else get along on a rather short symphonic ration.

The National Symphony, if that shall be fixed upon as the name, has begun rehearsals. The committee making arrangements is said to have planned for four concerts in the time remaining of the season, with a conductor called from outside.

The players for the present are on a co-operative basis, which according to Mr. Rakermann is no basis at all, except for a beginning. He ought to know. Who does not know that has studied, even casually, the symphony orchestra question? So what they must do, to win on the fighting chance he sees for them, is to give three programs of such interest and present the works with so much persuasion, that a committee of guarantors will arise and assure the expenses of next season.

W. P. T.

Itinerant German Opera Again

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Washington

ERNEST KNOCH has some rhythm. That I was convinced of, seeing one motion of his arm as he tried a Wagnerian air with a singer at rehearsal. Not in the theater, but in the hotel, with piano as means of accompaniment. A little rhythm, and Mr. Knoch can take the German Grand Opera Company over the United States in "Walküre," "Tristan and Isolde," "The Flying Dutchman" and "Don Juan" with all success, I'll warrant.

It was on the forenoon after the company's opening at Poli's Theater that I caught sight of that fling of the hand that settled the question for me concerning Knoch as a conductor. His direction of the performance of "Walküre" on the night of Jan. 6 was driving the nail. His action at the hour of study the next morning was clinching it. All the good vocal artists of Berlin brought to America in a big ship would never make an organization for presenting works by Wagner and Mozart without a rhythmist to guide affairs. A few selected ones, going through the music informally at the gesture of a man like Knoch will get anything ready.

It is a matter of two different 11 o'clocks—11 o'clock of the Valkyries' ride by lantern-light, and 11 o'clock of their practice-jog by daylight. A grand review, when the eight women appear in their flowing habits, winged helmet becomingly on and spear gracefully held; a dull, hard review, when Waltraute (that always struck me as the most euphonious of the double-quartet of names) runs the notes down with the répétiteur. But in the rhythm problem, it is the mastering that counts. The proclaiming takes care of itself.

A Matter of History

Only one trouble with Knoch should I mention, if asked, and that insignificant. He is undoubtedly 50 years behind the times; or, better figure, 70. Insignificant, I repeat, because nearly all approved conductors are in more or less like position. The Wagnerian cause in America, and in Europe, too, perhaps, proceeds by periods of time almost geologic. Nobody interprets "Walküre," least of all a person who has received his schooling straight down from the composer—as Mr. Knoch told me he had, Mottl alone intervening—in the manner that the composer himself, according to strong evidence, desired. A few weeks ago, I had the rare opportunity of hearing a conductor of the younger German school so interpret it, or at any rate endeavor to. The place was New York; the man, Joseph Rosenstock. A single illustration of the "Walküre" that Wagner seems to have intended, did for Rosenstock. They quickly sent him back home to learn his musical history.

As though he didn't already know it! And as though he weren't recalling a tradition of even earlier date than the accepted one! Yes, Knoch back in 1880, and stuck fast there; Rosenstock back still farther, to Wagner's own moment of writing, and so going ahead to 1980, or some time yet long away.

Somebody, when Wagnerian discussion first began, made the pronouncement that the real source of things was in the orchestra. Wagner is not a voice, but an instrument. Untrue, though believed. So we have Knoch drawing from strings, wood and brass all the sound the score permits, while we find Rosenstock holding trombone and drum down, so that the singing reaches the listener in pure quality and with unforced effect.

Mme. Lippe's Sieglinde

Now take the case of Juliette Lippe, who had the rôle of Sieglinde at Poli's. That beautiful dramatic soprano voice is worth more, to my thinking, than the blast of any horn. After all, what trouble are we in, that we want to call Charlemagne back 20 leagues to help us? Mme. Lippe has high notes, middle and low, and a remarkably equalized scale. Let us be allowed a fair chance to enjoy the notes in all their nuances and the scale in all its possibilities of style. We can take those terrible "motives" for granted. Would that the writers on Wagner and his operas had never brought them to notice, and that the lecturers on music appreciation would stop talking about them!

For another, Sonia Sharnova—mezzo-soprano, I should describe her, though I should rather say exquisite singer, who goes up and down and the same voice, no break of any sort, all the way. Happily, she does not set herself in open conflict with the orchestra, and happily, too, the players appear willing to give her half a chance.

Mme. Gadski, as Brünnhilde, has opposed, before now, greater forces than Mr. Knoch, with small violin contingent, leads, and victoriously always.

Ritter, the tenor, who had the rôle of Siegmund, is evidently ready at any time to match his powers against the whole chromatic reform. And as for Braun in the character of Hunding, and Ditter in that of Wotan, no pother of tubes and sound-boxes can prevail against them. How they cultivate and achieve such tremendous sonority, I cannot imagine. Whether it be Wagner's writing or the acoustic peculiarity of voices, the two basses can and do sound against all odds.

Scenic arrangements in the German Grand Opera Company are admirable. S. Hurok, who is managing the tour, has made complete preparations for the repertory he offers. People will have authentic Wagner, they need be in no doubt, wherever the organization travels. Powerfully and directly the operas go on the scene as drama. "Walküre" never told its story so impressively and so distinctly to me before as on this occasion; nor, let me add, so imaginatively. And after all is said, the success explains itself in the way the baton is manipulated. Mr. Knoch, first and last, has rhythm. He began his Wagner, he remarked to me, at the age of 14; and to the youth of the cities the company visits be it observed—none too early.

Goossens's 'Judith'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia

THE first American performance of the opera "Judith," by Eugene Goossens, was given recently in the Academy of Music by the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, the local organization which has become affiliated with the Curtis Institute of Music. Mr. Goossens selected the cast and conducted the performance. Bianca Saroya was chosen for the title rôle, with Ivan Steschanko as Holofernes, Berta Levina as Haggith, Ralph Errole as Bogoas and Carroll Ault as Achior.

Mr. Goossens received an ovation on his appearance in the orchestra pit and, judging from the plaudits with which the opera was received at its close, it must be considered to have scored a popular success. But musicians acquainted with other work of the composer cannot but be disappointed with the music of "Judith." As a whole it is exceedingly reminiscent of the operatic music of Richard Strauss, and the orchestration leans to an even greater degree upon that of the same composer.

There is some use of the recurrent motif, but the method is not carried out to the extent indicated by the Wagnerian music-dramas upon which "Judith," in some respects, is planned. There is some atonal and some polytonal writing and the great majority of the themes occur in the orchestra in the true Wagnerian manner. The voice parts are written with immense disregard for melodic composition, and as a result they are not particularly interesting to hear and are almost impossible to sing with correct intonation. Mr. Goossens has not succeeded in obtaining the Oriental atmosphere which the plot of the opera distinctly demands, nor is there any long melodic line, the themes being frequently even more brief than those of Wagner or César Franck, but without the musical values of the subjects of those masters.

The orchestration is as heavy as that of Richard Strauss's "Salome" or "Elektra" and the result is that the voices can rarely be heard, while any possibility of getting the words (the opera is in English) is entirely out of the question. Mr. Goossens also showed little variation in his type of orchestration, there being long passages in which the full brass choir is constantly used against an excessive amount of tremolo in the strings. The result of this treatment is that the orchestra keeps up a constant wave of sound, against which the voices are largely inaudible.

Like most of the modernists, Mr. Goossens appears to have a horror of melodic writing, even though there are times, such as the prayer of Judith to the God of Israel for strength to accomplish her dread task, where such writing would not only have been entirely in order, but also effective. Many times he seems to be on the verge of writing something beautiful but these passages are never completed in the manner in which they are begun.

At the close of the opera, the composer and the members of the cast were received with tumultuous applause. Mr. Goossens's opera was followed by an excellent presentation of Mozart's "Il Seraglio" in Italian.

Concerts in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

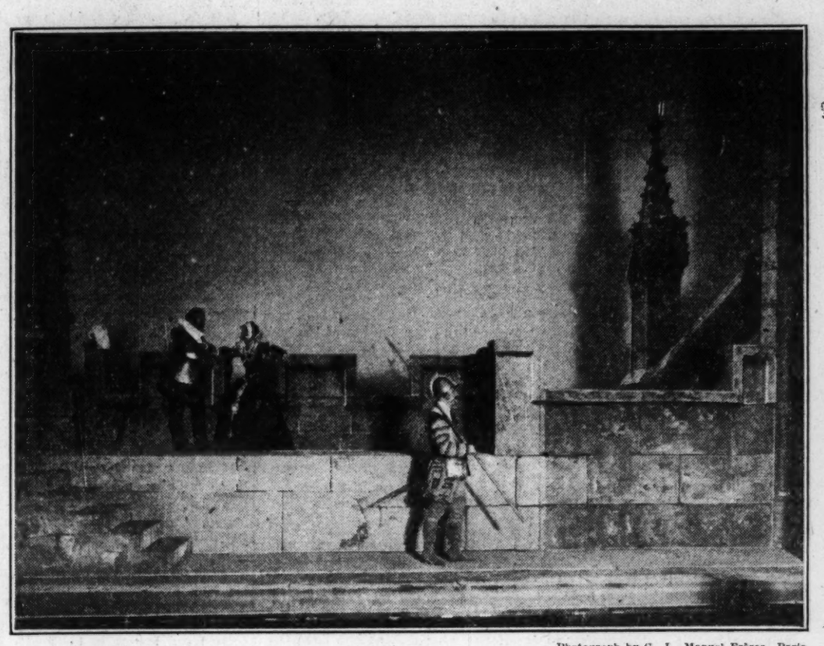
THAT admirable combination, the Viennese String Quartet, known also under the name of the Kolisch Quartet, has given three remarkable concerts in Paris. The Kolisch Quartet plays by heart all the works that it interprets. That is enough to tell you what solicitude for detail inspires these virtuosos. The results obtained are extraordinary. From the technical point of view, it would be difficult to go further than these instrumentalists, trained in every finesse of their métier. A lesson in energy dominates their effort. Just think, that Rudolf Kolisch, who takes the first violin desk and is the inspiration of the group, having lost in the war two fingers of the left hand had the courage to re-educate his right hand to operate the fingerboard of the violin whose strings are arranged inversely, while he holds the bow in his left hand. Think of the energy this artist must have had to use in order thus to reverse his actions. Today, no one could notice this transformation, and Kolisch manipulates the bow with the same ease as a left-handed fencer playing with a foil.

The Viennese Quartet is remarkable for the general elasticity of the polyphony, well supported on the violoncello, played by a master called Benar Helfetz. The variety of effects obtained by this team defies imagination. Not only is their virtuosity astonishing but they achieve an amazing sonority. They phrase with a dignity and tact that never flag. One could not find in their performances a trace of bad taste and their style is always irreproachable. They have, especially, a broad and intelligent way of pronouncing certain phrases that brings out their meanings with surprising clarity. Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert and Schumann allowed them to prove the depth of their classical culture. Dvořák, Schönberg and Béla Bartók provided them with the opportunity of showing all the suppleness of their means.

Paris orchestral concerts have given hospitality to an English musician, Mr. Walton, to a Turk, M. Djemal-Rechid, to a Swiss, M. Frank-Martin and to a Brazilian, M. Villa-Lobos. Unfortunately, the four first performances coincided. I had great difficulty in saluting England and Turkey and I can only offer my regretful apologies to Switzerland and Brazil. Mr. Walton submitted to us a concerted fantasy in which the piano plays a rather ungrateful part. The acid violence of the orchestra indeed chokes the solo instrument, which is reduced to the same sort of use as a glockenspiel or a xylophone. It was with great difficulty that M. Golschmann made heard the rather insignificant—and very unpianistic—passages that were confided to his good care. The work is, however, on the whole very interesting and contains many ingenious and new details of timbre.

M. Djemal-Rechid told us a story of his country, the "Legend of Bebek." If the author had not thought it his duty to conform to the lamentable "prejudice" of "development" which has given us so many paltry works, his composition would have been a striking picture. The dances of the tribe, the march of the caravans, the arrival of the birds of prey, are treated with a rare correctness of touch. This color is of attractive orientalism and free from the ordinary conventions of style. Unfortunately, these efforts are weakened by complaisant repetitions and an excessive "metric measurement." Reduced to more logical proportions, this score would be sure of a lively success.

Adolf Wolff introduced us at the Lamoureux concert to an excellent lieder singer, M. Maubourget, who, repeating the demonstration of Marguerite Long, proved to us that a page of Fauré, even deprived of orchestral charms, fills a hall with perfume of real music. Moreover, he showed us, in passing, that the master's melodies, cleverly orchestrated—is was a question of the "Horizon chimérique," respectfully orchestrated by Louis Aubert—can extend their charm to a whole combination of players. This said, I should mention that the slow tempo adopted for the third melody of the "Poème d'un Jour" rather surprised one. The idea of the text and the Fauré tradition require, it seems to me, a lighter, Bermagesque treatment.



Photograph by G. L. Manuel Frères, Paris

Pierre Magnier (Henry IV) and Yvonne Printemps (Gabrielle d'Estrées) in Sacha Guitry's New Play, "Histoires de France," at the Pigalle Theater, Paris.

'Histoires de France'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

SACHA GUITRY has had the courage to dramatize a subject which most other playwrights would not dare attempt, and the wit and technique to succeed in his undertaking. His "Histoires de France," with which the new Pigalle Theater of Baron Henri de Rothschild has opened, is not a play in the technical sense, and yet it tells a consecutive story, is instructive, and delightful.

M. Guitry is a clever playwright, a polished actor, and an excellent showman. "Histoires de France"—Tales of France—offers an inexhaustible theme. M. Guitry's solution was to focus interest on one main point, namely, to depict the unity of France. He found happy and unhappy persons in history, each in his or her way welding a link in the chain of "France, one and indivisible."

Two Out of Time

We find ourselves listening to two sculptors on the roof of the Cathedral of Rheims, pausing in their chipping to look down at the coronation of Charles VII in the presence of Joan of Arc. Never before, says one of the workmen, moved by the spectacle and awed by what he has heard of the deeds of this Maid of Orleans, has he loved other places in France but Paris, or understood that all France was his country. We move on to the chamber of the King Louis XI and listen to his misdeeds related, committed in the name of French unity, and to his authorizing the printing of books in France for the first time. From him the stage shifts to the elegant François I on a terrace at Fontainebleau, the part being played with that finesse which is peculiarly M. Guitry's. François, too, unified France and helped to make it conscious of its cultural rôle among European nations.

The second act carries us through the periods of Henry IV's sacrifices for France, Cardinal Richelieu's domination, supposedly solely in the interests of France, and Louis XIV's gilded rule on behalf of himself and his country. The third act is less coherent, but still most interesting. History, from the fall of Louis XVI to Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918, was varied in France, but during all the vicissitudes from republic to empire and to kingdom, and back again, the people of France were becoming increasingly unified. There are six scenes in this act, in which we encounter a surprising number of kings shuttling back and forth, and the itinerant Napoleon.

Greuze and David

There are three scenes in this third act in which no monarch or dictator visibly imposes himself, and when M. Guitry's charm of writing is perhaps most apparent. The one takes us into the shop of the master cabinetmaker, Jacob. The painters J. B. Greuze and Louis David encounter one another by chance to the satisfaction of neither, for one scouts republican theories and the other sees in them the salvation of France. The populace outside the windows is ardently for the republic.

A second scene is M. Guitry's reproduction of F. X. Winterhalter's famous picture which shows Empress Eugénie in a corner of the park at Fontainebleau, surrounded by the ladies of her court. The talk is light: "Tannhäuser" has been hissed at the opera because too modern, and Mlle. Yvonne Printemps as the Countess of Montebello is asked to sing a popular air from the "Grande Duchesse" by Jacques Offenbach. Little of political note can be drawn from this gathering, but we get a glimpse of France during its sunniest moments under the Second Empire.

Clemenceau and Monet

Finally we come to Claude Monet, painting in his flower-filled garden at Giverny. The bell rings at a gate and an unannounced visitor—an old friend—comes with important news for Monet. It is Georges Clemenceau, who has hurried to Giverny to announce the armistice. Thus end the "Histoires de France" at the moment when France was more closely united than ever previously.

Besides the compliments which come naturally to the author, both for his writing and his acting, and to his wife for her acting and singing, mention should go to M. Samson Fainsilber for his fine characterization of the harassed Louis XI and to M. Romuald-Joubé for his acting of the part of Cardinal Richelieu. For the music, which was acceptable, M. Henri Busser was generally responsible.

J. M. SANROMÁ

Drawing by Lydia Hess

Pianist Who Starts His Annual American Tour Jan. 12 in Symphony Hall, Boston.

'The Storm'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE Everyman Theater, "The Storm," by Ostrovsky. Producer, Malcolm Morley.

Among the many who have been enjoying Ostrovsky's play, "The Storm," all who can trace historically the development of European drama, during the past hundred years, have expressed astonishment at two facts: first, that a play so truthful and natural as is this one should have been written in Russia during the eighteen-fifties, while the British drama was in the doldrums of sentimental artificiality; and, second, that no London manager, hitherto, had discovered Ostrovsky to the British theater-going public.

For my own part, the play came to me as a revelation. I could not easily make myself realize that so human a tragi-comedy as "The Storm," the characters of which, whether in laughter or in tears, are so vividly drawn, and who speak and behave with an always individual naturalness that makes each one vitally alive, was actually written in 1859, eight years before "Caste," and three or more decades before the best plays of Tchekov, so evidently, as playwright, Ostrovsky's most direct and accomplished descendant.

The cast proved worthy of the play; characters so clear cut arouse the actors to do their very utmost, with studies which—because each can visualize clearly the author's intention—are worth taking some trouble over. The result, at the Everyman, was a delightful series of naturalistic sketches, from which it is difficult, without seeming invidiousness, to select for special praise. Misses Josephine Wilson, and Jean Shepeard, in well contrasted styles, showed us the emotionally tragical and intense young wife and her young friend. Miss Margaret Scudamore, as a fanatical and overbearing mother, gave us some incisive comedy-acting, made the more meritorious by her stern refusal to let exaggeration win for her an illegitimate laugh. Equally clever was Miss Joan Pereira, as a "professional hypocrite"; and Martin Walker was absolutely natural as Katerina's husband.

P. A.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

LAYTON KEEPS BILLIARD TITLE

Defeats O. H. Reiselt, 50-32, for United States Three-Cushion Crown

UNITED STATES THREE-CUSHION BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING—Final

	W	L	High Run	BG	PC
J. M. Layton	6	1	9	23	.857
O. H. Reiselt	5	2	9	45	.714
Allan Hall	5	2	10	38	.714
A. H. Kieckhefer	4	3	7	33	.571
T. S. Denton	4	3	6	38	.571
G. L. Copulos	3	4	17	45	.429
C. E. Jordan	1	6	7	65	.143
Harry Schulef	0	7	6	..	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—John M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., is still the United States three-cushion billiards champion. He retained the title he won last year by defeating Otto H. Reiselt, the Philadelphia player, Friday evening in the final game of the national tournament at the Palm Garden. The score was 50 to 32, and the game required 43 innings.

Earlier in the day, Allan Hall of Chicago, an added starter, had climbed into a tie for second place with the loser of the final match, by defeating August H. Kieckhefer, also of Chicago, 50 to 31, in 41 innings. This forced playoffs for both second and fourth places, to decide the awards, and also to determine who should be entitled to enter the next tourney without qualifying, which goes to the first four. These will be played at Dwyer's Academy next week, the fourth place tie on Monday evening and the second place on Tuesday.

Lapse From Control

The lapse from control which had marred the play of Layton against Kieckhefer was still present in the play of the champion for the greater part of the final game and, with Reiselt also inclined to be cautious in his play, they kept on even terms well into the thirties, the score being 25 to 24 in favor of Layton at the end of the thirty-third.

But the champion hit his stride, and showing a brand of play that was free and yet careful, ran out the game in 10 innings, ending with a 7 and a 4 in succession. Reiselt also tried to raise his game to its height, and succeeded in making a run of 6, but the Missourian was too effective in his position play, and the effort failed. The score by innings:

J. M. Layton—3 s 2 1 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 s 1 1 0 3 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 4 0 5 0 3 0 7 4—50. High run—7. Innings—43.

O. H. Reiselt—s 0 5 1 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 3 0 0 s 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 3 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 6 0 0—32. High run—6. Innings—42.

Speedy Contest

Both Hall and Kieckhefer were inclined to shoot freely in their afternoon game, and the contest was very speedy as a result. Hall led off with a run of 6 and later doubled the score of Kieckhefer in the sixteenth inning, 26 to 13, with runs of 5 and 7 in succession. Later both made 7 each in successive turns at the table in the thirty-fourth inning, and a final 6 by Hall ended the struggle in the forty-first inning. The score by innings:

Allan Hall—6 3 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 5 7 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 7 1 0 2 0 1 0 6—50. High run—7. Innings—41.

A. H. Kieckhefer—2 3 1 1 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—31. High run—7. Innings—41.

WISCONSIN STARTS SEASON WITH WIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis. — University of Wisconsin opened its Intercollegiate Conference hockey season here Friday night with a victory over University of Minnesota, 2 to 0. The Maroon and Old Gold presented an inexperienced team against what promises to be the strongest badger sextet developed at Wisconsin, and the Cardinal proved superior on both offense and defense.

Both goals were made on shots close to the net from the midst of scrimmages resulting from rebounds from the back board. The first was scored after six minutes of play in the opening period by Co-Capt. G. H. Krueger '30, on a quick pass from H. W. Siegel '31, and the second was registered by Co-Capt. D. W. Meiklejohn '30 with a tremendous drive that bounded over the head of Minnesota's goaltender and into the net at the beginning of the second period, after a short pass from Krueger. The Badgers retained control of the puck so consistently that A. W. Frisch '31 was called upon to make only 15 stops at the goal during the game. The summary:

WISCONSIN		MINNESOTA
Krueger, Bach, lw		rw, Ryman, Hollingsworth
Meiklejohn, c	c,	Bartholdi, Conway
Siegel, Krueger, rw	lw,	Byerly
Thomsen, ld	rd,	Peterson
Metcalfe, Swiderski, rd	ld,	Tilton, Bergeron
Frisch, g	g,	Christie

Score—University of Wisconsin 2, University of Minnesota 0. Goals—Krueger, Meiklejohn for Wisconsin. Assists—Siegel, Krueger for Wisconsin. Referees—Fred Robertson, Chicago, and C. A. Carlson, Milwaukee. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Vancouver	8	4	4	31	17	20
Portland	8	2	6	20	18	18
Seattle	6	4	6	24	29	16
Victoria	3	2	9	21	32	8

SEATTLE DEFEATS PORTLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—By the most dazzling exhibitions that the Seattle Eskimos have displayed for more than a month, the Portland Buckaroos were halted on the threshold of a tie with Vancouver in the Pacific Coast Hockey League standing here Friday night. Seattle made a right-about-face in its style and defeated the Buckaroos by a 6-to-2 score. The same teams met Thursday night, Portland winning, 3 to 0. Seattle practically won the game away before Portland got started. The Eskimos scored twice in the first period, Oliver Reinikka scoring the first and Cecil Browne the second. A combination between Harris and Benson produced Seattle's winning margin after three minutes in the second period, and individual rushes by H. Runge and Kelly scored Portland goals in the second period. Maxwell Sutherland and Anderson equaled for Seattle in the same period. The Eskimos' sixth score came in the third period, Reinikka scoring on Browne's assist in four minutes.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Galt	10	0	3	43	38	20
Kitchener	5	1	7	31	31	11
Brantford	4	1	6	26	34	9
Guelph	4	0	7	36	38	8

KITCHENER TAKES SECOND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GUELPH, Ont.—The visiting Kitchener Club defeated the Locals in a Canadian Professional Hockey League game here Friday night by 3 to 1. The victory earned Kitchener second place in the standing, undisputed.

COLLEGE WATER POLO RESULTS

C. C. N. Y. 34, Princeton 15.

BY-PLAYS

IN HIS annual report, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, discussed the question of intercollegiate athletics, and what he had to say on the subject is receiving a large amount of consideration in college circles throughout the United States. Many are the interpretations which are being put on his views. That Dr. Lowell is favorable to intercollegiate athletic competition is shown when he says:

> "Recreation and competitive sports are excellent, nay indispensable, in the training of youth; and intercollegiate contests are valuable, if not essential, in keeping up the general interest in sports of this kind, but they may be overdone."

The Harvard president proposes that perhaps one big game in each sport each year, after the manner of the Greeks, may be a solution to the situation. How such a plan would work out is a big question, but it hardly seems as if that would prove a satisfactory solution either for the undergraduates who take part in sports, or for the alumni, who seem, in a vast majority of cases, to be quite well satisfied with present conditions. It is hard to think of undergraduates going through a long period of training for just one contest, even though that contest be against Yale. It is also more than likely that reducing a varsity team's schedule to just one big game, especially in football, would make so-called "overemphasis" even worse than at present.

Close followers of intercollegiate sports at Harvard are interested in President Lowell's views; but many of them are even more interested in trying to figure out just what effect the new "house" plan is going to have on the Crimson's intercollegiate athletic affairs. There are many who believe that the new plan is going to reduce intercollegiate sports automatically to a minimum at Harvard, and that in time, if the house plan becomes a success, Harvard's intercollegiate athletic competition will automatically drift onto the same lines as prevail at Oxford and Cambridge. This may prove ideal to the undergraduate, but it is difficult to imagine a Harvard graduate preferring such a program to the present one. Then, too, if it is to work out at all satisfactory to Harvard undergraduates or graduates, Yale will have to be won over to a similar program, and that is going to be something else, too.

Batting Like a Financier

Baseball's great game this winter promises to be the signing of "Babe" Ruth by the New York Yankees. Just now there appears to be a difference of about one year and $10,000, which would not seem to be a very serious impasse in these days of big figures. Even though the home-run king believes that he is worth a bigger salary than the President of the United States, he will find many thousands of baseball fans ready to testify that he is worth $85,000 a year and that his presence on the team will bring in many times that amount at the turnstiles. It is a case of home runs come high, but we must have them.

Three to One Against Tradition

Of the four syndicates which are building candidates for the honor of defending the America's Cup for the United States against Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger, Shamrock V, there is only one that seems to take any stock in the tradition that a defender should have eight letters in its name, as has been the case ever since 1887. Weetamoe is the one which follows the custom of recent years, while the other three are named Enterprise, Whirlwind and Yankee, with the possibility that the Whirlwind may be renamed. With the chances three to one against the Weetamoe, it will be interesting to see if she wins out, as has been the case in like instances in all of the previous trial races held during the last 43 years.

Colleges Should Adopt New Hockey Rules

After watching the new professional forward-pass rules, supplemented by the allowing of kicking the puck anywhere excepting into the opponents' goal, it will certainly seem as if these rules would be advisable for college hockey in the United States. These college players, with limited exception, cannot compare with the smooth-skating and stick-handling professionals, and yet the college players are required to pass onside after leaving their own territory, and cannot retrieve a lost puck by any means except their stick. Kicking the puck would speed up the play and help the players look less crude; and the forward passing is easier than onside passing. The Harvard-Toronto game in Boston brought forth much more hard body checking under the college rules than the professionals now have. Curtailment of bodying in college hockey should be encouraged. As for whistles—the referees must have blown at least twice as many times in the amateur play as in the professional game.

Should Not Limit Number of Players

Those who advocate the limitation of the number of players carried on football squads are usually the little fellows trying to pull themselves up to the level of the big fellows, trying to "rate" a class to which they do not belong. Equality of competition is desirable in several games of the season, but not in all. The little colleges seem to forget that they are taken on by the big teams for practice, or for a breathing spell between big games. If they can play "over their heads" and defeat the bigger team, though the latter uses all its resources, more power to them! But they should not ask the bigger teams to present them with victories by tying their hands behind their backs, or using less than their full resources if needed.

Washington State Wins Over Oregon

Idaho Defeats Oregon State in Other Pacific Coast Conference Game

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—Although a thrilling rally in the last few minutes of play brought the University of Oregon to within two points of State College of Washington's total, the visitors defeated the Lemon Yellow here Friday night, 32 to 30, in the opening game of the Pacific Coast Conference race.

By a series of brilliant as well as easy shots the Washington five forged from their 18-to-16 lead at half time, until they had what was considered a safe lead at 32 to 19. Coach William Reinhart of Oregon sent in speedy reserves shortly before the end of the game, who held Washington at 32, and ran up the score at the rate of two points a minute. They were still going strong when the game ended.

C. E. Endslow '30 of Washington State was high point man, with 12, while Henry Levoff '32, scored the most for Oregon with 10.

WASHINGTON STATE		OREGON
Holstein, lf	rg,	Olinger, Levoff
Carlton, Pesco, rf	lg,	Horner, Stevens, Chastian, Keenan
Endslow, c	c,	Eberhardt, Fletcher
McLarney, lg	rf,	Calkins, Hughes
Van Tuyl, rg	lf,	Dolp, Bell, Rubenstein

Score—State College of Washington 32, University of Oregon 30. Goals from floor—Endslow 6, Van Tuyl 3, Holstein 2, Carlton 2, McLarney for State College of Washington; Levoff 5, Eberhardt 2, Dolp, Calkins, Bell, Olinger, Keenan for Oregon. Goals from foul—Holstein 3, McLarney for Washington; Dolp 2, Eberhardt 2, Hughes, Fletcher for Oregon. Referee—Ralph Coleman. Umpire—Robert Morris.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—A fast University of Idaho came out of the East to defeat the Oregon State Agricultural College 41-28 in the opening Pacific coast Conference basketball game for the two teams. The Vandals started slowly, but after getting accustomed to their opponents' floor, held the home team helpless. Oregon State took a four-point lead, but Idaho led 16-11 at half-time.

The Orangemen seemed uncertain in the absence of Coach A. T. Gill. However, they came back at half time and forged ahead to within a point of the Vandals and then M. A. Grayson '31, who was the leader of the Orange attack, went out on personals and the Oregon State team collapsed.

Coach R. A. Fox sent in hosts of substitutes after his regulars pushed the Vandals' lead up to 32-15. The Orangemen rallied to score eight points more, but it was too late. Roderick Ballard '31, who was highest sophomore scorer in the Conference last year, led the Orangemen with 10 points. The brilliant work of Frank McMillin '30 and H. B. Stewell '31, who were first and third high scorers in the northern circuit last year, had much to do with the Idaho win. W. O. Shurtliff '32, who was high scorer for the game with 12 points, also starred for Idaho. The summary:

IDAHO		OREGON STATE
McMillin, lf	rg,	Grayson, Duffy
Shurtliff, rf	lf,	Fagans, Torson
Hurley, Thompson, Collins, c	c,	Whitlock, Lyman
Howard, Carlson, lg	rf,	Callahan, Drager
Stowell, Hale, rg	lf,	Ballard, Merril

Score—University of Idaho 41, Oregon State College 28. Goals from floor—Shurtliff 6, Stowell 5, McMillin 4, Hurley 3 for Idaho; Ballard 5, Grayson 2, Lyman, Fagans, Duffey for Oregon. Goals from foul—McMillin 2, Stowell, Hurley, Carlson for Idaho; Grayson 3 for Oregon State. Referee—O. N. French. Umpire—William Mulligan.

IOWA IS CONVINCED IN RECENT ACTION

Agree That Athletes Declared Ineligible Was Correct

IOWA CITY, Ia. (AP)—The Iowa Board in control of athletics announced early Saturday, after meeting with the "Big Nine" investigating committee, that after consultation with the Western Conference eligibility investigating committee it was convinced its recent action in declaring 13 athletes ineligible was "correct."

The conference committee will report its investigation to the "Big Nine" controlling body for action.

The investigating committee headed by Prof. Thomas E. French of this university concluded its hearing late Friday night. Professor French said the faculty control committee of the Western Conference, has power to act.

The hearing had been asked by Iowa officials on behalf of the 13 ineligible athletes. Hawkeye authorities, in requesting it, said they wished to know if "essential justice does not warrant reinstatement of these athletes."

Their statement early Saturday was taken as indicating they had abandoned their previous attitude.

Neither Iowa officials nor members of the Conference committee would conjecture what would be the effect on Iowa's suspended athletic relations with Big Nine colleges in view of the apparent change in attitude. It has been considered that Iowa's failure to declare them ineligible prior to Iowa's hearing in Chicago in December was the focal point in its failure to obtain reinstatement in the Conference.

PETKIEWICZ BAN LIFTED

NEW YORK (AP)—The ban on the competitive appearance of the Polish middle-distance runner, Stanislaw Petkiewicz, was lifted by the executive committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States Friday. Under terms of a decision handed down by the committee, the Pole will be free to compete, if he so desires, in the New York Athletic Club games, Feb. 17; the aNational A. A. U. championships at Atlantic City, March 8, and the Prout Memorial games at Boston, Jan. 25.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Brown 2, Northeastern 0.
Amherst 3, Pennsylvania 2.

Outsider Is Only One to Break Par

Rogers of Denver Turns in Card of 71 on Difficult Riviera Course

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—Crouched behind a bulwark of sodden fairways, exceedingly slow greens and wind gusts that darted in and out of this canyon course, par resisted all but one attack on its stronghold Friday in the first round of the annual 72-hole $10,000 Los Angeles open golf championship at the Riviera Country Club.

To a rank outsider—John Rogers of Denver—went the honors Friday of turning in a sub par card of 71, one under standard figures, while each and every luminary of American golf now on the ground was forced to be content with scores reaching amazingly high totals.

Rogers, unsung and unnoticed, clubbed his way down a course made doubly difficult through unusual weather conditions. He conquered Riviera with an outgoing nine of 34, one under par, and rode home on the crest of a wave of pars that brought cheers from the spectators waiting at the eighteenth green.

The Denver entrant's feat silenced the thunder of the big guns of golf. His nearest rivals, A. R. Espinosa of Chicago and Charles Seaver, youthful amateur of Los Angeles, scored 72's. Each turned in 36's for the two nines.

Trapped by the trickery of the elements and dead greens, J. Horton Smith of Joplin, Mo., young professional star; Leonard H. Diegel of Agua Caliente, P. G. A. champion, and F. Densmore Shute of Columbus, O., worked their way around the course in 73 strokes each.

Macdonald Smith, winner of this event for the last two years and a favorite to repeat, faltered in his putting game and took a 39-38—77. Far behind, Walter C. Hagen of Detroit soared up to an 81. Hagen, holder of various important titles in the world at times, weakened for a 41-40 to practically eliminate himself from the important prize. Both his long and short games were off.

Former national open title holders, T. D. Armour of Detroit and John J. Farrell of St. Augustine, Fla., had first rounds of 34-40—74, and 38-38—76. Armour's outgoing nine was one under par but his game went to pieces coming in. Two other veteran campaigners, R. A. Cruickshank of New York and A. G. Espinosa of Chicago, finished the first day in the 74 class.

Young Seaver led the way for the amateurs with his 72, while George Von Elm of Detroit, former champion, turned the layout in 37-39—76. John Dawson, amateur from Chicago, had a 39-38—77. Rogers card follows:

Par, out..... 5 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 4—35
Rogers, out.... 5 4 4 3 4 2 3 4 5—34
Par, in..... 4 5 4 4 3 4 3 5 4—36—71
Rogers, in..... 4 5 4 4 2 4 3 5 5—36—70

Friday's first round was the most disastrous to the field since the Los Angeles open was established in 1926. Sub-par eighteens had been so common in the past that when Shute's 73 was marked up early in the afternoon it created a mild surprise.

Missouri Quintet Beats Iowa State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMES, Ia.—The "Big Six" Conference basketball season was inaugurated by the University of Missouri and Iowa State College here Friday night, with a 30-to-24 victory for the former, in a game which saw Missouri always in the lead, but closely followed by their opponents.

Iowa State's failure in the first half to convert frequent shots from the floor into goals, allowed the Missourians to lead at the end of the period, 17 to 13.

At the beginning of the second period Missouri widened the gap, but Iowa State, in its turn, staged a rally which threatened, until the last two or three minutes, to give it the game.

R. C. Hawk '32, Iowa State guard, made 10 points to lead the scorers. John D. Waldorf '30 and Marshall S. Craig '30, Missouri, each scored nine points. The summary:

MISSOURI		IOWA STATE
Huhn, Colling, Edmiston, lf	rg,	Wilcox, Rieke
Walsh, Huhn, rf	lg,	Hawk
Baker, c	c,	Bowes, Roadcap
Waldorf, rg	lf,	Woods
Craig, lg	rf,	Heitman

Score—University of Missouri 30, Iowa State College 24. Goals from floor—Waldorf 4, Craig 3, Weish 2, Huhn 2, Baker for Missouri; Hawk 4, Roadcap 3, Heitman, Bowes, Woods for Iowa State. Goals from foul—Craig 4, Huhn, Waldorf for Missouri; Hawk 2, Heitman, Woods for Iowa State. Umpire—H. G. Hedges, Dartmouth. Referee—V. S. Eagan, Grinnell.

MRS. MOODY AGAINST CHANGES IN TENNIS

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., formerly Helen N. Wills, votes an emphatic "No" on the proposal that tennis players be limited to one serve instead of the customary two.

"Everyone would have a 'pop' serve," declared the hard-hitting woman champion of the world in response to a nation-wide survey of player opinion conducted by the magazine "Tennis."

"Why change firmly established points of the game?" asked Mrs. Moody in taking the negative on another proposal—that of playing over all net cord shots occurring during rallies. "Tennis should have all the tradition it can have.

"Net cord balls add to the fun of playing—the chance shot is the amusing one."

A majority of the country's players agreed that neither change is desirable.

GOLFER'S PLANS SECRET

LONDON (AP)—Miss Joyce Wethered, British women's golf champion, is keeping her competitive plans for the future to herself. Friday she refused to either confirm or deny reports that she would retire from competition and on that account would not assemble a team of British women to play a team from the United States, headed by Miss Glenna Collett. It was recalled that Miss Wethered announced her retirement in 1925 but consented to make another sortie on the links when Miss Collett threatened to take the title to the United States in 1929.

Unparalleled Feat Staged in Cricket

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Christchurch, N. Z.

A FEAT unparalleled in international cricket was performed here Friday in the opening phase of the test match between England and New Zealand, when M. J. C. Allom, young Surrey amateur, captured the wickets of four batsmen with five balls. He also took three wickets with successive balls.

The game is the first test between the Marylebone Cricket Club's touring team, representing England, and New Zealand. The New Zealanders batted first and made a mediocre showing, being all dismissed in their first innings for only 112. England had lost four wickets in its first innings for 147 runs when stumps were pulled.

Kansas City Takes Association Lead

Pla-Mors Defeat Tulsa, 2 to 1, to Pass Duluth—St. Paul and St. Louis Tie

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	9	5	6	29	23	23
Duluth	7	5	5	38	32	22
Minneapolis	8	4	8	38	32	20
St. Louis	7	6	7	40	49	20
Tulsa	5	9	6	29	30	19
St. Paul	4	8	6	25	33	16

RESULTS FRIDAY

St. Paul 1, St. Louis 1, overtime.
Kansas City 2, Tulsa 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kansas City, swept the American Hockey Association series with Tulsa, 1929 champions, here Thursday night and went into undisputed possession of first place in the championship race. The score of the final game was 2 to 1, Kansas City's goals coming in the first and second periods, Tulsa making its goal in the second.

A comparatively meager gathering saw the southern rivals hook up in combat but was rewarded by a thrilling game. Tulsa did everything in an offensive way but score in the last period. The summary:

KANSAS CITY		TULSA
Ranger, Mitchell, lw	rw,	Marker, Borland
Campbell, Scott, c	c,	Johnson, Sheppard
St. John, McLeod, rw	lw,	Moffatt, Metcalfe
Halderson, McCormick, ld	rd,	Williams, Wakeford
Munro, Dunfield, rd	ld,	Trapp
Byrne, g	g,	R. McCusker

Score—Kansas City 2, Tulsa 1. Goals—Campbell, Ranger, for Kansas City; Wakeford, for Tulsa. Referees—A. J. Conroy, St. Paul, and Alexander Irwin, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—St. Paul and St. Louis played a 1-to-1 tie in an American Hockey Association game here Thursday night, the fifth in six starts for the home team. Close checking featured the contest throughout, and except for the moments in the second period when both teams scored while their opponents were shorthanded, neither net was threatened seriously. Shortly after midperiod in the second session, St. Paul found the visitors two men short, scored when Morrison batted the puck past Goalie Kearney on Des Jardins' assist.

St. Louis started a sustained offensive when full strength was regained, and at the three-quarter mark caught St. Paul a man short and Hill accepted a pass from Cameron to beat Stark for the equalizing goal. The summary:

ST. PAUL		ST. LOUIS
Conroy, Wilson, lw	rw,	Cameron
Des Jardins, Thorsteinson, c	c,	Goyer, Acaster
Morrison, Romnes, rw	lw,	Hill, Headley
Goheen, ld	rd,	Breen, Powley
Rennie, Mulligan, rd	ld,	Jamieson, Clarke
Stark, g	g,	Kearney

Score—St. Paul 1, St. Louis 1. Goals—Morrison for St. Paul; Hill for St. Louis. Assists—Des Jardins for St. Paul; Cameron for St. Louis. Referee—Helmer Grenner, Duluth, and John Hughes, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

ST. JOHN SIX EVENS UP HOCKEY SERIES

The St. John Beavers of New Brunswick evened the two-game hockey series with the University Club at the Boston Arena Friday night when they defeated the locals, 5 to 2, in the second game, after losing the first by a score of 6 to 2. The game Friday was part of a double-header in which the Boston Hockey Club made its début of the season by defeating Boston University, 9 to 2. The B. H. C. is coached by Reaume, Boston Tiger goalie.

The University Club scored first; but St. John scored the next five goals before the locals again succeeded in registering. It was a hard-checking game that bordered on roughness at times. The summary:

ST. JOHN		UNIVERSITY CLUB
Estabrook, McDonald, lw	rw,	Curtis, Blaney
J. Keating, C. Keating, Thompson, c	c,	Chase, Hodder
Clark, Cole, Andrews, rw	lw,	Hilliard, Hunt
Ferguson, ld	rd,	A. Bigelow, Clark, Holland
Bartlett, rd	ld,	H. Bigelow, Fitzgerald
Wilson, g	g,	Learned

Score—St. John 5, University Club 2. Goals—J. Keating 2, Clark, McDonald, Bartlett for St. John; Curtis, Holland for University Club. Assist—Estabrook for St. John. Referees—Leonard Morrissey and Ernest Doody. Time—Three 20m. periods.

WINS FOURSOME TOURNAMENT

PINEHURST, N. C.—Mrs. M. G. Chatfield of Boston and Miss Louise Elkins of Pittsburgh won a Scottish foursome tournament of the Silver Foils here Friday, scoring a low net of 69 from a gross of 97. The low gross of the event, in which 32 players competed, was the 88 of Mrs. Francis T. Keating of Boston and Mrs. W. H. Watt of East Orange, N. J.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Princeton 49, C. C. N. Y. 13.
Worcester P. I. 50, Union 12.
M. I. T. 54, Bowdoin 23.

Four Yachts to Defend the America's Cup Receive Names

Aspirants Are Weetamoe, Yankee, Whirlwind and Enterprise—Six of Nine Successful Craft Since 1881 Have Had Names Containing Eight Letters

All four aspirants for the America's Cup defense having received their names, much interesting discussion has been aroused over the significance of each. The line-up of the four boats, with their numbers, names, designers and builders is as follows:

No. 1—Weetamoe ..... Crane
No. 2—Yankee ..... Paine
No. 3—Whirlwind..... L. F. Herreshoff
No. 4—Enterprise ..... Burgess

The last two designations have been carried by a number of steam and power yachts, while several racing yachts of the sail have borne the first two, but all four names are unique in America's Cup annals.

The first successful Yankee was the 70-foot sloop, built for J. Rogers Maxwell, father of Commodore Henry L. Maxwell of the Larchmont Yacht Club in 1900. She won many races from her sisters, including that for the Astor Cup off Newport in 1905. The year before, however, although leading the fleet at the finish for the Astor Cup, she was beaten on time allowance by the sloop Aspirant, owned and sailed by the redoubtable Addison G. Hanan and his brother, Wilmer.

Most Successful Yankee

The most successful racing yacht Yankee was a 20-rater, or Class R knockabout, designed by L. F. Herreshoff for Charles A. Welch of Marblehead, which won the Greenwich and Manhasset Bay Cups in 1925 and the New York Yacht Club Cup in 1926 at Newport. Commodore Welch has another Yankee, a 30-square meter knockabout, designed by George Owen, which sailed in the international races at Marblehead with the Germans and Swedes last summer and which he will take abroad this spring for a series with the same European yachtsmen in the Baltic, so that there will be a cup-hunter bearing the name of Yankee on each side of the Atlantic.

Weetamoe is the name of a tribe of Narragansett Bay Indians and was borne by a 67-foot sloop, one of a pair, and built for Henry F. Lippett of Providence in 1904, the other yacht being the Neola, owned and sailed by George Pynchon, one of the managing owners of this year's Whirlwind. The Weetamoe won a majority of races with the Neola, including the Astor Cup race in 1906.

Whirlwind has been a favorite name of Julius Fleischmann of Cincinnati for many years, and is still carried by one of the small power boats in his fleet.

A number of Chesapeake Bay power boats have been named Enterprise, while the name at once recalls the brig Enterprise, which captured the British ship Boxer in a fight off Pemaquid, Me.

Since the system of selecting a defender through a series of trial races was begun in 1881, six of the nine successful yachts have carried names with eight letters, Mischief in 1881, Vigilant in 1893, Defender in 1895, Columbia in 1899 and 1901, Reliance in 1903 and Resolute in 1920. The other three defenders were the Puritan in 1885, Mayflower in 1886 and Volunteer in 1887.

The yachts which were rejected were the Pocahontas, Gracie and Hildegarde in 1881, Priscilla in 1885, Atlantic in 1886, Constitution in 1901, Defiance in 1914 and Vanitie in 1920. As is seen, Atlantic and Defiance were the only ones bearing eight letters which failed to qualify.

The Magic in 1870 bore the shortest name of any successful cup defender and the Sappho in 1871 was the next. The Madeleine in 1876 equaled the defenders of 10 years later, in the number of letters.

Construction both at Neponset and Bristol is proceeding slowly but satisfactorily on all four boats. The lead keel for the Weetamoe was run last week, and a few days ago the wooden and sand flask was removed. The power boat which the Herreshoff Company has been building for Robert E. Tod will be shifted from the north shop the coming week, and Weetamoe's keel will be trundled onto the floor alongside the Enterprise, which is fully framed and partially plated.

Keel of Yankee Started

Frames for the keel of the Yankee have been set up, and as soon as they are plated, the hollow will be filled with lead shot and melted into place by a hot iron specially constructed for the work.

The mahogany stem, stern post and counter of the Whirlwind are in place, and the lead keel has been smoothed off and now awaits the casting that will clamp the 75-ton counterpoise to the body of the boat.

As for the masts, work has already started on spars for both the Weetamoe and Enterprise at Bristol, while a special shed has been constructed inside the big shop where the Yankee is taking form at Neponset for her 165-foot spar. This shed runs the entire lengthof the shop and even then is not quite long enough.

The building at both yards is under the constant inspection of the several designers, while Mr. Paine is especially busy at Lawley's, not only with the Yankee, but with a Canada Cup yacht for Rochester, two other eight-meters for Marblehead, and a six-meter for Robert N. Bavier of New Rochelle, which will be a candidate for the American teams against the British.

Triple Tie Now for First in Standing

Windsor and Detroit Score Wins to Tie Buffalo in Association Race

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Windsor	11	4	5	68	42	26
Detroit	11	4	4	59	39	26
Buffalo	12	2	4	43	27	26
Cleveland	9	7	2	49	35	25
London	10	2	9	65	54	22
Hamilton	5	3	11	49	56	13
Niagara Falls	3	1	15	37	61	7
Toronto	3	1	14	31	57	7

RESULTS FRIDAY

Windsor 6, Hamilton 3.
Detroit 3, Toronto 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—Another partnership for first place in the hectic International Hockey League race was brought about here Friday night, when Windsor Bulldogs defeated Hamilton Tigers, 6 to 3, in a fast-skating contest. The win established the locals on even terms with Detroit Olympics and Buffalo Bisons at the top. Three goals in the first period gave the Bulldogs a formidable lead and they were never headed. Each club scored two goals in the second period and one in the third. The summary:

WINDSOR		HAMILTON
Emms, Arbour, F. Brown, lw	rw,	Hamel, Markel, Duncan
Neville, Kuntz, c	c,	Morris, Hailiday
Carson, Gregg, rw	lw,	Desy, Lauder, Maloney
Hensperger, Arbour, ld	rd,	Fournier
S. Brown, Bellemer, rd	ld,	Hoffinger, Paddon
Cox, g	g,	Faught

Score—Windsor 6, Hamilton 3. Goals—Emms 2, Gregg, Arbour, F. Brown, Kuntz for Windsor; Halliday 2, Desy, for Hamilton. Assists—Neville 2, Kuntz 2, Carson, for Windsor; Lauder 2 for Hamilton. Referee—Thomas Munro, London. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—By defeating the local Millionaires here on Friday night by 3 to 1, the Detroit Olympics vaulted over Cleveland into a three-cornered tie with Windsor and Buffalo for first place in the International Hockey League. The winners scored in the first period, but after the locals had tied in the third, Detroit came back with two more goals. Filmore, with a goal and an assist, was prominent in the scoring. The locals continued to show improvement, and they gave the visitors real competition. The summary:

DETROIT		TORONTO
Brophy, Gillie, Daly, lw	rw,	Laroche, Lever
Creighton, Foyston, c	c,	Meeking, Field
Filmore, Newman, Steele, rw	lw,	Proudlock, McCalmon
Evans, Matte, ld	rd,	Berlet, Moore
McInenly, rd	ld,	McBride
Stuart, g	g,	Fisher

Score—Detroit 3, Toronto 1. Goals—Filmore, Steele and Brophy for Detroit; Berlet for Toronto. Assists—Evans, Newman and Filmore for Detroit. Referee—M. J. Rodden, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Harvard 43, Norwich 26.
Yale 25, Conn Aggies 19.
Crescent A. C. 56, Vermont 6.
Williams 42, Brown 26.
Springfield 30, Coast Guard 26.
Trinity 29, Tufts 18.
Syracuse 35, Fordham 15.
Alfred 51, Clarkson 14.
Washington and Lee 51, St. John's 16
Otterbein 32, Muskingum 26.
West Virginia 34, Georgetown 27.
Grinnell 15, Cornell College 12.
Washington State 32, Oregon 30.
Idaho 41, Oregon State 28.
Nebraska 41, Kansas State 39.
Beloit 32, Coe 25.
Knox 30, Ripon 23.
W. S. Teachers 35, Manchester 15.
Carthage 29, W. S. Teachers 22.
Carroll 36, Northwestern Col. 16.
Loyola 37, South Dakota State 11.
Drake 24, Oklahoma A. and M. 22.
Marietta 35, Kenyon 24.
Augsburg 45, Concordia 42.
St. Thomas 33, MacAlester 26.
Butler 32, Wabash 15.
Augustana 40, Mt. Morris 11.
Normal 29, Eureka 20.
St. Viter 22, Milliken 16.
South Dakota 25, North Dakota 21.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 47

ROGER D. SMITH

Pittsburgh, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey in the 1925-26 season with Pittsburgh in the National Hockey League. He was born at Ottawa, Ont., Canada, July 26, 1898. He is 6ft. in height, weighs about 180 pounds, shoots left-handed and plays defense. His record:

1918-19—Hamilton Tigers, Ontario Hockey Association.
1919-20—Ottawa, Great War Veterans' Association.
1920-21—Ottawa Gunners, Ottawa City League.
1921-22—Ottawa Gunners, Ottawa City League.
1922-23—Gunners, O. C. L.- Pittsburgh, U. S. A. H. A.
1923-24—Pittsburgh, United States Amateur Hockey Association.
1924-25—Pittsburgh, United States Amateur Hockey Association.
1925-

AVIATION RADIO

Looking Over Aviation for 1929

By MAJ. ROBERT F. RAYMOND JR., D. S. C.

AVIATION progress in 1930 is already being strongly influenced by a group of technically outstanding achievements of 1929.

With full enthusiasm over such events as the successful test flight of Dr. Dornier's enormous "DO-X," Dr. Hugo Eckener's Zeppelin cruise around the world, and Rear Admiral Byrd's flight over the south pole—the writer believes that the world's outstanding aviation achievements of 1929 were these:

Squadron Leader Augustus H. Orlebar's world's closed course speed record of 357.7 miles an hour on Sept. 12, attained by very significant propeller and engine-gearing innovations.

The Packard Diesel engine's flight tests.

The body-absorbed-in-wing plan of construction, as exemplified in the Junkers G-38, for 40 passengers, with cabin mainly in the wing.

The improved autogiro and the sale of rights to manufacture it in the United States.

Lieut. James H. Doolittle's "blind flying" test for the Guggenheim Foundation.

Advances of prime importance to this country were:

The commercial production in the United States, of planes with the Handley Page automatic wing-slots.

Exceptional activity in glider flying, under the sponsorship of one of our largest air corporations, working with several other influential groups.

The Government's rating of private flying schools, and its more stringent requirements governing the granting of licenses to pilots.

Color Versus Progress

The Dornier, Eckener and Byrd affairs were, of course, colorful events. But in no instance did they accomplish anything strictly new and unexpected in aviation progress from the technical point of view. Each of these feats, undeniably brilliant in itself, was almost a foregone conclusion from indications already shown prior to 1929.

On the other hand, every development I have listed was a technical advance of great significance—so much so that there is hardly one which deserves to rank ahead of the other. The items I have selected illustrate, all together, the notable leading trends of 1929 toward more speed, bigger planes, greater safety, radical departures in design. So strong were these factors that they are evident in the opening page of 1930's aviation history. But before giving them the discussion they merit, it will be worth while to make a general review of aviation activity both here and abroad during the past year.

As for the United States, a non-technical development was, in the last analysis, of farther-reaching importance than any of the technical items. This was the general participation of American "big business" for the first time in the aviation industry. Stripped of all its glamour and romance, aeronautics was, after all, a business. Yet American business leaders have been a long time in arriving at that conviction. This year practically every large business and banking group in the Nation entered not only into financial sponsorship, but into the active management, of aviation enterprises. They did so on a scale that affected every phase of both the manufacturing and the transportation sides of the industry.

Mergers, consolidations and amalgamations of interests came with startling rapidity. Before the year had ended, there emerged four major aviation business groups, wielding great power over a tremendous expanse of territory. These were: Curtiss-Wright, United Aircraft & Transport, Aviation Corporation and the General Motors aviation interests.

Enter the Flying Boat

An extraordinary development in general aviation conditions in this country in 1929, and bound to be even more important in 1930, was the sudden very widespread use of flying boats. Although this type of aircraft was a good deal in evidence in experimental days a while back, somehow it had fallen far behind the land plane development. Then, the last year, with tremendous agitation everywhere for new flying fields, and the actual establishment of a huge number, of varying quality, a great light dawned.

The great proportion of our cities and large towns are established on water fronts, along ocean, river or lake. Here were millions of square acres of take-off and landing areas for flying boats. The pilot of a hydroplane did not have to confine himself to flying fields pretty widely scattered, and widely variable in quality. This light burst so suddenly that manufacturers and operators scurried over each other in a rush to get manufacturing rights, or actual machines.

The main source of supply of the finest types of flying boats proved to be Europe, and as a matter of time-saving, many European machines were either hurriedly imported reproduced in this country. This rushing new business roused American aero engineers and manufacturers effectively, and 1930 undoubtedly promises to produce American-built flying boats of American design.

In the notable effort for higher-powered engines which marked the year, the Wright Cyclone and Curtiss Conqueror, newly brought out, and the Pratt and Whitney Hornet, further developed from the previous year, took leading positions. The Cyclone and Hornet were air-cooled, and the Conqueror water-cooled. The year focused attention on remarkable possibilities to be found with a chemical cooling fluid, with which the Army achieved results of value

The Ford Reliability Tour

An important outcome of the Ford reliability tour of 1900 miles, was that 15 out of the 17 starters finished. Waco, which had won the year before, was represented by two machines showing improvements over the previous model. These planes won first and second places. The largest machine in the tour, the Curtiss Condor, first designed as a bomber, made an excellent showing.

Obviously, the refueled endurance flights were remarkable displays of engine durability. The planes that were successively the record-holders were Wright-powered, with the exception of the St. Louis Robin, which made its astonishing supreme record of 17½ days aloft with a Curtiss engine. Interesting data from these flights was obtained by engineers.

The scheme of refuelling in air, as perfected in these tests, emerged as a plan of considerable future potentialties. These were brilliantly proved by the nonstop refueled round-trip flight across the continent made by the Spokane Sun God, in which, in August, Nick Mamer and Art Walker flew from Spokane, Wash., to the east coast and back. To commercial aviation the important fact is that long trips may be undertaken with a greatly increased payload by having recourse to refueling in air, rather than sacrificing revenue-yielding space to storing fuel for the entire voyage.

A new era in transportation was begun with the completion in July of the transcontinental air-rail lines. This extraordinary achievement was put through by the combined effort of the Pennsylvania, New York Central, the Burlington and Santa Fe railroads and the Transcontinental Air Transport and Western Air Express. An outstanding part of the aviation section of the services is its protection by a highly efficient system of interchanging weather reports over a chain of stations.

The whole question of airplane fares began to experience a great upheaval during the year. Some operators went serenely on, sticking to prices that even aviation enthusiasts declared too high. Other operators tackled the theory that it might be possible to increase business by lowering prices to a point that would mean an actual loss for a while. This courageous attitude is increasing traffic nationally and its sponsors expect the trend to become more marked with resultant profit to their lines. Recently a notable effort in this direction was the announcement of a large operator that all fares would be made to match those of railroad travel plus Pullman fare for the same distance. I am among those who hold that to permanently and successfully compete with other forms of transportation still further rate reductions in many quarters are essential.

Safety Definitely Proved

Business and private individuals to a steadily increasing degree came to look on flying as a mode of transport deserving of confidence rather than as a hazardous stunt. An important contributor to that result was the fact that, per miles flown, fatalities on regular lines were less than on the railroads.

In September alone the fleet of 300 planes of the Aviation Corporation was reported to have flown 562,059 passenger miles on its 10,000 miles of airways, carrying 5150 paid passengers and 104,606 pounds of United States air mail without accident. Ninety-six per cent of scheduled operations were fulfilled. In connection with such showings as these, an interesting development of the year was the increase in the number of insurance concerns offering personal and property insurance to aviators. Also, companies were formed to provide the facilities of time payments in the purchase of planes.

Airplane safety potentialities that may crystallize with important results in 1930 were shown by the flight by "automatic pilot" from Dayton to Washington, D. C., in November.

An extremely promising new safety factor in the lighter-than-air field was brought out in the successful test flights of the first American all-metal dirigible, Z M C-2, in August.

Human interest figures so strongly in one of the year's minor chapters that it seems quite excusable to mention it here. A Long Island man brought out a summary of his flying costs for five months to show that an airplane can be run cheaper than an automobile for mileage obtained, figuring in both gasoline, oil and upkeep. In a Cirrus-powered Avro Avian he flew 7165 miles at an average speed of 90 miles an hour. Getting 18 miles to a gallon, he used 393 gallons of gasoline at a cost of $78.60 and 5½ gallons of oil at $1.10 a gallon, or $6.05. An automobile driven the same number of miles, and giving 15 miles to the gallon, would have cost $95.60 for 473 gallons of gasoline and $19.58 for 17 8-10 gallons of oil. In operating expenses the plane, therefore, saved $31.53. Maintenance for repairs for the plane cost $41.84. The flier figured that upkeep for an automobile for the same mileage would have cost him about $107.47. Hence his plane saved him $65.63 on upkeep.

In addition to the peculiar advantages of the airplane displayed in the Antarctic and Central American explorations of Rear Admiral Byrd and Colonel Lindbergh, and in the assistance of Alabama citizens marooned by the great flood in March, who were thrown food and other supplies by aviators, some highly important advantages of airplanes in agriculture were proved.

Airplane in Agriculture

During a crisis in the rice-sowing season in California, airplanes sowed 48 tons of seed in 27 hours, over an area of 6000 acres. The cost was only $970, and a crop valued at $64,000 was saved by this method, which was the only one feasible under the peculiar conditions which ruled at the time. From this effective demonstration, Californians saw great possibilities in using planes for grape-dusting.

Agricultural statistics issued during the year showed that the dusting of cotton by planes had reached "extraordinary proportions," and that the same scheme was being extended to peaches, pecans, walnuts, and "a large number of vegetables and plants." Of course, air patrols to check forest fires were nothing new, but the year's record of acres of timber saved was particularly good.

A Norwegian whaling expedition included in its equipment an American plane with a 200-horsepower engine, pontoons and skiis. Plans called for the machine to be kept in the air 30 hours at a stretch.

Of the trans-oceanic flights in airplanes, the one with most technical interest was that of the Spaniards, Capt. Francisco Jimenez, and Capt. Ignacio Iglesias, from Seville, Spain to Bahia, Brail. Their time, 43 hours, 48 minutes, was not a record. But it was of great interest that they used a stock model of a French Army single motor bomber—a Hispano-powered Breguet. Its only changes from stock specifications were the addition of instruments for blind flying, and extra fuel tanks.

The "Wall of Wind"

Three flights that were cut short made interesting contributions. Major Ramon Franco of Spain, and his three companions, interrupted in their flight to New York in June, made a remarkable record for the seaplane by remaining afloat in mid-ocean for a week. After all the attempts to cross the Atlantic from west to east with no tidings of what happened to the aviators, a real contribution to knowledge was made when Costes and Bellonie, retreating to Europe, described encountering a "wall of wind" too strong for them to conquer. The existence and nature of this barrier were soon after corroborated by Major Kubala of the wrecked Polish plane, Marshal Pilsudski.

England made a real attempt to standardize and get into production of planes and motors to compete with the United States. A drive was made at the actual commercial linking up of the colonies by airplane as shown in the establishment of a regular passenger and mail-carrying route from London to Karachi, India, on a schedule which saves six days' travel. The dirigibles, R-101 and R-100, successful in their test flights in October and December, respectively, are objects of much surmise as to the rivalry they may promise the Graf Zeppelin in 1930.

In France there was an intensification of army flying. The Nation now has the largest military air corps in the world.

In Italy there was tremendous activity in commercial and military development. This country supplied the only serious competition to England for the Schneider Cup. Their entry had to contend with more of a rough water handicap than had been anticipated, but in spite of that, the showing of their Savoia-Marchetti was enough to indicate that in it they had a potential holder of the world's speed record. In passing, I should like to point out that Italian planes are distinguished by fineness of craftsmanship throughout the body and motor. Their fineness of body design was apparent even back in the war.

Japan and Russia made a serious attempt to build up their aviation. Russia acquitted itself very well in the flight of the Land of the Soviets across the United States—both as regards the flying, and as a piece of policy. Russia tends to develop on her own lines in aircraft. Japan leans toward the United States. China bought 40 planes in the United States, in one order alone.

Germany's Contributions

Germany, of course, was much in the limelight by reason of the round-the-world cruise of the Graf Zeppelin, and the test flight of the Dornier DO-X. The DO-X demonstration I consider a brilliantly successful enlargement of previously known structural elements, and introducing nothing radically new to the year's progress except size.

As for Dr. Hugo Eckener's round-the-world Zeppelin cruise, it demonstrated once again, and still more strikingly than before, the fact that lighter-than-air craft are designed and equipped for distance flying over obstacles to an advantage not approached by heavier-than-air craft. In its significance to the year's technical progress in aviation, however, the voyage was not pre-eminent. Technically, nothing new resulted. The "paper" characteristics of the ship, and its own and its predecessors' previous accomplishments, foreshadowed the success of the venture.

The flight was interesting above all as a testimony of the capabilities of Dr. Eckener, personally. While it may be true that the flight could have been accomplished without his guidance, as its proponents would have us believe, certainly his presence, and constant supervision were very largely instrumental in bringing the undertaking to a brilliant conclusion.

Aside from winning the world's well-merited acclaim for these demonstrations, Germany's aviation year was not so good. The subsidy was withdrawn, and a decline in commercial flying resulted.

[In five following articles Major Raymond will explain in turn the technical developments of 1929 which he has singled out as already laying the foundation for aviation progress in 1930.]

MEET THE BOSTON AIRPORT "WOMEN'S WING AND PROP" CLUB

Fliers, All of Them. From Right to Left—Victoria Wesson, Joan Shankle, Teddy Kenyon, Jean Cameron, Mildred Waltz, Cassa Dimon, Mrs. Robert Raymont, Lorraine Defren, Keet Mathews, Manila Davis, Betsy Kelly, Agnes Wilcox, Billie Nelson, Dolly Berson and Mildred Chase.

Women's Club Meets in Clouds

New England is prone to reserve her decision a little longer on any innovation than do other sections. In the field of aviation, however, she is ultra-modern, for she sees flying as very much of a woman's world. In fact, there is a group of energetic young ladies frequenting the Boston Airport who are proving that New England leads the country in one phase of this new flying art.

Women's flying clubs of one kind or another exist in other parts of the country and there has even been an effort made to form a national club, but they are rather loosely formed groups of those who might be interested in flying as well as those who really are. It has remained for a group of New England women to form a club whose membership is really limited to serious fliers, with "ground fliers" barred.

This outfit has been organized with 16 charter members due to the enthusiasm and energy of one Lorraine Defren, whose confidence in aviation is unbounded. Under the title "Women's Wing and Prop Club of New England," it is embarking on a course which will go a long way toward making aviation popular among the younger groups throughout this part of the country.

Only those who have passed the physical examination required for government licenses are eligible to join and only those may remain members after six months who have flown during that time a minimum of three solo hours. There will be no "sweet young things" whose only object is to appear in helmet, goggles and shiny boots, unless they are also willing to scratch those same shiny boots against the control wires of some sky-climbing Valkyrie.

And the seriousness of the group is most definitely illustrated by the fact that of the 16 charter members almost half, seven to be exact, actually own planes of their own. Two find the atmosphere of the airport at East Boston so alluring that they spend their entire time there.

One of their number, Miss Joan Shankle, has been chosen to supervise all flying and under her direction the club is planning some cross-country trips which will occupy a good many week-ends during the coming spring and summer.

The first trip, to Providence, R. I., will be a short one so that the members can get into the habit of flying in a group and working together. The second will be across Cape Cod and a bit of water to charming Martha's Vineyard to give practice in flying over water as well as over land.

After these two flights the Wing and Prop Club expects to be ready for bigger and better things and on the first clear Saturday head for Portland, Me., or perhaps even Montreal or Quebec.

These are high sounding ambitions. Higher by far than those of any such club in other parts of the country, for no other club possesses the same number of experienced women fliers who own enough planes for the trip and are also interested in doing such work as a group. This club is not ambitious for personal glory. Its members are devoted to aviation because they love to fly and are happy in the companionship of those of similar tastes. Their activities will redound to the praise of aviation rather than to personality.

Of course there must be the feminine touch. There must be some tiny bit of jewelry for insignia. But here again the women have shown their good sense and restraint. It is to be a tiny identification disk to be worn about the wrist, gold for charter members and silver for those who come in later.

The inauguration of the Women's Wing and Prop Club of New England at the Boston Airport is in every way an indication of the sincere and serious manner in which women have entered the field of aviation as they have entered so many other fields of modern activity. No longer can an airport be considered a bachelors' island of retreat.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, JAN 13

Vocal and Instrumental

Caroline Andrews, soprano; string ensemble (WJZ Chain). "Moment Musicale." 7:15.

Dorothy Miller, soprano (WJZ Chain). Featured soloist with Roxy and his Gang. 7:30.

Franklin Baur, tenor; Vaughn De Leath, contralto; Hugo Mariani, conductor (Firestone—WEAF Chain). 8.

Louise Bave, soprano; Harry Horlick, conductor (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Always a satisfactory program of light classics, tastefully arranged. 8:30.

General Motors Family Party (WEAF Chain transcontinental). 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

Pacific Vagabonds (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Hour of dance music from San Francisco studios. 4:30.

Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). 6:30.

Piano Twins; "Chick" Bullock, soloist (WEAF Chain). Theme songs by two pianos and soloist. 7:30.

Ingram Shavers (Bristol Myers—WJZ Chain). Male trio and dance orchestra. 8:30.

Bernie Cummins and his Hotel New Yorker Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Manhattan's largest hotel, newly opened. 11.

Ted Florito and his Edgewater Beach Hotel Orchestra (WEAF, KYW). 12.

Vocal Ensembles

Mormon Tabernacle Choir and Organ (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Salt Lake City. 6.

Salon Singers (WEAF Chain). Sixteen voices and violin ensemble. 10:30.

Characteristic Music

Favorites of King Alfonso XIII of Spain (Edison—WJZ Chain transcontinental). By the Rondalla Usandizaga, a native string ensemble, employing lutes, guitars and bandurias, which was decorated by the Spanish Crown. 9.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Typical dinner music program. 6.

Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser, conductor (Stromberg - Carlson - WJZ Chain transcontinental). Mozart, Wagner, two selections of Percy Grainger and "Norwegian Rhapsody" of Lalo. 10.

Lopez-Persians (Whittall - WJZ - WEAF Chain). Musicale descriptive of Spain and Portugal. 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Some modern things of Ravel, Rachmaninoff, and Cadman. 11.

Service Band

United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor (WJZ Chain). 4.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent-WJZ Chain). 7. NBC, Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough-WJZ Chain). An old-fashioned straw ride in a horse-drawn rick. 9:30.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern-WJZ chain transcontinental). Recalling the dedication ceremonies of the $14,000,000 Cascade Tunnel of the Great Northern Railway, east of Seattle, which took place one year ago. 10:30.

Talks

"The London Naval Conference" (WEAF Chain). James G. McDonald in "The World Today" period. 7:15.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). William Hard, Washington correspondent. 7:45.

1929 Air Mail Loads Equal 4000 Tons

Based on poundage carried during the first 10 months of this year, the 1929 air mail loads on all routes in this country will aggregate 4000 tons, according to an estimate made today by Boeing System, which flies the San Francisco-Chicago and Los Angeles-Seattle air mail routes. The 1928 total was 3,542,000 pounds. This year's air mail will be approximately double the total air mail carried by all European lines, exclusive of Russia, last year.

The mail planes, Boeing System estimates, will carry a total of 320,000,000 letters this year, contrasted with 141,000,000 last year. Improved service, extension of the air mail network, a double transcontinental schedule and growing familiarity of the public with air mail are assigned as reasons for the increase.

Radio Language Influence

HAMLIN GARLAND, well known for his books on western life, and chairman of the radio diction committee of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, which presents each year a gold medal to the radio announcer qualifying by reason of his enunciation, cultural background, etc., believes that the English system of radio programs should be carefully studied. Mr. Garland said:

"There are certain disadvantages in their system, but it is an organized, official means of intercommunication, which I feel we might study in formulating future plans for radiocasting in this country. When we consider that our programs must of necessity carry advertising in order to sustain the cost of the radiocasting, we must admire the skill and variety of the entertainment which is being presented to the radio public, but there is much room for improvement, both in the make-up of programs and in the method of their presentation.

"The time is surely coming when every home will have a radio, for the cost is becoming less every month. At the moment, however, the great need is for better program building, for many of the programs are a little below rather than a little above the average taste. The pound and squawk of jazz form an incessant din.

"However, the American Academy of Arts and Letters is not concerned with the quality of the programs; it is aiding in the standardization of American speech, and, to my thinking, this is one of the most vital services which the academy can render.

"In planning to establish a medal for radio announcers, we recognized that the announcer is a daily, almost an hourly, household instructor. His voice is known and recognized and in many cases taken as a model; therefore, his speaking should be at once cultivated and pleasing for his influence, unconscious or otherwise, upon the listeners, especially the children (and most of all the children of our foreign-born citizens) is very great. It is conceded that children brought up in an atmosphere of good music will be unconsciously educated by it. Similarly, if they hear hour by hour and day by day correct and melodious voices issuing from the loudspeaker, they will be taught the use of good English.

"If we can go beyond this and prevent the spread of what is cheap and vulgar and essentially deteriorating in its effect, we shall be making inspiring use of this most marvelous instrumentality for intercommunication.

"I believe that within five years a very marked change will be made in common speech, for we have not only the co-operation of the teachers of public speaking in 60 of our colleges and universities, but of the skilled announcers in every state."

A New Radio System—the 'Stenode Radiostat'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

ELIMINATION of that bugbear of all who listen—interference: the ability greatly to multiply transmitting stations, even powerful ones, on the long, medium and short waves, without their interfering with each other; the apparent doing away with the "side-bands" hitherto regarded as a necessity in order to obtain quality; the application of a system to telegraphic signalling, wireless or otherwise, so that the speed is only limited by the mechanism necessary to transcribe the signals; the ability to transmit with hitherto unheard-of rapidity anything that can be made the subject of delineation—such are some of the claims made for the "Stenode Radiostat," invented by Dr. James Robinson, late chief of wireless research to the Royal Air Force.

In a little room in a quiet side street a representative of The Christian Science Monitor talked to Dr. Robinson and Mr. Percy Harris, who has collaborated with him, and was given a demonstration of the apparently impossible.

On a table was a normal portable wireless set and next to it was a normal superheterodyne set from which the two low frequency valves had been removed. Next to this was another cabinet in which, besides the two L. F. valves, was a metal box about 8x6 inches square, which contained Dr. Robinson's invention.

On the opposite side of the room was a powerful local oscillator. With this in action a strong distorting howl was produced when the portable set was switched on. This was then shut down and the superhet was tuned in. In parallel with the oscillator of this was a small variable condenser consisting of two brass plates about the size of a halfpenny, one of which could be made to approach the other on a fine screw thread. The addition of this minute variable capacity is necessary owing to the extraordinarily fine tuning made possible by the Stenode Radiostat. With this the writer was able to tune through the interference to perfectly clear modulated signals without a trace of heterodyne. One had only to switch on the portable to be sure that for any normal set the interference was in full working order.

In reply to the question, which would occur to anyone, Is the system adaptable to the ordinary set? Dr. Robinson said that it could be incorporated but not adapted. A set built to operate on his system would enable the user to receive any station of which the set was capable without a trace of interference from other stations. The full value, however, could only be realized if the various countries decided to use the system also in transmitting. This would enable the number of transmitting stations to be multiplied enormously—say by 50. In that case, the present style of set would be obsolete, except to receive the program of a near-by powerful station.

At present, said Dr. Robinson, a separation of nine kilocycles is allowed by the Prague plan between stations. With a powerful receiver of the highest selectivity this is not really sufficient to eliminate interference entirely. But with the Stenode Radiostat he has allowed what he regards as a generous margin of 50 cycles, though he says 20 cycles would be quite feasible. This means that in a 9-kilocycle channel no less than 180 stations could operate with a 50-cycle clearance between them and without interfering with each other. He visualizes the possibility of such a channel being set aside by the international radiocasting authorities for his system, and when its success is apparent, it must become universal.

Dr. Robinson has no illusions about his discovery being the last word in selectivity. "If I thought like that," said he, "I should have been content to accept the experts' dictum that side-bands were necessary to quality. I have proved that they are not. I am pleased to have achieved a 50-cycle clearance but I am sure that we shall come down to far less than that, in the same way that the short wave enthusiasts are experimenting with wavelengths of a few meters and powers of a few watts instead of hundreds of thousands of meters and kilowatts of power. And it is all so simple that a great authority to whom I explained the operation of the Stenode could only say 'My goodness, why has nobody thought of that before.'"

Not the least interesting forecast of this new invention's possibilities was that made by Lieut.-Col. Adrian Simpson, late Deputy Managing Director of the Marconi Telegraph Co., who has also collaborated with Dr. Robinson. He said, "Thanks to Dr. Robinson I believe that we are within sight of the realization of cheap high-speed facsimile telegraphy, by which I mean that instead of paying so much per word, we shall pay so much per square inch and that whatever we put into this blank space on the form, be it manuscript, typing, print or picture, will be reproduced faithfully at the other end and at a mere fraction of present-day tariffs. I will even go further and say that I believe most of us here will live to see the day when some of our great daily papers will be making a simultaneous issue in London, Cape Town, Sydney, Montreal and Calcutta.

The details of Dr. Robinson's invention have not yet been made public due to question of patents.

King George Speech on Air January 21

AN EFFORT to bring the voice of King George to the North American Continent in his opening speech at the five-power naval conference will be made by the National Broadcasting Company Jan. 21, at 6 o'clock in the morning, eastern time, 5 central, 4 mountain, and 3 Pacific time.

At first one might think that the conferees are surely anxious to get going when they will start at that time in the morning, until it is realized that while it is 6 a. m. in New York it is 11 a. m. in London. While it is not definitely promised that the short wave radiocast of King George's voice will be successfully picked up and re-radiocast that morning, the success of the Christmas Day efforts would indicate a fair chance of success in this endeavor.

Radio Orchestral Technique

WALTER DAMROSCH now reveals the results of three years of intensive experimentation with engineers of the National Broadcasting Company in solving the problems of radiocasting symphony music.

Revolutionary discoveries and inventions during that period have brought about enormous improvement in orchestral radiocasting, he said. Any conductor can now achieve almost perfect results, providing he observes a few simple laws of radio

"We have had some of the greatest engineering minds of the country at work," said Damrosch. "They have accomplished wonders. In fact, I can say that hardly any technical difficulties remain. If under the new conditions the results of radiocasting a symphonic program are not satisfactory, the conductor himself is to blame.

"I understand Mr. Stokowski was not completely satisfied with the results he got over the air. He must not forget that while he is a distinguished veteran as a symphonic conductor, he is still a novice in the art of radiocasting. A knowledge of radio acoustics and the proper placement of the orchestra in relation to the microphone solves many of the seemingly mountainous difficulties that beset a conductor during his radiocasting novitiate.

"Many of the old handicaps have been eliminated through the recent invention of the condenser microphone. It is no longer necessary to have several microphones placed in front of and above the orchestra. Instead we have one single microphone, so delicately constructed that it is able to transmit the softest pianissimos and withstand the loudest crescendoes. In former years radio engineers did not dare let the full force of a crescendo hit their instruments for fear they would be shattered. A conductor would work up to a grand climax—and then there would be no climax. When the man at the controls in the operating room saw one coming he would tune down the controls.

"The new condenser microphone makes this unnecessary. I can now conduct my orchestra just as I would at Carnegie Hall. Even the kettle-drums can be played exactly as the score indicates. The works of the masters can be heard just as they were intended by the composers.

"During the past three years I have experimented a great deal in the placement of the orchestra, so that the tone color and properties of the different choirs should be transmitted properly. At every rehearsal my assistant, Ernest L. Prade, is in the operating room, noting every effect and suggesting changes when necessary. Sometimes when a particularly delicate nuance is being worked upon I myself go to the operating room and listen to the effect. Thanks to the tireless efforts of the National Broadcasting Company's technical advisers, we have reached the point where we know exactly where every instrument should be in relation to the microphone in order to produce the right effect. It has been like learning to move chessmen about, but we now know the secret of every move."

The Listener Speaks

JUST at present Friday is a pleasant day for lovers of orchestral music. Several especially interesting features are listed. First in order as well as in popularity is the "Music Appreciation" period at 11 a. m., directed by Walter Damrosch and intended primarily for school use, while last on the schedule of good things is the Curtis Institute concert from Philadelphia.

Last Friday afternoon there was also one of the series of Rochester Symphony Orchestra concerts directed by Eugene Goossens in his customary virile manner. This is one of the comparatively few programs nowadays to be radiocast directly from a concert hall instead of being specially played in a studio. There are several advantages of this plan—although there are some objections too. In the first place in spite of Mr. Stokowski's feelings on the matter of applause it is undeniable that the habit of expressing enthusiastic appreciation in this way has become associated with feelings of real pleasure, so that the sounds of applause following radiocast numbers of this kind are a real asset—provided they are not too prolonged.

A second advantage is that something has to be done to fill up the rather lengthy periods between numbers for the benefit of radio listeners who instead of being forced to pass the time by observing the social lights sitting in the more conspicuous parts of the auditorium are free to turn their dials to some other point. A very competent announcer in the Rochester concerts makes these pauses really interesting with his description of the numbers about to be played and his sketches of the lives of the composers.

In this particular program a very clear picture was drawn of the circumstances under which Hector Berlioz lived and wrote such works as the "Roman Carnival" overture, which was first on the program. One of Handel's Concertos for Organ and Orchestra, composed in London in 1738, was the second number. It gave a clear enough picture of the character of its composer itself. Mozart's D major or "Parisian" symphony was next played, and it was preceded by a most interesting description of its rehearsals in Paris.

At 10:30 through Columbia another example of the fine work being done in the Curtis Institute was given. William Cameron, a harpist, joined with a baritone, a violinist, and a pianist in giving an excellent concert.

'Governor Grid Amplifier'

Perfection of a new straight-line frequency amplifier is claimed by V. J. Fabian, Washington (D. C.) telegrapher. The invention is known as the Fabian "governor grid amplifier." The inventor states that it is simpler than any now known, maintaining the frequency amplification level of voice and music to a straight-line frequency level throughout the entire usable frequency range. He outlines his claims as follows:

"It is 100 per cent straight-line within itself," the inventor explains, "and this attainment is dependent upon component materials and the frequency's input. This system, like so many developments of an improved nature, is simplicity itself, being by far the most simple in both operation and construction of any previous apparatus of its kind.

"In some common available amplifiers, a curve of within 10 per cent straight-line may be obtained, and this is generally pronounced perfect. This is usually attained by the use of equalizers to boost certain frequencies and flatten others to as near straight-line amplitude as possible. My invention, however, incorporates no equalizers.

"In addition to its perfection as an amplifier, it has many other features. Among them is operation with either direct or alternating current vacuum tubes on either direct, alternating or battery current.

"It eliminates the use of the C, or biasing battery, upon the grids. It absolutely eliminates microphonics, which means that it will not go into free oscillations under vibrations created either within a vacuum tube or by external vibrations or jars of any intensity.

"In this system, vacuum tube grids operate in such a way that with associated apparatus they bias each other in preserving a balance by which they coact in the amplification of signals at frequencies of the signal itself. They have no direct current impedance to overcome, only the a. c. current of the frequency of the signal being amplified.

"A method of reamplification by superimposition of signals upon each other progressively is another novel feature of the system. This gives greater amplification gain for a smaller number of vacuum tubes. This method as combined is the nearest approach to tube-to-tube coupling that has ever been devised for amplifier systems.

"Naturally, as straight-line frequency represents an ideal natural reproduction of sound waves, this is perfection in the amplification of such waves.

"The amplifier system, of course, is adaptable to all the various fields in which amplifiers are used, such as radio receivers, phonographs, talking movies, intercommunication systems and the like.

"The lower frequencies are not generally broadcast by radio stations, especially the chains, at a frequency below 200 cycles. But when they ever are, this amplifier will amplify such signals as well as any other. Measuring instruments have shown it perfect from 35 cycles to far beyond the audible ranges.

"The amplifier is extremely sensitive to weak signals."

STOCK MARKET PRICE TREND IS IRREGULAR

Narrow Movements and Small Volume Characterize Trading—Public Indifferent

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NEW YORK—Narrow price movements and small volume of transactions were seen in all the week-end financial markets. Bonds worked a bit higher in quiet trading, anticipating continued ease in money.

Foreign exchanges were dull, without significant change in rates. Wheat and cotton held to a narrow range, showing some inclination for lower prices.

Stocks were caught in a typical Saturday "evening up" market and on a small turnover drifted irregularly lower. The volume in the first half hour was only 306,000 shares, the smallest since Saturday, June 15, 1929.

Prices were at the lowest around the end of the first hour, but improved moderately later on, the bulk of the losses being fractional.

Specialties in stock list were active at times and their general trend was upward, but no stock stood out prominently. Pivotal issues such as Steel common and American Can were steady for the most part, although General Motors was decidedly weak, as were other motor stocks.

Selling was prompted by the removal of what was thought to be a supporting influence—the national show. Metal shares also were subjected to profit-taking, coppers weakening somewhat on reports that stocks of metal rose last month. Some of the rails did rather well.

With the stock still "hanging over" the market, the slowness of business to quicken, and public indifference to efforts of pools to boost prices are factors which do not suggest any determined advance in prices in the immediate future, the financial community is looking expectantly to the bond market.

The new Telephone company issue will at once give the position a good test and at the same time restore confidence in the bond market's future. The implication of the country's leading bankers backing at this time so large a bond issue, is that easy money is in prospect for some time.

That does not mean that bankers feel because demands for credit will be so slack as to insure cheap credit, but those demands already have fallen substantially, and further deflation of credit now out on securities most likely will come. Meanwhile the strong position of the banks and the evident desire of the Federal Reserve authorities to keep credit abundant and cheap give ground for confidence.

The quick establishment of an over-the-counter market for the $150,000,000 issue of American Telephones and Telegraph 5 per cent bonds and the advance to a substantial premium on a when-issued basis, supports the view that the offering price, 99½, reflects a desire of the bankers to vitalize the bond market.

The success of this issue, which, of course, already is a fact, will do much to create confidence in the bond market. Other important financing is known to be in process for floating as soon as the Telephone offering is out of the way.

LIVE-STOCK MARKET EXPERIMENT UNIQUE

Futures Trading on Hogs Expected to Aid Stability

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The plan of the Chicago Livestock Exchange to initiate future trading in live hogs is a unique experiment of placing livestock in the category of grain and merchandise which for many years has been sold for future delivery.

Charles A. Wilson, vice-president of the exchange, has made details public so far as is possible until governmental approval is granted through the packer and stockyard administration.

Farmers and shippers will deal on the future market through their regular livestock commission firms, who will act as brokers. When a farmer decides that he will have a load of hogs for the future market a month or two in advance, he can phone his broker to complete the sale. When he does, he will post a margin of about $250 a load, which the broker in turn will post with the Livestock Exchange's clearing house. The margin will be returned when the hogs are delivered and accepted.

The buyer, anticipating his future needs, can go into the futures market and buy hogs for future delivery in any month he will need them. He can expect the hogs to be delivered to him at any time during the month. Contrary to the rules of the grain trade, the livestock delivery days will probably not be limited in number. When a buyer makes a trade, he, too, must post a margin as did the seller, this to guarantee his acceptance of the hogs.

All deals will be handled by the Clearing House. The farmer will consign his hogs to the commission man, who will turn them over to the Clearing House, and the Clearing House, after inspection, will turn them over to the buyer and handle all details of the exchange.

Sponsors of the plan feel that it will stabilize the market. Farmers can finish hogs with the certainty of a definite price for the finished animals, a thing that is not possible today. Buyers, processors and workers will have the assurance of a fairly definite amount of business at all times.

The plan contemplates a carload of hogs, 16,500 pounds, as the trading unit. Hogs will be sold on grade. Four grades are outlined, based on weight. They are as follows: Lightweights, average of load 170 to 210 pounds; medium weights, 210 to 260 pounds; heavy weights, 260 to 310 pounds, and uneven weights, not less than 200 or more than 280 pounds on the average, and no individuals less than 160 or more than 330 pounds. In the first three classes, no individuals shall vary more than 10 per cent from the average of the load.

A uniform standard quality will be recognized. Hogs of premium quality will be paid an additional price, based upon the cash market on the date of delivery.

SYNDICATE FORMED FOR TELEPHONE ISSUE

NEW YORK (AP)—A syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. was formed last night to offer on Monday a $150,000,000 issue of American Telephone & Telegraph Company 35-year 5 per cent debenture bonds at 99½.

Proceeds of the issue, which is the largest piece of financing ever offered by the utility through a banking group, will be used for corporate purposes. Expenditures of the Bell System this year are estimated at $700,000,000.

KOLSTER RADIO LOSS

NEW YORK—The Kolster Radio Corporation, except Kolster-Brandes, Ltd., reports for the year ended Sept. 30: gross, $13,937,597; operating loss, $523,-711; depreciation, $392,321; net loss, $916,232.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 11	Last Jan. 10
119	15	..	Adv-Ru pf	500	27	25	27	24
2	⅜	..	Ahumada	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
223¾	77	3	Air Reduc	2400	128¾	125¾	127⅛	128¾
11¾	1	..	Ajax Rubber	200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
10¼	4¼	..	Alaska Jun	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
56⅞	17	..	Alleghany	2500	35⅜	34¼	35¼	35¼
82	80⅛	5½	Allegh xw	100	90⅞	90½	90½	
334⅜	197	6§	Allied Chem	100	263½	263½	263½	265
75⅛	35⅛	3	Allis-Chal	500	51⅛	50¾	50¾	51⅛
11⅜	2	..	Amal Lea	100	3	3	3	..
42⅜	17½	2	Amerada	400	21	20⅜	21	21
73⅜	18	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	28½	28½	28½	28¼
63⅜	37	3	Am Bk-N pf	10	63	63	63	
76½	27	..	Am Bosch	1000	42¼	42¼	42½	42⅜
62	40½	2.40	Am Brake	400	48	47	48	47
104	49¾	7	Am Br Bov pf	10	61¼	61¼	61½	
184½	86	4§	Am Can	30200	122⅝	121¼	122	123⅜
55	20	1.60§	Am Com Alc	100	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	
199¼	50	..	Am & FPw	35500	94⅞	93½	94⅛	94⅜
103	86½	7	Am & FP 2pf	200	97	96½	97	98
52¼	23¼	..	Am Hide pf	100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
54	28	3§	Am Ice	600	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	36⅜
96⅜	29½	2§	Am Int Corp	500	38¼	38	38½	38⅜
75	27½	..	Am La Fr	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
136	90	8	Am La Fr pf	M20	30	30	30	
120	111¼	7	Am Loco	100	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	
98¾	58	7	Am Loco pf	100	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
177⅜	⅜	..	Am Piano	1300	1	⅜	⅜	
175¾	64¼	11	Am Pw&Lt	1200	81⅝	81¼	81⅝	81¼
104	92¼	6	Am P & L 6	100	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
84⅜	72⅞	5	Am P&L pf st	100	81¼	81¼	81¼	81
55⅝	28	1½	Am Radiat	300	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	31½
64⅝	12½	..	Am Repub	500	24⅜	24	24	24
144⅜	60	2§	Am Roll Mill	1000	87	86	86	88½
2	⅜	..	Am Roll M rts	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
74⅜	44	5§	Am Saf Raz	700	74½	73⅞	73⅞	74½
41⅞	17	2	Am Seating	1300	23	22⅝	23	22¼
120½	62	4	Am Smelt	700	74½	73⅞	73⅞	74½
128	123⅛	7	Am Smelt pf	100	136	136	136	136
79⅞	35⅜	3	Am Stl Fnd	100	48	48	48	48
94⅜	56	5	Am Sugar	1200	63⅞	62¾	63⅛	63½
32⅜	17	5	Am Tel&Cab	70	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
310¼	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	2200	219⅜	218	218½	219¾
181	115	7	Am Type	100	126	126	126	
199	50	1§	Am Wat W	3700	94¾	93	93⅝	95
27⅝	5⅞	..	Am Wool	2500	11⅝	11	11¼	11¾
58⅜	15½	..	Am Wool pf	3000	33½	30	31⅜	31½
49¾	7	..	Am Zinc	1400	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11½
140	67¾	7	Anaconda	18100	76¾	74½	74⅞	76¾
80	25	2.40	Anchor C pf	300	42½	42	42½	41½
95	75	7	Armour D pf	100	80½	80½	80½	80⅝
18⅜	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
10¼	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	1200	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
40⅞	6¼	..	Arnold Cons	300	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
207⅝	20¼	1½	Art Metals	100	27½	27½	27½	
70⅝	25	2½	Asso Dry G	300	30½	30	30	31
107½	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	90½	90½	90½	90
110	80⅛	7	Asso DG 2pf	100	85	85	85	
208¾	105⅞	10	Atchison	500	223½	222⅜	223½	222⅞
209½	161	10	Atl Coast L	100	166	166	166	
62⅞	45¾	4	Atl G&WI pf	100	59	59	59	
77⅜	30	1§	Atl Refin	2000	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	38¼
140	67	4§	Atlas Pwd	600	90	83½	90	
51¼	120	4§	Auburn Auto	1000	182	180	182	184
35½	4	..	Auto Aales	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
48⅞	13	3	Auto Sales pf	100	15	15	15	
50	34	3	Auto Strop A	100	38	38	38	38¼
20	4½	..	Aviation	700	5½	5¼	5½	5½

—B—

66⅝	15	1¾	Baldwin	1500	33	32⅜	32¾	33
125	108½	..	Baldwin pf	30	114¼	114¼	114¼	114
145½	105	7	Balt & O	300	114⅞	114⅛	114¼	114
81	55	4	Balt & O	100	80	80	80	80
110½	92½	6½	Bamber pf	60	108	108	108	107⅜
90⅜	55	3½	Bangor & A	100	63¼	63¼	63¼	64
29¼	22¼	..	Barnet	100	3	3	3	
49⅛	20	2§	Barnsdall A	400	23⅜	23	23½	23½
32⅜	12½	..	Beacon Oil	100	15½	15½	15½	15¼
104⅜	25	2	Betndix	1100	35¾	34½	34½	35¼
140⅜	78¼	6	Beth Steel	9800	96⅝	94⅝	96⅝	96½
128	115⅜	7	Beth Stl pf	100	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122¾
136¾	37	3§	Bohn Alum	100	51⅜	51⅛	51⅝	52
11⅜	3	..	Booth Fish	200	4	4	4	
100½	53	3	Borden	900	64¾	63½	63⅝	64
86⅞	26	4	Borg Warner	800	35¼	34½	35	35⅜
63⅜	8½	..	Briggs	4400	15⅝	15	15	15½
43½	17⅜	2	Briggs&St	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	22½
81⅞	40	4	Bklyn Man T	400	65½	65⅜	65½	66
15	7	..	Bklyn-Queens	100	10	10	10	
65	44	4	Bklyn Qns pf	100	54	54	54	
55¾	16¾	3	Bruns Balke	100	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	18⅜
44⅛	41⅝	..	Bruns Term	400	19⅜	19	19	19
42¾	14	..	Bucyrus	600	23½	23⅛	23½	23
117	107⅜	7	Bucyrus pf	20	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	
50	26½	2½	Bucy cv pf	500	35⅞	34⅞	35⅞	35⅜
22⅞	8⅜	1§	Budd Mfg	1000	11	10⅝	10⅝	11
12½	7¾	..	Budd Wheel	600	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	11¼
34	21¾	3	Bulova Watch	1000	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	27⅝
96⅞	29	.80§	Burroughs	200	45½	45¼	45½	45¼
89⅛	31¼	2§	Bush Term	100	37	37	37	
110½	31⅛	7	Bush T deb	20	105½	105	105	105½
3⅞	2	.50	Butte Cop	300	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	3
41	21½	..	Butterick	100	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	19
192⅞	50	..	Byers	1000	92⅜	90⅜	92	92½

—C—

4	1	..	Callahan	100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
61⅞	25	4½	Calu&Hecla	1000	31⅞	30½	30⅝	31½
49⅞	2	..	Campbell	400	21½	20¾	21¼	20½
98⅝	45	5	Canada Dry	100	66¾	66¾	66¾	67
265⅞	185	10	Can Pac	200	193¾	193	193¾	193¾
48⅝	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	100	28	28	28	27½
81	50¼	3	Caterpillr T	300	55⅜	55½	55½	56
467	130	6	Case Thresh	1000	200	197½	200	200
42⅜	8¾	..	Cav-Dobbs	2200	13⅞	12	13⅞	13⅞
79⅜	31	3	Celotex	600	42½	41½	42½	44
48⅜	21	1½	Cen Aguirre	200	26½	26½	26½	26½
59⅜	27⅜	2	Cen Alloy	900	33½	32⅝	32⅝	33
120	52¼	6	Cerro de P	100	62¾	62¾	62¾	63½
80⅜	18	4.20	Checker Cab	600	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	38¼
92	42⅜	3	Ches Corp	100	66	66	66	66⅝
279⅜	160	10	Ches & Ohio	400	206	205½	206	208¼
66⅞	36¾	..	Chi & E I pf	400	41	40½	41	41
25⅜	7	..	Chi Gt West	200	15	15	15	14⅜
45⅞	17	..	Chi Gt W pf	1000	39⅞	39	39	39
68⅜	28¼	..	Chi M&SP	5900	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	24⅞
108½	75	5	Chi M&SP pf	1800	44	43¾	43¾	44
47½	21⅝	1.50	Chi & NW	600	84⅞	84¼	84⅝	84⅞
143½	107	7	Chi Pneu	600	33½	32¾	33¼	33¼
75⅞	44¼	2.40	Chi Rl	200	116½	116½	116½	116
135	26	3	Childs	100	59	59	59	
62¾	39½	3.60§	Chrysler	10700	35½	35	35⅝	35½
105¾	96	6½	City Ice	400	41¾	41	41	
27	7¼	1	City Ice pf	50	60	60	60	06¼
154½	101	4	City Stores	600	9⅝	9⅜	9½	9⅝
50⅝	44⅜	3	Coca-Cola	200	138	138	138	139
96½	86	5	Coca Cola A	100	48⅜	48⅜	48⅝	48⅜
140	52	2§	Col Gas pf B	200	92¼	92¼	92¼	
344	105	5§	Col Gas	6000	77¼	76¼	76½	77¼
105⅝	34	..	Col Carbon	1000	175⅜	174	175	176
1 88⅜	16⅛	.87	Col Carbon rts	00	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
70⅜	70⅜	..	Col Graph	5000	29½	29½	29½	29⅝
62⅜	18	2	Col Gas 2pf ret	100	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	
76⅜	50	..	Con Cred	2400	27½	27	27	27
29⅞	27¾	..	Col Gas Fd ret	100	73½	73½	73½	
79	28⅞	1.60§	Colo F&I	600	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	42
99	87	6½	Com Inv Tr	1000	39½	38½	39½	39½
51⅝	28	3	Com I 6½%	100	89	89	89	
63	20¼	1	Com Credit A	1600	37¼	36	36½	36½
24⅜	10	.60	Com Sol	2000	30	29¼	29½	29⅞
126½	112	7	Cmwith & So	4000	14¼	14	14	14⅜
41	9½	2	Congoleum	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
25⅜	10	2	Con Film	100	17	17	17	17
30⅜	15½	2	Con Film pf	200	19½	19½	19½	19
182¼	80¼	4	Con Gas	10200	102¼	101	101⅝	101⅜
100½	92½	5	Con Gas pf	200	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	100
4¼	2	..	Con Textile	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
45⅝	28⅝	1	Cont Shares	400	30½	30¼	30¼	30¼
90	25¼	..	Cont Bak A	100	44	44	44	44½
15¼	4⅝	..	Cont Bak B	100	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	6¼
100	79½	8	Cont Bak pf	100	90	90	90	89¾
92	40½	2½	Cont Can	1100	53⅝	53	53	53½
110¼	46¼	2	Cont Ins	1000	63⅞	62	62	63
28⅜	6¾	..	Cont Motors	400	6	5⅞	6	6
47⅛	18	..	Cont Oil	3800	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22½
126⅜	70	3§	Corn Prod	400	51½	51	51	51
82¼	20⅜	2§	Coty	1000	27½	26¾	26⅝	26½
125	15	1§	Crosley	500	16¾	16	16	17¼
79	37⅛	..	Crown Cork	100	46¾	46¼	46¾	46
31	24	2§	Cream of Wht	100	26	26	26	26⅜
121⅜	71	5§	Crucible	100	91¾	91¼	91½	90½
5½	¾	..	Cuba Cane	100	¾	¾	¾	1
24½	8	..	Cuba Co	600	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
1⅜	⅛	..	Cuba Cane pf	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
17	6⅞	..	Cub Am S	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
132	100	6	Curtis Pub	200	113½	113½	113½	
118	112¼	7	Curtis P pf	100	115	115	115	
30½	6¾	..	Curtis W	13300	7⅝	7	7¼	7¾
37⅞	13¼	..	Curtiss W A	200	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14¾
121¾	58	3½§	Cutler	100	79	79	79	80

—D—

69¾	21¼	..	Davison	400	31	30	30½	30
226	141⅜	9	Del & Hud	200	166	164¾	166	164
386	151	8	eDt Edison	100	201	201	201	202¼
164	118	8	Diamond M	30	141	141	141	
11¾	6	1	Domes Mines	400	7⅛	6¾	7	7
231	80	4§	Dupont	6000	115	112¼	114½	114¼

—E—

264⅜	150	5§	East Kodak	100	178½	178½	178½	179½
39⅛	19	1½§	Eastern R M	100	22	22	22	
71⅜	18	3	Eaton Axle	500	29¾	29½	29½	30
174	50	..	Elec Auto-L	1000	85¼	83½	84	84½
18⅝	3½	..	Elec Boat	400	5⅜	5	5	5¼
86⅝	29⅛	1	Elec P&L	13600	52⅜	51½	52	52½
83⅜	49¾	5	End John	100	54	54	54	
47⅜	12½	1§	Eng P S	400	41	40¾	41	40⅞
93½	41¼	..	Erie	1700	57⅜	56¾	57½	57⅜
54	36	4	Eureka Vac	600	36	36	36	
73⅜	15	2½§	Evans Auto L	1400	20	20	20	20½

—F—

13¾	3¾	..	Fairbanks	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
35	11	7	Fairbanks pf	110	23½	23¾	23½	24
110⅞	101½	7	Fairb M pg	30	104	104	104	
109	90	6	Fed L&T pf	10	94½	94½	94½	
56¼	28	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	36⅞	36	36⅞	36⅞
53	25½	..	Fed Dept Sts	100	33	33	33	
123	47½	2.40	Fidelity Ins	400	70¼	69⅝	69⅞	71½
13⅜	6	.64§	Fifth Ave B	100	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	
107	81	6½	Filene pf	20	96	96	96	
37	21½	1.50	Firestone T	100	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
99	44½	2½	First Nat St	500	54½	54½	54½	55
120	83⅜	6	Firestone T pf	1300	86	84⅝	84⅝	85⅜
201⅜	73	..	Fisk Rubber	400	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
72½	7¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	15½	15½	15½	16¼
82½	8	..	Fisk 1pf cv	60	13½	13½	13½	13⅝
95	32	2	Foster Wh	100	61½	61½	61½	61
1053⅜	191¼	4	Fox A	39000	20⅜	19	20⅜	20¼
54⅞	23¾	4§	Freeport Tx	1000	43	42¾	42⅞	42⅝

—G—

32⅞	5	..	Gabriel A	100	7	7	7	7¼
25	7	..	Gardner M	600	4	4	4	4
123½	75	..	Gen Am Tk	1700	105⅜	103¾	102⅞	105⅝
94⅜	42¼	4	Gen Asphalt	400	51¼	50¼	50¼	50⅝
69⅜	24	2	Gen Bronze	800	30⅜	29	29⅜	29⅝
62¼	55⅛	..	Gen Elec nw	12600	61⅜	61⅛	61⅜	61⅝
403	168⅛	6	Gen Elec	1700	244⅜	242½	244¼	245⅛
115	11	60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
81¾	35	3	Gen Foods	500	48¾	48¾	48¾	48⅞
116½	99	7	Gen G&E 7%	10	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	
89⅛	50	3§	Gen Mills	100	55	52	52	52½
91⅞	33½	2§	Gen Motors	40200	39¼	38¾	39	39⅜
126½	112	7	Gen Mot 7%	100	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119¼
41	9½	2	Gen O Ad ct	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝
98	20	6a	Gen Pub Svc	200	34⅝	33½	33½	34
126½	70	5	Gen Ry Sig	100	93⅞	90⅝	90⅝	91⅜
106½	99	6	Gen Ry S pf	100	102½	102½	102½	

—H—

52¾	12	..	Hahn Dpt St	300	14	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
115	72⅝	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	800	77⅜	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
81⅞	51	7	Hanna Inf	20	107½	107	107	106¼
68⅜	5½	8a	Hayes Body	100	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
143⅞	45	..	Hershey Ch	200	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	79⅜
52¾	13	1½	Houdaille	300	20	19¼	19¾	19⅜
109	26	..	Houston Oil	200	55½	55	55	56½
82⅜	34⅜	4	Howe Sound	800	38¼	38	38	39⅝
58⅜	34½	2½	Hud Man	600	46⅞	46¾	46⅝	47⅜
92½	38	5	Hudson Mot	8900	57	55½	55⅞	57
82	18	2§	Hupp Motor	3800	23	22½	22⅝	23

—I—

153½	116	7	Ill Central	100	129	129	129	
39⅝	17⅜	2	Ind Oil & G	300	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23½
32½	3½	..	Indian Mot	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
53	13½	..	Indian Refin	1000	19½	19	19	19½
51½	12	..	Indian Re ct	1200	18⅜	18	18	18⅜
66⅜	22	4	Inspiration	100	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
58⅜	15	..	Interboro RT	100	22⅞	23⅛	23⅞	24⅜
14¼	2	..	Intercon Rub	800	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
17⅝	4	..	Int Agri	160	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
225	100	5	Int Business	100	160	160	160	164
103½	43⅜	..	Int Combus	1000	6	5⅝	6	6
142	65	2½	Int Harv	400	80⅜	80¼	80¾	81¼
145	137	7	Int Harv pf	100	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	141½
59½	23	..	Int Hyd El	100	33½	33½	33⅜	34¼
102½	47	3.20	Int Match pf	600	69⅞	69¾	69⅜	69
27⅝	3¼	..	Abitibi	100	29	29	29	28½
88⅝	69	6	Abitibi pf	500	70¾	70½	70½	71½
112½	100¼	7	Ab & Str pf	10	104	104	104	
34	20	1.60	Adams Ex	1000	25⅞	25¾	25⅝	25⅝
104⅞	..	..	Adv-Rumely	6200	14¾	13½	14¼	13¼
28⅜	18¼	..	Int M Mar ct	100	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30½
72¾	25	3	Int Nickel	8200	35⅞	34¼	35¼	35¼
95	77	7	Int P&P ct	100	81	81	81	81⅜
80¼	62	5	Int Rys pf	50	62	62	62	
90	55½	..	Int Salt	20	75	75	75	75
119	103¾	7	Int Silver pf	100	108	108	108	
148½	53	2	Int Tel & T	2200	73⅞	72⅝	73¼	74
47⅞	20	..	Interlake	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25
69	33	4	Island Cr	100	42	42	42	42

—J—

84½	39	3§	Jewel Tea	100	47	47	47	47½
242¾	90	3	Johns Man	4000	127¼	125¼

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Some Improvement in United States—Favorable Outlook for Belgium

The business situation in the United States is becoming clearer and, as the uncertainty inspired by the recent financial upheaval is being displaced by a knowledge of industrial and commercial trends based on trade and production reports, the confidence expressed by business leaders is permeating sentiment.

Figures on merchandising show that early January trade trends are upward, with volume of retail buying in some notable instances in excess of that reported at a similar date last year.

While car loadings have been lighter during the last several weeks, upturns in industrial output should soon be reflected in these freight figures.

The steel industry reports production is on the up grade, after two months of sharp curtailment. Buyers still are cautious, awaiting a clearer definition of price trends, but trade reviews classify practically all products as attracting a better demand.

December sales of cotton cloth were encouraging, exceeding production for that month.

Trade Volume Gaining

Some of the expansion of facilities, promises of which followed the stock market break, is now materializing, with important power and steel plants included in plans well under way.

Volume of business turnover, as measured by check payments and reported by the Commerce Department, was substantially greater for the week ended Jan. 4 than for the preceding week. It was, however, less than during the corresponding week in 1929.

Distribution of merchandise, as indicated by carloadings, was less during the latest reported week than during the corresponding period last year. The general index of wholesale prices declined fractionally, being materially lower than a year ago.

Bank clearings this week amounted to $12,927,168,000, a decline of 14.4 per cent, compared with the similar week of 1929.

Financing by bonds totaled $46,882,000 this week, compared with $68,661,000 last week and $13,651,978 in the like period last year.

Reports From Other Countries

ARGENTINA—Rains falling over a large part of Argentina aided in maintaining the good condition of the corn crop. Trade is quiet. Imports seem to be declining, according to reports to the United States Department of Commerce. Credit is tight, funds being in heavy demand due to crop movements.

BRAZIL—The general situation in Brazil remains unimproved except for a slightly steadier tone in exchange and an easier tendency in the Rio money market.

BELGIUM—Industry in Belgium is looking forward to favorable developments as a result of the reduction in the official bank rate to 3½ per cent. The stock market also is expected to benefit from the new rate. Bourse prices are firming up and sentiment is improving. The general outlook has been brightened considerably by probabilities of tax reductions also.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market has had a rather quiet week, the public showing not much interest. The usual January rise remains an expectation, although a moderate rally got under way about midweek, lasting until Friday. Brokers' loans decreased $72,000,000 following an increase of $96,000,000 last week.

Some improvement both in volume of trade and in prices has been noted at London this week. The stock market is still relatively quiet, however, and the lack of action on the bank rate caused surprise and some further hesitancy.

The monetary outlook is considered to be encouraging and the announcement of arrangements to settle the Hatry affair without stock exchange failures is counteracting the effects which that crash had exerted on sentiment.

The Berlin Boerse began and ended the week with a firm tone, some irregularity intervening. Friday's session was the best, so far as long accounts were concerned, that the new year had witnessed.

After a period of moderate trading, the Paris Bourse turned dull late this week. Friday's market began briskly but trading slowed down in the afternoon. Little concern was expressed in the French stock market over the British bank rate.

CEMENT COMPANIES IN MERGER FORM BIGGEST PRODUCER

INDEPENDENCE, Kan. (AP)—Officials of the Atlas Portland Cement Company here announce that the United States Steel Corporation, through its subsidiary, the Universal Portland Cement Company, has acquired all property, assets and business of the Atlas Portland Cement Company.

The new corporation will be known as the Universal Atlas Cement Company, and the management of the properties, effective immediately, has has been placed in its hands. One of the largest plants of the Atlas Portland Cement Company is located here.

The new corporation will be the largest in the industry, with an annual output of about 37,000,000 barrels, or about one-fifth of the nation's annual output.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The market is acting just as one would expect it to, a period of apparently aimless drifting following the main break; first a sharp rebound and then a secondary decline. While prices may fluctuate rather aimlessly for several weeks or even months to come, floating supply is being absorbed and thereby a foundation laid for responding to improvement in business whenever this is definitely in evidence.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We have noted speculative selling in important proportions and we continue to feel trading which broke out of its rut on the upside is still entitled to a real recovery rally and we would hold stocks accordingly.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: Restoration of confidence, low money rates and pick-up in manufacturing activity co-existing have never yet failed to serve as the foundation for a broad revival. Indices point in that direction at this time. A policy of purchasing promising stocks on further reactions and dullness appears easily justified.

Clark, Childs & Co., Boston: The stock market may not accomplish much in either direction for some time, but we believe commitments should be made whenever advantageous opportunities present themselves in anticipation of an ultimate recovery of prices.

F. B. Keech & Co., New York: Next week promises a better tone. We understand efforts will be made to take in hand some of the rails with the intention of moving this group of stocks into higher levels.

ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT

Orrin T. Hard, secretary of the Atlantic Corporation, has been elected a vice-president.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Adams Ex 4s	82	82
Alleghany 5s '44	100⅜	100¼
Alleghany 5s '49	100¼	100¼
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	102¾	102
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98½	97⅜
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	103	102⅜
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	94⅞	94⅛
Am Ice 5s '53	87	87
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	101
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	139¼	138
Am T & T col 5s '46	103¼	103¼
Am T & T sf 5s '60	101⅜	101⅜
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106⅞	106½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	83½	83½
Ann Arbor 4s	76¼	76¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89⅜	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	83⅜	83⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	90⅜	90⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93⅛	93⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s	128¼	128¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	91¾	91⅜
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	93	93
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	74	74
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100½	100
B&O 1st 4s '48	93¼	93
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	102⅜	102⅜
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	85½	85½
B&O cv 4½s '33	99¼	99⅛
B&O rfg 6s '95	110	109⅝
Bell Tel of aP rfg 5s '48 B	104⅜	104⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	106	106
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103	103
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	106⅞	106⅞
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅞	104⅞
Boston & Me 5s '67	98½	98½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	96	95⅝
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 sta	85	85
By Products 5½s C	102¼	102
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93⅛	93⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	94½	94½
Can Nat Ry 5s	100⅜	100½
Can Pacific deb 4s	85	85
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	101⅞	100½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100¼	100¼
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	105½	105½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	93¼	93¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102¼	102
Cen Pacific TSL 1st 4s '54	91	91
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98⅞	98⅞
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99⅞	99⅞
Chi B&Q 4½s '77	99	99
Chi Gt West 4s '59	66¼	66
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	73½	73
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	93	93
Chi & NW 4½s '87	100	100
Chi Railway 5s '27	75	75
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95⅞	95⅞
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	97⅝	97⅝
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	89	89
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	100	100
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	105	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	96¼	95⅞
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	107¼	107¼
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	97⅞	97⅞
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	100	99⅞
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	84	84
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	61⅛	61
Con Gas 5½s '45	105¼	105¼
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98½	98½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '31	101½	101½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	60⅛	60⅜
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	77	77
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	99	99
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	42⅛	42⅛
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101	101
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103⅞	103⅞
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93	93
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅜	101⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102⅛	102⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	93	93
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99⅜	99½
Erie cv 4s A '53	85	85
Erie 5s '67	96¾	96¾
Erie gen lien	81⅝	81⅝
Erie Rubber 5s '41	78	78
Fla East Coast 5s '74	52⅜	52
Gannett 6s '43	88	88
Gen Cable 5½s '47	100	100
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101⅞
Gen Pet 5s '40	100⅜	100⅜
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	101⅞	101⅞
Goodyear 5s '57	91⅜	91½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	71	71
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104⅜	104⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110	110
Great Northern 5½s '52	109	108⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅞	110⅜
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97¼	97⅛
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	78½	78½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	96⅜	96⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104¼	104¼
Ill Cen 1st & Louis div '53	82⅝	82⅝
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	91½	91½
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	98⅝	98⅝
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	96½	96½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	70	70
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92	92
Inter Match Scrp 5s rcts '47	97½	97½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	63	63
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	62½	62¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	88½	88½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89	89
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	97	96¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	90	90
Int Paper 6s '55	88½	88½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	93¾	93¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	123¾	123
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	32	32
Kans City So 1st 3s '50	76½	76⅛
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100¼	100
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	90	90
Kinney Co 7½s '36	161	161
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103	103
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	103
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	88½	88½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	99¾	99¾
L&N uni 4s '40	95⅝	95⅝
L&N 7s '20	101	101
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	90¼	90¼
Mill El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99⅛	99
Min St P & SSM 6s '46	106	106
Mo K & T pf 4s B '62	87⅛	87⅛
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104	104
Mo K & T pf 5s A '62	101¾	101¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	76	76
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99½	99½
Mo Pac 5½s cv '49	99⅝	99¼
Monsder Steel 6s '48 ct	108⅞	108⅞
Mo Pac 5½s '49	108	108⅞
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102⅞	102⅞
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	82¾	82
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	50¾	50¾
Nat Acme 5s '42	102¾	102¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98⅞	98⅜
Nat Rad 6½s '47	40	39
N E T & T 4½s B '61	99½	99½
New J Jct 4s	88	88
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	83	83
N O T & M 5s B '54	97	97
N O T & M 5½s '54	103	103
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	80¾	80¾
NYC&HR con 4s '34	97	97⅛
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	97	97
NY Chi & StL 5½s B '75	106½	106½
NY Connec Ry 4½s S 53	98	96⅜
NY Connec Ry 5s '53	101½	101½
NY Dock 5s '50	75	75
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113¼	113¼
NY N H&H 4½s '67	93¾	92⅝
NY Ry inc 6s '65	6¼	6¼
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	23¼	23¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106	106
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99⅝	99⅝
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106½
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	102	102
Norf & W con 4s '96	92	92
Norf & W div 4s '44	92⅝	92⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102¼	101½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100⅛	100⅛
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65	62
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	91	91
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	98½	98½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113¾	113
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	105⅜	105⅜
Olo Ren Coal 6s '41	17	21
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	90	90
Pac Gas G Elec 5s '42	101½	101⅜
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102½	102
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	90¼	90¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102	102
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	98⅞	98⅞
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	44⅜	42
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	96½	96½
Penn R R con 4s '58	94	94
Penn R R con 4½s '60	101	100⅞
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	99	99
Penn R A 5s '64	104¼	104
Penn R R gen 5s '68	107¼	107¼
Penn R A gold 6½s '36	109	108⅞
Penn R R col 7s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	85	85
Pere Marq 5s '56	103½	103½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	92½	92¼
Phil Co 5s '67	98½	98½
Poco-Coll 5s	94½	94½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	97	96¾
Portland Railway 5s '30	97⅜	97⅜
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	96¾	96¾
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	104⅜	104⅜
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94½	93½
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	98½	98⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '37	101¾	100
Remington Rand 5½s ww	94¼	94
Rep Brass 6s '48	102	102
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	102	102
Rio G & W col 4s '49	85	85
Richfield Oil 6s ct	95⅜	95⅜
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	96½	96½
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	94½	94½
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	96⅜	96
St L & S F 4s A '50	89	89
St L & S F 4½s '78	90¼	90¼
St L & S W con 4s '32	97⅜	97⅜
St L S W 1st 5s '52	99⅜	99⅜
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '42	93	93
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	45	45
Seabd A L 4s st '50	66½	66½
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	46	46
Seabd A L con 6s '45	67	66½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	63	63
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93⅞	93⅞
Shell Union 5s '47	96	95⅞
Shubert Theater 6s '42	47	47
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99¾	99¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101⅜	101⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97¼	97¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102½	102
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92¾	92¼
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	99	98⅞
So Pac cv 5s '34	100¼	100¼
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	91½	91½
So Ry gen 4s '56	90⅜	90⅜
So Ry cons 6s '94	108½	108⅛
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123¼	123¼
Stand Milling 5s '30	100	100
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102⅝	102¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96½	96½
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	44	44
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	99	99
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105⅜	105½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	100¾	100¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	101¼	100¼
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	105¼	105¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30½	30
Ulster & Del rfg 5s '52	54	54
Union El L & P rfg 5s '35	100⅝	100⅛
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94⅝	94⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	89	89
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	99½	99½
U S Rubber 5s '47	85	84⅜
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	100⅛
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99½	99⅛
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	103⅜	103⅜
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	87⅛	87⅛
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	60	59
Va Ry 5s '62	104½	104⅜
Wabash 4½s '78	91½	91⅛
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101⅞	101⅜
Wabash 5s B '76	99⅛	95½
Wabash Ter 4s	85	85
Walworth 6s '45	86½	86½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101⅞	101½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	104	103⅝
West Va C&C 6s '50	20	20
Western Electric 5s '44	103	102¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	81	81
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96½	96⅛
Western N Y&Pa 5s '37	101¾	101¼
Western Un 5s '51	102⅛	102¼
Western Un col 5s '38	102	102
Western Un 6½s '36	109	108
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	87½	87½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101	101
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37ww	103½	103½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	25½	25½
Wickwire Spen 7scv ct '35	29	29
Youngstown 5s	101¼	101¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅛	100
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	101½	101¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan 11	Last Jan 10
3½s '47	99.14	99.14	99.14	99.14	99.14
1st 4¼s	47100.24	100.24	100.20	100.20	100.22
1st 4s	98.24	98.24	98.24	98.24	
4th 4¼s	28101.2	101.3	101.2	101.3	101.3
US 4s '54	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.8
US 4¼s '52	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.8

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.3 as 102 3-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	83	83
Driatic El 7s '52	97	97
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	63½	63½
Akershus 5s '63	87½	87½
Antioquia st 7s '57	71	71
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	70½	70½
Antioquia 7s A '45	72	72
Antioquia 7s C '45	71	70⅞
Antioquia 7s D '45	72⅜	71½
Antwerp 5s '58	93¼	93¼
Argentine Gov 5s '45	87	87
Argentine 5½s '62	90¼	90¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98⅜	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	97⅜	97⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	97⅛	97⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98¼	97⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98	98
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	97⅝	97¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	97¼	97¼
Australia 4½s '57	84½	84½
Australia 5s '57	93	92½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105	104¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93⅜	93¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101½	101¼
Belgium (King) 6½s' 49	106	106
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107½	107½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115¼	115⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110¾	110¾
Berlin 6s '58	86	86
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	88¾	88
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	88½	88½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	95	94
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	75½	75⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	79⅞	78¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	93½	92⅜
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103	103
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s 52	83	83
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	75	75½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76	75¼
Brazil (US) 8s 4'1	98	97½
Bremen 7s '35	99	99
Buenos Aires 6s '61	84¾	84¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68	82½	82½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98½	98⅛
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103⅛	103¼
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	85¼	85¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	81	81
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94	94
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90	90
Chile (eRp) 6s Jan '61	90¼	90
Chile (Rep) 6s' 61 Feb	90¾	90
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	89¾	89¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101	101
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	74	73½
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	70	70
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	69½	69½
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97	97
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	67	66⅝
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110	110
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91½	91½
Denmark (King) 6s' 42	104¼	104⅛
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98½	98¼
Duke Price Pwr 6s	103½	103⅜
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '24 '40	95	95
Dutch I 5s '47	102	102
Finland 5½s '58	85½	85½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	93	93
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	93	93
Fmerican Dev 7½s '42	104½	103¾
French Nat SS 7s '49	103¾	103¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	113	112¾
French (Rep) 7½s'41	119¼	119
Germ 7s '49	107	106¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	79	79
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	79½	79½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	94	93½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	79	79
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	90	90
Germ G E 6s '48	93½	93¼
Germ G E 7s '45	101¾	101⅜
Greek 7s '64	98¾	98¾
Greek 6s '68	82¼	82¼
Hamburg 6s '46	93½	93½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	89⅜	89⅜
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100½	100
Hungary Mun 7s '46	90	90
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	91¾	91¾
Hoesder Steel 6s '48 ct	82½	82½
Italian Pub til 7s '52	93	93
Italy (King) 7s '51	96	95¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99	99
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104	103½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	78	78
Karstadt 6s '43	91½	70½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95½	95
Lyons (City) 6s '34	102⅝	102½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	102⅞	102⅜
Medellin 6½s '54	65¾	65¾
Meridionale El 7s '57	98	98
Mex 4s small A '51	11¾	11¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87½	87½
Minas 6½s '58	70	69¾
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	96	96
Montevid (City) 7s '52	99½	99½
New So Wales 6s '57	88½	88½
New So Wales 5s '55	88½	88½
New So Wales 5s '58	88	88
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105	105
Norway Bank 5s '67	95½	95½
Norway (King) 5s '63	97½	97¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101	97⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	103½	103½
Norway (King) 6s '44	103½	103½
Norway (King) 6s '52	103⅝	103½
Norweglan El 5½s '57	90½	89¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	89⅝	89⅝
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '52	77	77
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100⅛	100⅛
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102½	102¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	91⅞	91⅞
Paris (Rep) 5s '36	102⅝	102¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	102⅝	102⅜
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	101	100¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	72	72
Peru 6s '60	72½	72⅛
Peru 6s '61	72	72
Peru 7s '59	94½	94
Poland 6s '40	76¼	76¼
Poland 7s '47	83	82⅝
Poland 8s '50	95	95
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	87	86
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	103½	103½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	94½	94½
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	75	73½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	94	94
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	67¾	66½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	93¾	92
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88¾	88¼
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	105	105
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	89½	89½
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	75	75
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	98	97½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	93	92¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	87¼	87¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	94½	93⅝
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107⅜
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	77½	76¾
Siemens 6½s ct '51	103	103
Siemens 7s '35	102	102
Soissons (City) 6s '36	102¾	102¼
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	105⅜	105¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108¾	108¾
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	86	86
Toho El Pow 6½s '53	97⅝	97⅝
Toho El Pow 7s '55	99	98⅝
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90¾	90
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	89½	89⅜
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	98½	98½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	103⅜	103⅜
U S S Copenhag 8s '37	98⅜	98⅜
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	87½	87½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	87½	87½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	95½	95½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	106	106
Warsaw 7s '58	75¾	75¾
Westphalia El 6s '53	78¾	78¼
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97¼	97¼

DIVIDENDS

Eastern States Power Corp. declared an initial dividend of 75 cents a share on the class B stock, the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the $7 preferred and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the $6 preferred stock, all payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

Motor Products Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Petroleum Trading Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 31¼ cents on the class A stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

United States and International Securities Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the first preferred allotment certificates, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 16.

Standard Oil of California Big West Coast Distributor

One of World's Largest Refiners—Enters Gas Industry—Exceptional Financial Position

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 47

With production of petroleum more in line with consumption, following fairly successful attempts late last year to prorate output in the major oil fields, the larger producing and refining companies in the United States are steadily placing themselves in a position which is encouraging to those holding the better class of oil securities.

In addition to the fact that 1929 earnings in general were better than 1928, some degree of optimism is justified in view of the prospects for increased demand for gasoline in 1930.

Standing well up among the leading units in the industry, is Standard Oil Company of California, a well-integrated organization, with large and firmly established earning power, able management and one of the most strongly intrenched corporations financially in the country. It is regarded as one of the three largest crude oil producers in the country and among the half dozen biggest refiners in the world. It owns about 1,050,000 acres of oil lands chiefly in Texas and California and huge acreages in Mexico and Venezuela.

The company is fortunate in having a well-balanced operating system, the capacity of its pipe lines and its refinery requirements being about equal to potential production of the wells in operation. It has two main systems of pipe lines, the San Joaquin Valley with a delivery capacity of 65,000 barrels daily and the Southern California with a delivery capacity of 115,000 barrels a day, exclusive of systems of gathering lines in fields tributary to the main line systems. Oil storage capacity in steel tankage totaled 39,212,484 barrels on Dec. 31, 1928, and in reservoirs 47,557,297 barrels, or a total of 86,869,781 barrels.

Ample Refining Capacity

Refineries are operated at Richmond, El Segundo and Bakersfield, Calif. At the first-mentioned place, the refinery has a capacity of 100,000 barrels a day and the products are lubricating oils, gasoline, distillates, greases, fuel oils, asphalt and other products.

On the site also is a factory for the manufacture of oil and asphalt barrels, with a capacity of 2600 barrels a day, a can factory with a capacity of 40,000 cans a day and a box factory with a daily capacity

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
3 Acme Wire A vtc.	45⅞	45	45⅛
1 Aero Industries ...	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Aero War	1½	1½	1½
1 Aero Sup B.....	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 Aero Underwriters	16	16	16
39 Allied Pow & Lt ..	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜
1 Allied Pow & Lt pf	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
3 Allied Pow & Lt 1pf.	79	78⅝	78⅝
1 Alum Am pf	104	104	104
6 Am Cities PL B ...	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
22 Am Colortype	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝
10 Am Com Pow B...	35½	24⅛	35½
8 Am Cont Oilfields.	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
1 Am Dept Stores....	3½	3½	3½
2 Am Dist Tel NJ pf.	17⅞	16⅝	16⅝
14 Am & Fgn P war.	72	69½	70⅛
7 Am G&El (1A)...	119½	118½	119⅛
3 Am Invest "B" ..	10⅝	10¼	10¼
2 Am Invest war	5	5	5
125 Am Lt & Trac (10)	230	230	230
55 Am Superpow	25½	25	25⅜
1 Am Thread pf (1¼)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5 Am Yvette new	6¾	6½	6⅝
21 Anglo Am vt co .35	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
10 Ang A A n v vd.35	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2 Arkansas Nat Gas	10	10	10
34 Arkansas Nat G A	20	9⅝	10
6 Ark N Gas pf (.60)	8	7⅞	7⅞
1 Art Met Wks	20	20	20
22 Asso G&El A 2.40g	41⅞	41	41⅛
6 Asso G & El deb rt	8½	8	8⅛
8 Assoc Daun (.20A)	2	1½	1½
1 Autom Vot Mach ..	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 Aviation Credit ..	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
B			
1 Blaw Knox	32	32	32
1 Bliss E W	24	24	24
2 Blue Ridge	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
45 Blue Ridge cv pf ..	39	38⅜	38⅞
1 Blumenthal (S)	29¼	29¼	29¼
5 Brazil Tr & Lt ..	39¼	38⅝	39¼
C			
33 Cable&Wire A....	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
6 Cable&Wire B....	2	1⅞	1⅞
12 CAM Co vtc.....	½	½	½
12 Can Marc Wless..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Carib Syn	1	1	1
1 Carman&Co	22	22	22
1 Carnation Co	30	30	30
1 Carrier E NVTCA	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
50 †Caro P&L pf.....	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Central At States	6	6	6
15 Cent Pub S A....	35⅜	35⅛	35½
50 Cent&SW Util pf	98	98	98
12 Cen States Elec..	22	21⅞	22
3 Centrifugal Pipe..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Chain Stores S..	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
247 Cities Service	30	29⅞	30
1 Cleve Tractor	18	18	18
1 Colombian Syndi...	⅝	⅝	⅝
6 Columbia Picture..	25⅞	25½	25⅝
420 Comwlth Edison ..	238	238	238
46 Cmwlth&So war ..	4	3⅞	3⅞
15 Cmwlth&So pf	97	96¾	97
1 Cons Cop Min	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
13 C G&E Balt	100½	99⅞	100⅛
2 Cons Instrument..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3 Cons Laundries ..	10½	10¼	10½
2 Cord Corp	12⅛	12¼	12¼
2 Corroon & Reynlds	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
1 Cortez Silver	½	½	½
1 Cresson Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 Crowley Milner	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛
1 Curtiss Wright wa	2¼	2¼	2¼
D			
1 Darby Pet	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
1 Davis Drug St ctfs	2½	2½	2½
†50 Deere & Co	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
1 De Forest Radio.	4	4	4
2 Derby Oil	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Detroit Aircraft ..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Douglas Aircraft.	14	14	14
1 Driver Harris	41	41	41
7 Dubilier Condensr	12	11⅜	11⅝
†275 Duke Power	165	163⅜	163⅜
79 Durant Mot	5½	5	5⅛
1 Duval Tex Sul....	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
E			
2 Eastern Gas&Fuel	26½	26½	26½
7 East St Pow B..	22¾	22	22
11 Eisler Elec	16	15⅛	16
199 El Bnd & Share.	83⅝	82⅞	83⅛
3 El Bond & Sh pf.	103⅜	103½	103⅜
3 El Pow Asso A..	26	26	26
6 El Pw&Lt opt war	30½	29½	29⅝
1 El Pw&Lt 2nd pf.	99½	99½	99½
19 Elec Share	18	17	18
3 Elec Share pf....	88	86	86
1 Emp Fire Ins.....	14	14	14
1 Evans Wallo Lead	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
F			
1 Fandango Corp	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Fansteel Prod	11⅓	11⅓	11⅓
2 Fed Screw	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜
10 Fiat deb rts	2	2	2
1 First Nat Corp	¾	¾	¾
2 Fla P&L 7% pf 100		100	100
1 Fokker Aircraft ..	18	18	18
2 Ford Mot Can	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
†25 Ford Mot Can B ..	33½	33½	33½
4 Ford Mot France .	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
7 Ford Mot Ltd	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
2 Foremost Dairy ...	10	10	10
3 Found For A	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 Fourth Nat Inv	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜
14 Fox Thea A	5	5	5
2 French Line	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
G			
1 Galena Sig Oil	3	3	3
7 Garlock Pack	21¼	20⅝	21¼
3 Gen Am Inv Co	12	12	12
6 Gen Bak	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
2 Gen Bak pf	52⅜	52⅜	53½
1 Gen Elec Ltd reg ..	11¼	11¼	11¼
5 Gen Elec Ger	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
1 Gen Gas&ElA.....	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
10 GenRealty&Util...	10⅜	9⅞	10¼
13 GenTheaterEq vtc.	34⅜	33⅝	34⅜
1 GlenAlmeCal 119		119	119
3 GlobeUnderwriters	13⅞	13½	13⅞
14 Gold Coin.....	¼	¼	¼
14 GoldSealElectric...	4	3⅞	4
5 Goldman Sachs....	37⅜	36⅝	36⅞
1 Gorham Inc.....	32	32	32
2 GrandRapidsEq....	9¼	8⅞	9¼
†10 GtAtl&PacAV*....	245	245	245
2 GroceryStrPrd vtc.	14	14	14
2 GroundGripper....	26¼	26¼	26½
7 GulfOilCorpPa ...140¼		139	140
H			
1 HapCandyStA.	1-16	1-16	1-16
3 Haygart Corp....	35½	35⅜	35½
12 Hudson B M&S....	10¼	9⅞	10¼
3 Humble Oil & Ref.	85¼	85	85
2 Hydro El Serv....	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
I			
1 Imp Oil Can new.	26½	26½	26½
28 Ind Ter Illum	31⅜	30¼	30⅜
2 Indust Fin ctf....	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
1 Insull Util.....	58½	58½	58½
2 Insurance Sec....	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛
38 Intercon Petrol..	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1 Inter Perfume....	7	7	7
2 Internat Pet.....	21½	21¼	21½
1 Inter Saf Raz B..	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
3 Inter Super Pow..	35⅞	34⅝	34⅞
1 Inter Util B.....	8	8	8
2 Interstate Equities	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜
1 Interstate Hosiery	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
K			
28 Kirby Pet	21⅝	21¼	21¼
L			
1 Lackawanna Sec ..	36	36	36
3 Lehman Corp	79	78	78
5 Leonard Oil	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 Lerner Stores	46	45½	45½
2 Lily Tulip Cup ...	18⅜	18	18⅜
1 Lion Oil	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
M			
10 Marine Midland ..	35	34½	34½
†20 Long Is Lt pf ...109		109	109
2 Louisiana L&E....	4	4	4
2 Mavis Bottlg Co..	1⅛	1	1
1 Mayflower Assoc..	50½	50½	50½
3 MerrittC&Spf(6½)	87	85	87
1 Metro Ch Stores..	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
13 MidWtUtil(8%F)	27	26⅜	27
1 Midland United..	23¼	23¼	23
2 MoKPLine(5½%f)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1 Montecatini deb rts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
N			
6 Nat Amer Co (2)	9	8½	8½
1 National Aviation	9	9	9
3 Nat Fam St (1.60)	19½	19	19⅛
1 Nat F Pt B (4%F)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2 Natl F & G (1)..	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞
1 National Invest ..	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
†50 Nat P&Lt pf (7)	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 National T (1½G)	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
1 Nat Union Radio.	4	4	4
1 Nebi Corp (1.50)..	18	18	18
†50 Neisner Br pf (7)	120	115½	115½
1 New Bradford(½)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
†50 New Eng T&T (8)	149¾	149¾	149¾
2 NY Investors	24⅝	24	24⅜
12 NY Rio & BA.....	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
1 NY Tel 6½% pf...	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
24 Niag Hud Pow...	13¾	12⅞	13⅛
6 Niag Hud P A wr	3½	3¼	3¼
5 Niag Shares	17⅝	17¼	17¼
1 Niles Bem Pond..	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
5 Noranda Mines ..	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
1 North Am Avia...	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
O			
3 Ohio Cop	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1 Ohio Oil	71	71	71
3 Outboard Mot B.	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Otis Elev new....	73	73	73
P			
1 Pac G&E 1 pf....	26½	26½	26½
7 Pandem Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Pantepec Oil Ven.	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Paramt Cab	13½	13	13⅜
37 Pennroad Corp ..	13½	13¼	13⅜
2 Penn Oil Ed pr pf	110¾	110½	100½
1 Peop L P A	34	34	34
17 Petroleum Corp ..	20¼	19⅞	20
8 Pilot Rad A	11⅜	11	11⅜
1 Pratt & Lamb (5G)	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
6 Premier Gold (.24)	1⅝	1½	1½
9 Prince & Whitely	9⅞	9½	9⅝
9 Prudential Invest..	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
18 Pub Util Hold..	17⅞	17½	17⅝
†20 Puget Sd Pw pf (6)	99	99	99
R			
1 Rainbow L Pr A.	9	9	9
1 Reiter Foster (.40)	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2 Reliance Man (4)	18½	18½	18½
9 Roosevelt Field..	2⅛	2	2
1 Royal Typewriter	57	57	57
S			
1 St Anthony Gold .	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 St Regis Paper ...	20	20	20
3 Seiberling Rubber	14⅜	14	14⅜
14 Selected Indust ..	7⅞	7½	7⅞

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Selected Ind 2pd ..	68½	68½	68½
1 Selected Ind ppf .	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
2 Selfridge Prov St	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
1 Shenandoah	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
11 Shenandoah pf	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
2 Sierra Pac Elec ..	50⅜	50	50⅜
†10 Singer Mfg	475	475	475
2 Singer Mfg Ltd ..	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
58 Sonora Products ..	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 So Am Gold & Pl ..	1½	1½	1½
1 Soeast P&Lt war ..	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 So Cal Ed B pf...	25	25	25
2 So Cal Ed C rts wi	3	2⅞	3
3 Southern Corp	5⅜	5	5
1 So Penn Oil	41	41	41
1 Southland Royalty	14	14	14
8 Southwest Raidy.	10⅜	10¼	10½
2 Southwest Gas U ..	7⅝	7½	7½
2 Spiegel M Stern pf	73	71	73
22 Stand Oil Indiana	53	52⅝	52⅞
1 Stand Oil Ky	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛
50 †Stand Inv pf....	78½	78½	78½
1 Stand Silver Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Steinw Co	18⅞	18½	18½
1 St'berg Carlson ..	29	29	29
6 Stutz Mot Car Am.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3 Sunray Oil	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Syracuse Wash M B	8½	8½	8½
T			
6 Tampa El	76	75	75⅞
1 Texon Oil&Land ..	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 Thermoid Co	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
1 Third Nat Invest..	31½	31½	31½
5 Thomp Starrett pf.	40¼	40	40
†10 TimkenDet Ax pfd.105		105	105
17 Transamer Corp ..	43½	43⅝	43⅝
13 Trans Corp M rts..	60	60	60
3 Transcont Air Trs.	7¼	7	7
1 Trans Air Tr ctfs..	5	5	5
5 Tri Cont Cou Crp...	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
5 Tri C C orp war ...	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
4 Tri Utilities	44	44¼	45
1 Trunz Pork Stores	24½	24½	24½
†170 Tubize Art Silk B.	178½	175¼	176¼
2 Tung-Sol Lamp	21	21	21
1 Tung-Sol Lamp pf.	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1 Ulen & Co	18½	18½	18½
U			
1 Ungerleider Fin C	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
3 United Corp war..	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
2 United Dry Dock..	8¼	8¼	8¼
55 United Gas	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞
96 Un L&Pow A	33	32⅛	32⅜
3 Un L&P conv-pf ..	100	100	100
2 Un Reprod A	2	1⅝	1⅝
3 Un Ret Chem A ..	½	½	½
3 Unit Verde Ext ..	12⅛	12	12
1 Univ Gold Min ..	14	14	14
4 Utility Equities ..	11	10⅞	11
4 UtilPow&Lt(1A)..	15	14⅞	15
2 Utily & Industries	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
V			
4 Vacuum Oil ⅓g)	96	94	94
1 VanCampPpf(1¾)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
4 VenezuelnPet (.20)	2½	2½	2½
10 Vick Finance.....	9	9	9
W			
8 Wenden Cop Min	⅞	¾	¾
8 WilliamsRC (1.40)	18¼	18	18⅛
5 Wil-Low Cafterias.	7¾	6½	7¼
5 WilsonJones(2½g)	53	53	53
2 Winter Benjamin	4¼	4¼	4¼

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

9 Ala Pow 4½s '67.	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛
8 Alum Co 5s '52....	102	101⅞	102
26 Am G&E 5s '28....	96⅞	96	96⅜
16 Am P&L 6s 2016..	106	105⅝	105⅝
6 Am Rolli M 5s '48.	98	97⅝	98
166 Am T&T 5s '65..	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜
2 Ark P&L 5s '56..	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
1 Arnold PW 6s '41	92	92	92
4 Ass G&E 5½s '75.	102	101	102
38 Asso G&E 5s '68..	85⅞	85⅜	85⅝
1 Ass S Hdw 5½s '32	86½	86	86½
9 Asso T U 5½s '44.	99	99	99
1 Bell T C 5s A'55..	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
1 Bell T C 5s B '57.	101½	101½	101½
1 Bos & M 6s m '33.	101	101	101
1 Can Cem 5½s A'47	97½	97⅓	97½
20 Can Pac 5s '54...	100⅜	100¼	100¼
3 Cent St El 5½s '54	76⅞	75½	76⅝
1 Cen SP&L 5½s '52	90	90	90
11 Chic Ry cod 5s '27	74	73⅝	74
4 Cities Ser 5s '66..	82	82	82
14 Cities Sr P 5½s '52	87⅞	86½	86½
1 Cons Textile 8s 41	71	71	71
1 Cont G&El 5s A 58	87½	87½	87½
20 D & S Lake 6s 60	80	80	80
1 Det C Gas 6s A 47.	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
13 Det Int Br 6½s 52	80	79½	79½
2 D G & E 6½s A'57ww	75	74⅜	74⅜
5 Ed Elec Illu 5s 52.	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 EIP N Gas 6½s 38.	101¼	101¼	101¼
12 Fairbks Mrs 5s 42	84⅛	84	84
1 Fed Wat 5½s 54..	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
7 Firest Cot M 5s 48.	91	90⅝	91
3 Fla P&L 5s 54....	84	82½	83½
3 Gatineau Pw 5s 56	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
6 Gn Ldy 6½s 37ww	50	50	50
1 Gen Ryn 6s A 48.	60	60	60
2 Gen Thea Eq 6s 44.	109	109	109
15 Georgia Pw 5s 67.	98	97⅞	98
1 Gulf Pa 5s '37.100		100	100
3 Gulf S U 5s A '56.	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝
4 HousGG 6½'43ww	69⅞	69½	69⅝
19 Hous GG 6sA'43..	72	71	72
2 Ind P&L 5s A'57..	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
2 Inter P S 5s E'57..	96	95⅞	96
2 Int Sec Am 5s '47.	82⅞	82⅜	82⅞
2 Insull Ut Inv 6'40	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜
2 Interst P 6s '52...	81¾	81¼	81¾
2 Inv Co 5s A '47 xw	77	77	77
4 Kop G & C 5½s'50.	100⅝	99⅜	100⅛
3 Leh P S6s A2026.	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
5 Louis P&L 5s'57..	95	95	95
7 Memph N G 6s '43	96	96	96
4 Met E 4½s D '68.	97¼	97	97¼
31 Miss R F 6s'44 ww	104¼	104	104⅛
8 Morris&Co 4½s'30	99½	99½	99½
6 Narragan 5s '57..	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2 Nat P & L 6s 2026.	106¼	105¼	105¾
1 Nat Pub S 5s '78.	75	75	75
3 Neisner Br 6s '48.	90	90	90
3 N E G & E 5s '47..	99	98⅝	98⅝
20 NY P & L 4½s '67.	92⅝	92⅛	92⅛
3 Niag F P 6s '50..	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Nor Ind P S C '66	99	99	99
19 Nor St P 6½s '33.	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
2 Ohio P 5s B '52..	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
8 Oswego F 6s '41.	80	80	80
1 P W O 4½s s 43 ww	82	82	82
3 P D & Ware 6s '49	94	94	94
5 P O Ed 6s '50 xw.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5 P O Ed 5½s B '59.	92⅜	92⅛	92⅜
2 P P&Lt 5s B '52.	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Phil El 5½s '72...	105	105	105
3 Pitts Steel 6s '48.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
5 Poto Ed 5s E '56.	97½	97½	97½
8 PSdP&L 5½s'49	101⅝	101½	101⅝
1 Roch C P 5s'53..	81	81	81
1 Ryerson&Son 5s'47	92½	92½	92½
1 StL G&Coke 6s'47	75	75	75
1 Servel Inc 5s'48..	68¼	68⅛	68⅛
169 Shell Un Oil 5s'49.	98⅝	98¼	98¼
2 Silica Gel 6½s'32w	97	97	97
5 Solder Pack 6s'32	69¼	69¼	69¼
3 SEP&L 6s A xw ..	104	103⅝	104
7 South Cal Ed 5s'41.	101⅝	101	101⅜
1 So Cal Ed 5s '51..	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
15 South Cal Ed 5½s'52	101¼	101	101¼
3 So Cal Gas 5s'37..	92¼	92¼	92¼
6 Sothra Nat G 6s'44	90	90	90
3 Sou P&L 6s'22	103⅝	103⅝	104⅜
1 Staley Mfg 6s'42 .	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
9 Std P&Lt 6s'57..	98⅛	98⅛	98⅜
5 Sun M Rsn 6½s'42	83	83	83
8 Sun Oil 5½s'39..	101¾	101	101
6 Texas C Gas 5s'48	81	80	81
2 Tex P&Lt 5s'56...	98	98	98
3 Thermoid Co 6s'34	85⅞	85⅛	85⅞
6 Ulen&Co 6s'44....	87⅞	87	87
17 UnLgt&Rys5½s'52..	86¾	86	86
5 US Rub 6½s'32....	96½	96⅛	96⅛
12 UtilPw&Lt5s'59ww	84⅜	84	84⅜
9 WaldorfAst7s'54 ..103		103	103
3 WebsterMil6½s'33.	87	87	87
1 WestNewsDel6s'44.	86	86	86
1 WestTexUtil5sA'57	93	93	93
3 WestvacoCh 5½s'37	103	103	103

FOREIGN BONDS

1 AgriMtgeBk7s'47..	76	76	76
2 BuenAiresP7½s'47	99½	99½	99½
10 CenBkGer6sB'51...	77	77	77
2 ChileCons7s'60.....	91⅞	91½	91⅞
27 ChileMtgeBk6s'62..	87⅞	87½	87⅞
12 ComPrivBk5½s'37	82½	82⅝	83½
2 DanishCon5½s'55..	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
24 EPrusLdBk6s'20..	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝
2 Europ Mtg 7 C '67	84⅜	84½	84⅜
2 Finld R M Bk ...'61	78	77⅞	78
1 Ger Cons Mun 6 '47	92½	92½	92½
1 Gen Cons M 6 '47.	80½	80½	80⅝
1 Hamburg El 5½ '38	85½	85½	85½
1 Hanover C 7 '39...	96½	96½	96½
14 It Sup P 6 A '63xw	71⅞	71⅝	71⅞
2 Medellin Col 7 '51.	75	75	75
2 Prov FS 6½ '51....	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
4 Prussia FS 6 '52..	84	84	84
2 Rio Jan 6½ '59....	68	68	68
1 Ruhr G Crp 6½A'52	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
2 Russian 5½ 1921 ..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Tietz L 7½ '46ww.	95	95	95

†Actual sales.

COMMONWEALTH & SOUTHERN

NEW YORK—Meetings of stockholders of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, Allied Power & Light Corporation and Penn-Ohio Edison Company have been called for Feb. 10 and of Commonwealth Power Corporation, on Feb. 13 and Southeastern Power & Light Company for Feb. 14 to vote on absorption of the last-named companies by Commonwealth & Southern Corporation.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York clearing house shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $14,940,000 increase; total net demand deposits (average), $275,104,000 decrease; time deposits (average), $28,226,000 increase; clearings weekly, ending today, $7,489,105,171; clearings week ended a Jn. 4, $8,196,278,044; and clearings today, $1,380,489,585.

NATIONAL RADIATOR CORP.

NEW YORK—John H. Waters, chairman of National Radiator Corporation was elected president succeeding G. Grant Pierce. Executive offices have been removed from New York to Johnstown, Pa.

EUROPE

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA—Two ladies receive children in their own home; with or without nurses. LLOYD PEARSON, Hadfield House, 2 The Green.

COMPANION

PARIS—Young Frenchman gives conversation lessons; acts as guide; evenings only. GEORGES CHARBONNEAU, 149, rue Cheval-lier, Levallois-Perret.

FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL LACE ARTICLES prepared by Indian women, suitable for lady's wear, baby's wear, and for table use; supplied by a young Indian, a Christian, who desires to support himself during his college studies; prices on application. M. R. SIMON, c/o Dr. B. J. Ratnam, Nidadavolu, W. Godavari District, S. India.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FRANCE, Paris Vicinity—Excellent accommodation found in well-appointed house edge of St-Cloud Park. Paying guests taken and separate part of house available for family desiring to remain long period. Facilities education, sports. Mme. ANTOINE, 10 rue des Dames-Marie, Ville d'Array (S. & O.).

PRIVATE TOURING

PARIS, FRANCE—MR. TALEB

9 rue Jean-Marie Jégo, drives own 7-seater touristic DELAGE anywhere in Europe; price according arrangements. Tel. Littré 58-74.

PARIS VICINITY—European continental touring; ideal conditions; automobile de Luxe. Highly recommended Courrier-Chauffeur Clarke 818, Le Vésinet. (S. & O.)

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

GERMANY — Business ground with large warehouses and storage ground, near railway, for sale in important industrial town in Niederlausitz. Box 26, The Christian Science Monitor, Berlin, Unter den Linden 11.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Denmark

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ARCHITECT

SV. ENGGAARD PEDERSEN

Sct. Mortensvej 12 Roskilde

France

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CRUVES & CO.

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S

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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Travelling Representative Visits All Machine Shops in Switzerland

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Silks, Laces, Gloves
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Fancy knitting wools

M. MINKOWSKY

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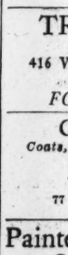

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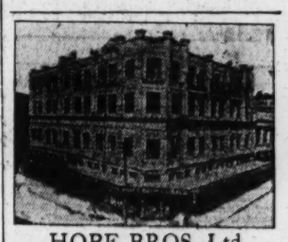

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Pau (Basses Pyrenees)—A. Robin, 20 rue du Marechal Foch.
Saint Jean-de-Luz (Basses Pyrenees)—G. Chevillard, 70 rue Gambetta.
GERMANY
Baden-Baden—Bahnhofverkaufstand.
Bad-Nauheim—Wilhelm Koch, Ludwigstr. 5 and ParkStr. 2; Karl Hopf, Sprudelhof and Bahnhofs-Alle 2.
Basel Badisher Bahnhof—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Berlin — Reinhold Nettke, Leipzigerplatz 1, W. 9
Kiosk am Zoo, A. Lutz, Hardenbergstrasse 29a
Kiosk Heinrich Thiessen, Kaiser-Platz 6, Berlin-Wilmersdorf
Frans Parlow, Nikolsburger Platz 2, Berlin-Wilmersdorf
Zeitungsstand, Adolf Molz, Passage Eingang Friedrich Behren Strasse;
Zeitungsstand Königgrätzer Bcke Anhalt Strasse.
Braunschweig—Kiosk Friedrich Ebert Platz; Kiosk am Rathaus; Kiosk am Steintor; Buchhandlung, Otto Gahrel, Wolfenbuttel.
Breslau—Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse 13, Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse, Ecke Menzel Strasse (am Friebeig), Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse 96, Ecke Pinsten Strasse.
Kioske: Hauptbahnhof; Schweidnitzer Stadtgraben am Kaiser Wilhelm-Denkmal; Christopheri-Platz; Ring, Barasch-Seite;
Dresden—Herr Paul Kempe, Prager Strasse 12, Postplatz; Neustädter Bahnhof; Herrn Walter Lahmann, Altmarkt 2
Freiburg i. Br.—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Hamburg—G. Stitke, Bookstalls: Hauptbahnhof; Dammtorbahnhof; Hauptbahnhof, Altona; Hotel Reichshof; Herman Ritsinger, Kiosks; Alsterpavilion; Jungfernstieg; Reesendammbrücke; Schleuse; Rathausmarkt; Esplanade; Ernst Merckstrasse; Schadendorf; Steintor Brücke; Börse.
Heidelberg—Bahnhofbuchhandlung; W. Hilpert, Arkadenbau.
Karlsruhe (Baden)—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Leipzig—Kiosks: Augustplatz, opposite Hauptpost; Augustplatz, opposite Café Felsche; Thomaskirchhof; corner Fleischerplatz and Promenade; Hallischen Tor; Königsplatz; corner Schulstrasse and Promenade; corner Goethestr, opposite Hauptbahnhof; Petersteinweg, corner Münzgasse; Roßplatz, corner Kurprinzstrasse; Vereinigter Leipsteger, Bahnhofsbuchhandel G. m. b. H., Hauptbahnhof.
Mannheim—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
München—Hauptbahnhof, Zeitungskiosk; Hotel Deutscher Kaiser; Verkaufstelle der Hauptpost; Verkäufer in Telegraphenamt nahe Hauptbahnhof in Bayetstrasse.
Schweidnitz — Bahnhofbuchhandlung, Hauptbahnhof.
Stuttgart—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
HOLLAND
Amsterdam—Kiosk in het Hoofdpostkantoor, N. Z. Voorburgwal (Achter het Paleis)
Kiosk Weesperpoort Station
The Hague—Kiosks: Het Plein; Groenmarkt; Buitenhof; Stationlaan; Wandelhoofd Scheveningen (during the tourist season)
ITALY
Rome—C. Talamas, Libreria Radium, 51 Portici Esedra
Florence—Seeber, Libreria Internazionale, via Tornabuoni
LATVIA
Riga—Riga I; Riga, Main Station.
NORWAY
Bergen—Jernbanekiosken.
Oslo—Kioskkompaniets, Avisbyra, Stortingsgatan 2.
Tronchjem—Jernbanekiosken.
SWEDEN
Gothenburg—Pressbyran, S. J. Railway Station Bookstall; Pressbyran, B. J. Railway Station Bookstall.
Stockholm—Central Railway Station (in the entrance hall and on the railway platform)
SWITZERLAND
Arbon—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Bâle—Bahnhofbuchhandlung S. B. B.
Berne—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof
Supplementskiosk Hauptbahnhof
Zeitungskiosk Bubenbergplats
Biel—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Chateau d'Oex—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Davos-Platz—Tourist Office, Meisser and Betzen (July and August)
Frauenfeld—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Frutigen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season)
Geneva—Kiosque Bd. des Philosophes.
Kiosque Place Neuve
Kiosque Jardin Anglais
Kiosque Place du Rhone
Librairie Naville, Rue Lévrier
Librairie, Quai de la Gare.
Librairie, Vestibule de la Gare.
Grindelwald—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Gstaad — Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season)
Interlaken—Bahnhofbuchhandlung, Interlaken West
Lausanne—Librairie de la gare, Vestibule
Librairie de la gare, Passage sous-voie
Agence des journaux, Gare du Flon
Kiosque à journaux, Place du Tunnel.
Meiringen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season)
Murren—Handlung Schwestern Gertsch (during the tourist season)
Neuchatel—Kiosque à journaux, Place Purry
Oberhofen—Frau W. Obrecht, Verkehrsbureau.
Romanshorn—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
St. Gallen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof
Bahnhofbuchhandlung Nebenbahnhof
Zeitungskiosk, Bahnhofplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Unionplatz
Marktgasse
Schaffhausen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Thun—Buchhandlung Stämpfli & Cie (L. Kreber) during the tourist season.
Uster—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Wengen—Papeterie Wegs (during the tourist season)
Weinfelden—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Winterthur—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Zürich—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof
Supplementskiosk Hauptbahnhof
Bahnhofbuchhandlung Zürich-Enge
Bahnhofbuchhandlung Zurich-Stadelhofen.
Zeitungskiosk, Bellevueplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Kreuzplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Paradeplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Pfauen
Zweisimmen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the summer season)
NORTH AFRICA
EGYPT
Cairo—Express Bookstore
SOUTH AFRICA
Cape Town—Railway Bookstall.
Durban—Railway Bookstall.
Johannesburg—Bookstall, Park Station.
Muizenberg Station—Railway Bookstall.
Port Elizabeth—Railway Bookstall.
Pretoria, Transvaal—Railway Bookstall.
AUSTRALIA
Melbourne—News Stand Elsternwick Railway Station.

General Classified

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BOOK SERVICE

BOOKS ON WORLD PEACE—Send for list. Travel Books, Bibles, old or current books by mail. ROSLYN BOOK SERVICE, Roslyn Heights, Long Island, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Nursery near New York City, growing evergreens, trees, shrubs, perennials; business has doubled every year; has no indebtedness or mortgages; will sell for a fraction of price of stock; necessary cash $75,000; buyer should have business ability rather than knowledge of trees. Address NURSERY, Box T-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

REAL ESTATE

SOUTH GATE, CALIF.—Well-built house, frame, 3 rooms, screen porch, and bath; good location; well cultivated shrubbery; comfortable modern home for couple. MISS L. M. KILBY, 8432 Virginia Ave.

SERVICE BUREAUS

Mutual 8084 Tucker 5893
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Agcy.) Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person. 230-31 H. W. Hellman Bldg. Los Angeles

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1065 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5561.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Regent 1500

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 0243 Boston

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PRACTICAL printer has modern machinery and wishes to make connection with printing concern, or will sell or lease machinery. B-70, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMING HOUSE FOR SALE
Attractive proposition for married couple; combine home; 13 rooms well furnished; 3 baths, hot water heat; excellent location; will sacrifice for immediate sale. M-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

FLORENCE SPENCER
Commercial opportunities for men and women.
2 West 43d Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 250 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY
2 West 125th Street, New York City
Dependable (white) servants; reference investigated. BELLA BREGER, Licensee.
Telephones: Harlem 6264—2469

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN NEEDED—Order and shipping department manufacturing company, must be alert and ambitious; good opportunity for advancement; high school graduate preferred. Write full particulars to HENRY W. PLANT & CO., Passaic, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WAITRESS for 6 days a week in small Back Bay family; must be experienced, young and reliable and have home of her own. Box L-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman, in well-established rest home of high standing, vicinity New York, to train to efficiently care for those needing attention. B-75, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG women for general clerical work, filing, and typing; please state experience and education and give references. K-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT country home for rest and care if needed. MRS. ANNIE E. SEAVEY, Winter St., Wrentham, Mass. Tel. 16-11.

Tenacre Inc.
TEL. PRINCETON 755
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and run our own storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL ST., BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

NOBLE R. STEVES
wants large return load of household goods from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York State or en route, about February 1st. Also loads to and from any part of U. S. 184 Harvard Street, Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
8 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified Advertising

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APARTMENTS TO LET APARTMENTS TO LET

1-2-3-4 Room Apartments

Furnished or unfurnished. Every apartment is fully equipped for housekeeping, with the best type of efficiency kitchen and dining alcove. Electric refrigeration. In fact, all the service facilities of a hotel with the privacy of a home. Centrally located in Boston's most residential district.

The English Room offers to residents the finest dining room service.

The MYLES STANDISH
BAY STATE ROAD AND BEACON STREET, BOSTON
Back Bay 4500

If You Want the ULTIMATE, in an APARTMENT HOME,
An Inspection of
PELHAM HALL
Coolidge Corner, Brookline
WILL BE WORTH YOUR WHILE

You will find the utmost in service, unusually large rooms, ample closet accommodations, every modern convenience. Maid, Switchboard and Elevator Service. Apartments of one to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished, now available.

THOMAS O. PAIGE, *Resident Manager* BEAcon 2430

CLEARWAY STREET
OFFERS
MODERN APARTMENTS
2 to 5 Rooms
in Select Neighborhood
CLOSE PROXIMITY TO MASSACHUSETTS SUBWAY STATION
PHONE KEN MORE 0482
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
65 FALMOUTH STREET, BOSTON

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Back Bay 4088.

BEAUTIFUL suites of 1-2-3 rooms and alcove with kitchenette, bathroom and very large hall; rent very reasonable. See JANITOR, 73 Audubon Road, Boston.

BOSTON, Beacon Hill—3 light rooms, kitchen, bath, open fireplaces, janitor service, electric refrigeration optional; desirable house with best of tenants. N-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 27 Gainsboro St.—Furnished apartment, 1 large living room, kitchenette and bath. Tel. Back Bay 3729.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, N. Y. C.

ORGANS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Smith American organ in excellent condition; ornamental top; suitable for small church or chapel; price reasonable. M-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES
Greenwich, Conn.
Two lovely houses with charming home atmosphere, open fires, best table and service; 6 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; near stores and theatres; attention; high elevation; quiet. Tel. Greenwich 3770 or write 303 Millbank Ave.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

PHOTOGRAPHERS

HORNER
Oldest Established Studio in Boston
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Symphony Hall

REAL ESTATE

Between Providence and Boston

FOR SALE—12-room house, all modern conveniences, Frigidaire, Williams' Oil-o-matic heater, etc., hardwood floors, screened porches, large living room 29x17½ finished in quartered oak, beamed ceiling, 3 open fireplaces, 2 tiled bathrooms, 3 servants' rooms and bath; stable, garage; corner lot 100x150; shrubbery, including spruces; $20,000. Box B-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—Old house, perfect condition, beautiful woodwork; located historical Amesbury. Mrs. S. banks Merrimack; extended view each way; 40 miles from Boston. MRS. RALPH TRUE, 382 Point Shore Road, Amesbury.

Unusual Florida Home Opportunity

Comparatively new frame and stucco house located in "Lake Wales Heights," Lake Wales, Florida, of seven rooms, which includes three bedrooms, two baths, Richardson & Boynton furnace, fireplace, copper-clad shingle roof, large screened porch, electric water heater, electric range, and two-car garage carefully worked into architecture. The tract of land measuring 100x420 ft., including 100-ft. lake frontage, was carefully landscaped ten years ago, and now contains six bearing cocoanut palms, twenty bearing orange trees, early and late kinds; six bearing grape fruit trees, six bearing tangerine trees, and the usual and many unusual trees and palms found in subtropical climate. Will sell house and property with or without furniture. Price $18,000 with terms. Address Box M-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York harbor; 5 minutes' Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 5500

BOSTON—Near Art Museum, 3 light, well furnished rooms, bath and kitchen; well arranged for 3 gentlemen.

Commonwealth Ave., near Public Garden—Attractive room with private bath in select house.

Back Bay—Light, newly decorated rooms; near church
THE SERVICE BUREAU
236 Huntington Avenue Kenmore 4033

BOSTON, Back Bay—Two connecting front rooms, sunny, facing church park; ladies; privileges; rent reasonable. For appointment call Copley 0690-W before 10 a. m.

BOSTON, Bay State Road—Willing to share with business woman an attractively furnished sunny apartment, 5 rooms. Tel. Ken. 7743 before 9 a. m., after 6 p. m.

BOSTON, Clearway St.—Front room suitable for person home days; kitchen privileges. $6. Apply BURRIDGE BUSINESS SERVICE, 80 Boylston St.

BOSTON—Comfortably furnished room near Christian Science church; reasonable. 191 Huntington Ave., Suite 3. Kenmore 7496.

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A newly furnished warm, sunny room in private home, suitable for business folks or teachers. Aspinwall 0751. B-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Room, private home, residential section; near transfer station; board optional. 21 Paisley Park. Talbot 1068.

MIAMI, FLA.—Let us engage your accommodations—hotel, apartment or home; we plan Havana trips; let us serve you. GREATER MIAMI SERVICE BUREAU, 253 E. Flagler St.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 250 Riverside Drive—Room single or double, $10 or $12 weekly; private family; Christian Scientist preferred. Apt. 32. Phone Riverside 8149.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive 400 (6-D), 112th St.—Bright, attractively furnished room, next bath; business guest. Monument 0362.

NEW YORK CITY, 1 West 68th—Single rooms, lavatory, $10, $12; double with bath, $18; charming apartment. ROUZEE.

NEW YORK CITY, Jackson Heights—Large, pleasant room with private family; home privileges. Havemeyer 6056.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Comfortable, furnished room in a home with married couple; man, Christian Scientist preferred; Highland Park location. Monroe 3259.

SEWING

EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS—Alterations on gowns, also hangings; by the day. Box N-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN, 15 years' experience New York and throughout country, seeks connection, New York. Box B-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SUPERINTENDENT of gentleman's country estate desires position owing to closing and offering for sale of present property; experienced in complete management of various departments including handling of all funds with necessary bookkeeping; married, no children; American citizen; excellent references. RODERICK W. ROSS, Box 387, Haverford (near Philadelphia), Pa. Phone ARDMORE 3672.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOSTON—Accommodater for lady or children by the hour; refined, educated young woman; excellent references. Tel. 9 to 5, Kenmore 4033.

COMPANION, or care of elderly lady; will do light housework; good reader. M-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, capable, refined woman, splendid cook and manager; understands training children; would travel. K-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LADY offers services as traveling attendant to one going to California by sea or land in exchange for fare. Box J-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY-Stenographer, 12 years' experience, engineering, investment banking, trustworthy, desires position; downtown preferred. (Miss) MATILDA A. BURGESS, New Dorp, Staten Island, N. Y.

YOUNG woman wants real estate position, experienced in renting apartments and stores, familiar with management. Box N-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes day's work cleaning, serving dinners. K-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG colored woman wants part-time work, experienced waitress; will do other work; no cooking or Sunday work. Tel. Back Bay 9227 (Boston).

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VOICE CULTURE AND DICTION
For readers, nurses, soloists and all interested in improving voice projection and diction; have successfully trained active workers in these fields; references on request. MARY RICH, Prince George Hotel, 14 East 28th Street, New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., West End Ave., 646 (91st St.)—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, newly decorated; ideal location; reasonable. Schuyler 5943 mornings.

NEW YORK CITY, 181 Claremont (Near Columbia)—Especially suited couple or 1 person, charming 4 rooms; $100. Cathedral 7646.

NEW YORK CITY, 201 West 109th—2 rooms, complete kitchen, bath; attractive; front; elevator; $85. Call after 6 p. m.

NEW YORK CITY, Grand Central District—Cheerful room, fireplace; also housekeeping suite. Ashland 8486.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield St., Boston Liberty 7557
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $6.00

VOCAL INSTRUCTION

ADA C. HALL
TEACHER OF SINGING
Specialist in tone wor all voices. Pupils prepared all branches of profession. 60 W. 76th Street, N. Y. C. Endicott 9104.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

"Alabama's Biggest Shoe Store"
New Home of Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women
"Largest Children's Department in the South"
Enna Jettick Shoes for Women $5-$6
GUARANTEE SHOE CO.
BIRMINGHAM
BESSEMER ANNISTON ENSLEY

RICH'S NEW STORE
Four Distinct Shops
Shoes: Men, Women, Children — RICH'S 1917 SECOND AVE. — *Hose for Men, Women*

KICKERNICK UNDERGARMENTS
In Silk or Rayon
CAHEEN'S
SECOND AVENUE

Cable-Burton Piano Co
1816 THIRD AVENUE
Pianos—Victrolas—Radios

Utopia Dry Cleaners
J. R. JOYCE, Manager
High Class Cleaning and Dyeing
Also EXPERT PLEATING ON MOST MODERN MACHINE
Phone 4-6537

Loeb's Specialty Shop
1909 THIRD AVENUE
MILLINERY
and Our
New Ready-to-Wear Dept.

PARKER'S FLOWERS
Phone 3-6918
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Wittichen
Coal and Coke Co.
Phone 3-9145
"A Fuel for Every Purpose"

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
2014 First Avenue
PRINTING ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE

DINE AT THE
Britling
"Every meal a pleasant memory"

Marinello Beauty Salon
The only beauty shop operated by
ROSE HAWLEY WOODALL
1921½ Third Avenue
Phone 3231

American Laundry
"Care is our wash word"
Phone 3-1228 1630 2nd Ave., So.

OSCE ROBERTS
Phone 3-0424 1911 First Avenue
RUBBER STAMPS AND PRINTING

Electrick Maid
Bake Shop and Delicatessen
"Taste the Difference"
FIVE POINTS

Trade Your Old Lighting Fixtures
For a limited time we will allow from 20 to 50% on your old fixtures for new modern ones. Call us for special estimate.
BRAUN'S LIGHTHOUSE
2023 1st Avenue North Phone 33204

HOME MADE CANDIES
Made Fresh Daily
SODA FOUNTAIN LUNCHES
LOEHR RIGBY, *Manager*

LOVEMAN, JOSEPH & LOEB
The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN

ALABAMA

Birmingham—Fells News Stand, North 20th St.
Mobile—A. George Michael, N. W. Cor. Royal and St. Francis Sts.
Montgomery—Montgomery Hat Cleaning Co., 2 Dexter Ave.; Alabama Hat Shop, 121 Montgomery St.

FLORIDA

Daytona Beach—Princess Issena Hotel News Stand; Mrs. T. O. Steele, 238½ South Beach; Beach Book Shop, Peninsular Station.
Fort Myers—Broadway News Company
Hollywood—J. C. Law's News Agency, 1919 Hollywood Blvd.; Jackson's News Agency, 2011 Hollywood Blvd.
Jacksonville—H. & W. B. Drew Co., 45 West Bay St.; L. McCumber's News Stand, 1839 Main St.
Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.; Swartz & Gasson News Agency; The Purple Wings, 2019 Biscayne Blvd.
Lake Worth—Park News Co., 107 North Dixie St.
St. Petersburg—World News Stand, Plaza News Store, 506 Central Ave.; Mack's Milk Depot, 216 Central Ave.
West Palm Beach—West Palm Beach News Agency, 108½ North Olive Ave.
Home City News Company, Zook and Franklin Sts.; J. E. Baer's News Stand, 3 Post Office Arcade.

GEORGIA

Atlanta—Piedmont Hotel; World News Co., 9½ Marietta St.
Augusta—Bon Air Hotel News Stand; Steve's Place, 1140 Broad St.
Brunswick—Jack Gardner, Newsdealer
Oglethorpe Hotel
Macon—Hotel Dempsey News Stand; Hotel Lanier News Stand
Savannah—Chas. Lamas 44 Bull St.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville—D. R. Pater, 3 Haywood St.; O. A. Robertson's News Stand, Langren Hotel.
Charlotte—Charlotte Hotel News Stand.
Raleigh—Sir Walter Hotel News Stand
Wilmington—Service News Stand, 205 Front St.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston—Slovis Store, 218 King St.; Demos Bros., 3 Broad St.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

BROMBERG & Co
Southern Jewelers and Silversmiths
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BIRMINGHAM ALA.

The French Bootery

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Transfer and Warehouse Company
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
PACKING—SHIPPING—MOVING
LONG DISTANCE HAULING
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The Jersey Farm Dairy
Grade A Milk from Pure Bred Jerseys Only
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PHONE 5050
WINGFIELD-MEREDITH-DOBBS

Coal, Coke and Wood
Quick Service
also Poultry Feeds
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"Reynalds' for Radios, Victrolas, Victrola Records and Developing"

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EXCLUSIVE FLOOR COVERINGS and DRAPERIES
COLEMAN & SCOTT
209-211 DEXTER AVENUE

Fine Cleaning and Dyeing
Phone Cedar 107
You Can Depend on Us
MONTGOMERY FRENCH DRY CLEANING CO.
107 S. COURT ST.

ALEX RICE
Everything Worn by
MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS and INFANTS
Your money's worth or your money back.
COURT SQUARE

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP
BREAD AND ROLLS, CAKES AND PASTRIES OF ALL KINDS
104 DEXTER AVENUE
"Taste the Difference"

Florida

BRADENTON

CLARKE BARNEY
REAL INSURANCE SERVICE
BRADENTON BANK BLDG.

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SMART SISTERS COFFEE SHOPPE
Delicious Home-Cooked Food
Corner Main and Wild Olive Streets
Daytona Beach, Florida

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"Quality Did It"
Daytona Beach, Orlando

WALLACE'S
Art, Gift, and Jewelry Store
130 IVY LANE—The Little Street Opposite Casino Burgoyne
A Complete Line of Gifts

The PRINCE GEORGE COFFEE SHOP
in the Prince George Hotel
NOW OPEN
under the management of
Mr. and Mrs. F. Blount Pope
formerly of the Helen Marie Coffee Shoppe
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206 So. Beach St., Woolworth Bldg.
Piece Goods—Hosiery
Carter's Underwear—Bradley's Sweaters and Bathing Suits
Lingerie—McCall Patterns

Miss Emily's
EXCLUSIVE BEAUTY SHOPPE
146 Magnolia Ave., Daytona Beach, Fla.
Telephone 1228

The Store With a Million Items
DUNN BROS.
Want Your HARDWARE Trade

Azen's Delicatessen Inc.
Fancy Imported and Domestic Foods
Tel. 1508 116 Volusia Ave., nr. Post Office
J. Rutberg, *Mgr.*

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

DAYTONA BEACH (Continued)

FREEMAN ART SHOP
Planning a Bridge Party?
See Our Favors, etc.
Picture Framing
222 SOUTH BEACH STREET

L. H. ROWE & CO.
Diamonds—Fine Jewelry
Cut Glass—Sterling Silver
Most Complete Workshop on the Coast
Reference: ANYBODY

At Your Service All Modern Equipment
HENRY G. POLLITZ
DRY CLEANING COMPANY
ONE DAY SERVICE
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Hosiery, Tapestries, Wools, Costume Jewelry, Pottery
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— New Location 123 Orange Avenue
Formerly at 256 So. Beach Street

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IMPORTERS
Florentine Leathers and Linens
Suzanne Bags
Knit Sport Suits—Children's Dresses

JACKSONVILLE

One of the South's Great Department Stores

Cohen Brothers

FURCHGOTT'S
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Send your order to Betty Lee. She will make your selections with painstaking care. Mail orders filled.

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Established 1855
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GOLDEN'S BOOTERY
OF W. FORSYTH ST.

WHIDDON'S
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocers"
"There Is One Near You"
43 Stores in Jacksonville
Best Prices—Service—Coupons

LEVY'S
ADAMS AT HOGAN
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN AND WOMEN
WHERE THE STYLES ARE SHOWN FIRST

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Lingerie, Regular and Outsize Hosiery
STAYFORM SHOPPE
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For the Home, Full Line Dining Room and Kitchen Wares at Lowest Prices
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Groceries—Meats—Delicatessen
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Daily

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GRADUATE CORSETIERE
Lingerie Negligees
Vanity Fair Underthings and Hosiery
Gossard, Binner, Bien Jolie Corsets
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Worthmor Ice Cream
Fresh Milk—Buttermilk
Whipping Cream—Coffee Cream
8 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.
27 So. Dixie—Phone One Ate Four

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.

The BLACKSTONE SHOPPE, Inc.
Exclusive Women's Wearing Apparel
335 EAST FLAGLER STREET
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL

Burdine's
Miami Beach MIAMI Palm Beach
Created for Florida
Sold only at Burdine's
Sunshine Fashions
"America's Smartest Resortwear"

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101 N. E. FIRST AVENUE

Piggly Wiggly
Clean Stores
completely stocked with nationally known merchandise
REASONABLY PRICED
MIAMI, HOLLYWOOD, FORT LAUDERDALE, DELRAY, LAKE WORTH, WEST PALM BEACH, CORAL GABLES, MIAMI BEACH, AND COCONUT GROVE

JUST
GOOD FOOD
You'll be pleased
GRANDMA'S KITCHEN
149-55 N. E. SECOND ST.

See HAVANA
TOURS — ALL THE TIME
MITCHELL'S TOURS Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1918
30 S. E. 2nd AV. MIAMI FLORIDA

CONNECTICUT CAFETERIA
Select your meals from a display of appetizing foods
MODERATE PRICES
116 N. E. THIRD ST.

BONITA COFFEE HOUSE
Delicious Food
Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner
150 S. E. 1st Street

Carlton Cafeteria
New Location
Cor. Third Street and First Ave., N. E.
Breakfast 7:00-10:30 Supper 5:00-8:00
Dinner 11:15-2:00

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Kodak Films
Sundries—Candy—Sodas
BISCAYNE BOULEVARD PHARMACY
Incorporated (under new ownership)
Biscayne Blvd. at 19th Street
WALLACE B. PARNELL, Prop.

MAHONY, SINCLAIR & CO.
ACCOUNTING, AUDITING and TAXATION
1510-11 CONGRESS BUILDING
Tel. 2-1146 MIAMI, FLORIDA

DRESSES SPORTS WEAR
JO ANNE SHOPPE
PHONE 2-3199
MILLINERY 16 N. E. 3RD AVE.
CALUMET BLVD.

The Blue Goose Tea Room
230 N. E. Second Avenue
We serve the best of food at reasonable prices. Closed Sunday.
MRS. ALICE LEWIS, Mgr.

HAMLYN MATTRESS CO.
1158 N. Miami Ave. Phone 2-4856
Renovators and manufacturers of mattresses, box springs, cushions, pillows and upholstery of all kinds.
HARRY HAMLYN, Manager.

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Reliable Service in Real Estate
3035 N. W. 12th Ave. Ph. 22572

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Pan-Am Gasoline and Motor Oils
Michelin Tires and Tubes
Elevated Grease Rack
Crank Case Service
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

MIAMI (Continued)

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140 E. FLAGLER STREET
The Shop of Distinctive Millinery!
Moderate Prices

FIELD'S INC.
Smart Misses' and Women's Wearing Apparel
An unusual assortment of merchandise at moderate prices.
144 EAST FLAGLER ST.

STRICKLAND'S DRY GOODS CO.
Dealer in general dry goods
We Carry the Famous
Rollins Hosiery
7915-7917 N. E. 2ND AVE., MIAMI
Soft Water Used Exclusively in Our Shop

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BEAUTY SHOPPE and FINGER WAVING SALON
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Permanent Waving a Specialty
EDMOND PROCESS
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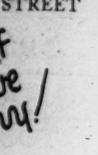
Chez François
Tropical Crystallized Fruits and Candies of Distinction
Special attention to mail orders.
259 E. Flagler St. at Fairfax Theatre
1065 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach

MRS. JOHN A. GADDIS
Miami's Exclusive Hosiery Shop
"Specializing in Hosiery"
117 Seybold Arcade
MIAMI, FLA.



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Decorative Counsel
Contract Work—Upholstery
Draperies
153 N. E. 40 Street Tel. 2 5375

ETHEL-GLOVER
Corsets and Lingerie
Expert Fitting
M. O. FULLAM'S, Inc.

MAE WATSON
The Parker Method
Realistic wave representative. We use rain water exclusively for shampooing, eliminating use of lemon or vinegar rinse.
111 S. E. 1st Ave. Phone 31345

Gralynn Laundry
Incorporated
800 N. W. 4TH AVENUE
All classes of laundering and rug cleaning
Phone 33148

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
Walk-Over Boot Shop
277 E. Flagler Street, Miami
241 Fifth Street, Miami Beach

The ROUND TABLE
267 E. Flagler Street
"Miami's Most Popular Restaurant"

LA VIDA SHOPPE BEAUTY
Beauty culture in all its branches
125 N. E. 3rd Street Phone 21352

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.
Printers Stationers
Blank Book Manufacturers
Phone 21063 45-47 S. W. 1st Street
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General Insurance Service by
W·W·BAKER
605-6 Olympia Bldg. Ph. 3-2251

MIAMI BEACH

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SEE NEXT PAGE

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

MIAMI BEACH
(Continued)

The Boulevard Cafeteria
Where fresh vegetables and choice meats are always served.
Located in and under supervision of
The Boulevard Hotel
Dade Boulevard and Meridian Avenue
Miami Beach, Fla.

Biscayne Hand Laundry
Fourth Year in Business on the Beach
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
11TH ST. AND WASHINGTON AVE.

Beautician
Beauty Shop
16 Hampton Arcade—
Back of Library
Michigan and Lincoln
Road—Phone 5-2312

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Gerber's STRAINED VEGETABLES

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"Service You Like"
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
10 & 12 E. CHURCH STREET
Phones 5180—5189

Walk-Over *Shoes for Men and Women*
For STYLE and COMFORT
Dexdale *"Silk-Sealed"* Hosiery
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
SAN JUAN HOTEL Orlando, Florida

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Montclair 555 Palm Beach 8613
CATHERINE Inc.
MILLINERY IMPORTERS
13 So. Fullerton Ave. Montclair, N. J. 116 Myrtle St. Palm Beach

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Children's Shoe Store, Inc
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
for Boys for Girls
FAGAN ARCADE ERNEST B. COOK, Mgr.
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

DIAMONDS *WATCHES*
L. C. MARTIN
JEWELER
211 Clematis Street
West Palm Beach, Florida
SILVERWARE — CHIME CLOCKS

Distinctive Millinery
HELEN PHILLIPS
10 Fagan Arcade, West Palm Beach

Smart Footwear
For WOMEN
REASONABLY PRICED
ARCADE BOOTERY
12 Fagan Arcade West Palm Beach, Fla.

The LOG CABIN
Specializing in
Fried Chicken and Waffles
Home Made Pies and Cakes
Luncheon—Dinner
325 DATURA STREET Dial 2-1984

SARASOTA

CAROLINE PAN-AM MOTOR OILS
PAN-AM ETHYL GAS
A New Product of
Pan-American Petroleum Corp.
Chas. T. Divine, *Agent*
Use Pan-Am Gas and Oils

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
SARASOTA BRADENTON

TAMPA

H. W. CLARKE HAT CO.
410 TAMPA STREET
Oldest and Most Reliable Hat Shop in Florida

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
CHARLES S. UNGER, *Manager*
Established 1910
Shoes dyed any color
408 TAMPA STREET
Quality Material—Honest Service
Phone M-1278 TAMPA, FLORIDA

BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

ROONEY'S SERVICE STATION
Texaco Products—Pennsylvania Oil
Washing, Waxing, Greasing
215 S. Brevard, cor. Platt Phone H 28-521

Georgia

ATLANTA

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Georgia

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Take a "Tip" from TIPP'S
Tipp Hats are custom made, moulded, draped, fitted to YOUR head by Style Specialists—or your old Hat re-styled, re-blocked, re-shaped by the same methods.
TIPP'S Millinery
130-132 Peachtree Arcade

Modern Cleaning Company
Cleaning, Dyeing, Repairing
"Your satisfaction means our success"
He 9132 128 10th St. N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

MACON

COLLINS
BETTER
BREAD *and* CAKE
205 Cotton Avenue, Macon, Ga.
Augusta, Montgomery, Dothan

SAVANNAH

408 E. Broughton St.
Dial 2-3125

CITIZENS BANK & TRUST COMPANY
27 BULL STREET
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

North Carolina

ASHEVILLE

STORAGE
PACKING
SHIPPING
Local and Long Distance Moving
Get our estimate without obligation.
Allport Storage Whse. Co.
44 VALLEY ST. Phone 114

New Home Now Ready
J. H. DEPPE, *Auto Service*
Repairs on All Cars
Washing Greasing
17 SO. LEXINGTON AVE. Phone 6538

"Say it with Flowers"
DICKINSON
THE FLORIST
Phone 3217
Flowers delivered anywhere.

AIKEN & HESTER'S
DRUG STORE
Toilet Articles
Kodaks, Developing and Printing
Delivery Service
12 BROADWAY Phone 2004

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

Mountain City Laundry
Modern Launderers
Telephone Nos. 426 and 427
207-213 Coxe Ave., Asheville, N. C.

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

Every Banking Service
Commercial Banking, Trust, Investment, Savings, Safe Deposit, and Insurance
AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,200,000.00
Resources, $24,000,000.00

Majestic Electric Radio
TONE SUPREME
SHAWS', *Incorporated*
314 SOUTH TRYON STREET

Southeastern Ice Utilities Corp.
"Certified Coal"
Quality—Service—Appreciation
Office and Yard Phones
300 S. Graham HEM. 210-211
Charlotte, N. C.

P. O. Box 292 Tel. Hemlock 5945, 6913
CHARLES W. CHRISTIAN
Heating and Ventilating Engineer and Contractor

Pennsylvania

READING

The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
545-547 PENN STREET
Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: MARY LYON.

Where: The United States.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An American educator who was the founder and first principal of Mount Holyoke Seminary, now become one of the leading American colleges for women. She herself had no educational opportunities beyond those afforded by the village schools of her native Buckland, Mass. Yet, as there was need for her to help her family financially, she had fitted herself to teach by the time she was 18. They gave her a position at Shelburne Falls and a salary of 75 cents a week. And out of that sum she put away money enough to permit her to finish her education at various academies, where she sometimes studied for 20 hours of the 24. For a time she was associated with a Rev. Joseph Emerson of Newburyport, Mass., who held the outlandish belief that young women should enjoy equal educational advantages with young men.

Going later on to Amherst, Mass., to study chemistry, Mary Lyon became acquainted with another of Dr. Emerson's pupils who had charge of a "female academy" at Derry, N. H.; which academy is held to have been the first school for girls which offered a systematic course of study, with examinations for admission to the different grades, and which gave diplomas in recognition of work achieved. Miss Lyon assisted this Miss Grant in her work, first at Derry and later at Ipswich, Mass.; then in 1834 she courageously resigned and set about the task of raising money for a school of her own.

The task demanded hardihood and faith unbounded, in the face of malice and ridicule and disapproval. But such faith as Mary Lyon's would not be denied. She succeeded. In October, 1836, the corner stone of the original building of Mount Holyoke Seminary was laid at South Hadley, Mass. Miss Lyon's principalship lasted for 12 years, during which time she personally directed several thousand pupils and laid the solid foundations for the present prosperous Mount Holyoke College.

A Word a Day

Suave

This word means "pleasing, gracious in manner, pleasant, courteous, agreeable." It comes to us from the Latin *suavis*, "sweet."

Among words commonly regarded as synonymous we note "bland," which suggests gently soothing or coaxing qualities; "unctuous," which indicates a fawning manner with just a trace of hypocrisy; "fulsome," which applies especially to praise and flattery somewhat gross and cloying; and "smug," which means self-satisfied, self-complacent, blandly nice (for a classic definition see the Oxford Concise Dictionary). "Suave," however, indicates an affable, gentlemanly, persuasive urbanity.

It may come as a surprise to some to observe that the preferred pronunciation of suave is sway, with *a* long as in *late*; and to complicate matters more, the noun suav'-i-ty calls for the *a* short as in *at*. In both instances the *a* as in *arm* is second choice.

"He had the suave manners of a gentleman."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

How could you make your own stepping-stones?—*Home Building Equipment Gardening*..... 20

What brings grist to the journalist's mill? — *The Home Forum* 20

Why does Japan favor a reduction in naval armaments?—*News Section* 20

When did the twentieth century begin?—*Bookman's Holiday* 20

What factors create an illusion of space?—*Interior Decoration and Antiques*..... 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

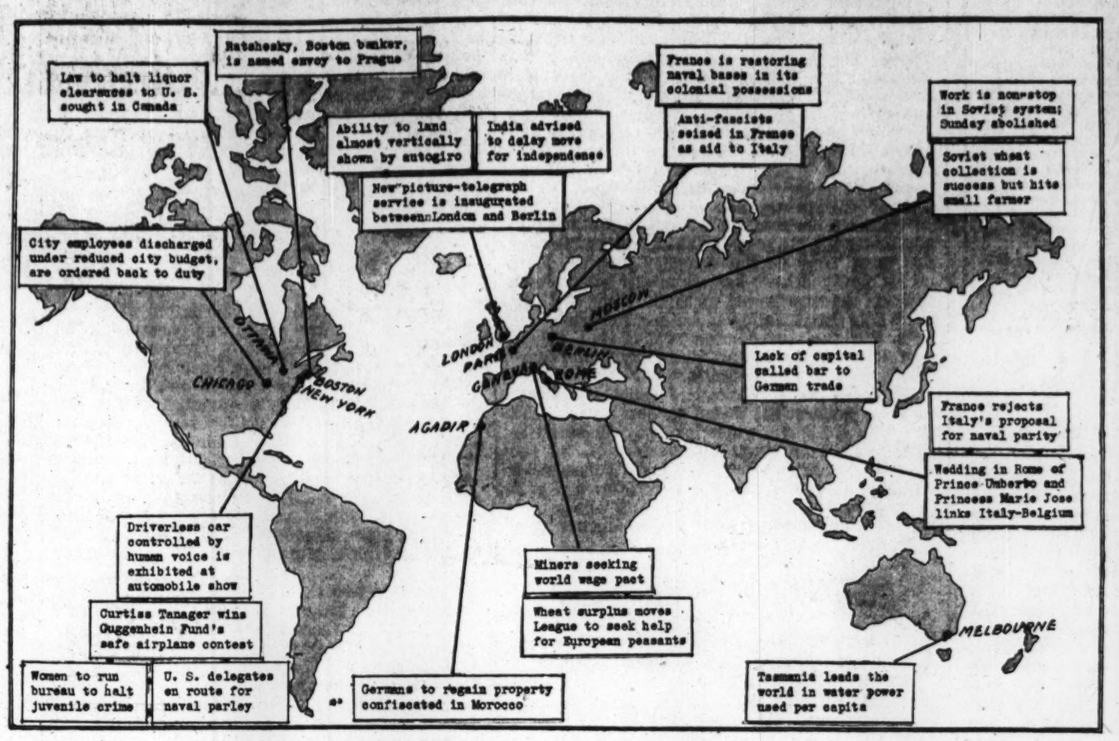
Passing Show: An American jury, on which eight women were serving, returned a verdict in four minutes. There must have been a bargain sale on in the town that morning.

Arkansas Gazette: Modern efficiency is such that nowadays little Tommy Tucker is not permitted to sing for his supper without a preliminary audition.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: The modern "coals to Newcastle" phenomenon is the importation of dandelion roots into the United States.

Albuquerque Journal: Wall Street makes and pay the extreme penalty—capital punishment.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Ratchesky, Boston banker, is named envoy to Prague
Law to halt liquor clearances to U. S. sought in Canada
Ability to land almost vertically shown by autogiro
India advised to delay move for independence
France is restoring naval bases in its colonial possessions
Anti-fascists seized in France as aid to Italy
Work is non-stop in Soviet system; Sunday abolished
Soviet wheat collection is success but hits small farmer
New picture-telegraph service is inaugurated between London and Berlin
City employees discharged under reduced city budget, are ordered back to duty
Lack of capital called bar to German trade
France rejects Italy's proposal for naval parity
Wedding in Rome of Prince Umberto and Princess Marie Jose links Italy-Belgium
Driverless car controlled by human voice is exhibited at automobile show
Curtiss Tanager wins Guggenheim Fund's safe airplane contest
Miners seeking world wage pact
Wheat surplus moves League to seek help for European peasants
Women to run bureau to halt juvenile crime
U. S. delegates en route for naval parley
Germans to regain property confiscated in Morocco
Tasmania leads the world in water power used per capita
CHICAGO
BOSTON
NEW YORK
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
ROME
MOSCOW
AGADIR
MELBOURNE

In Lighter Vein

Unharness Them

First Nature Lover: "That electrical engineer was sneering at our waterfall. He said it isn't what it used to be."

Second Ditto: "What did you reply?"

First Nature Lover: "I said, 'Well, stop making light of it, that's all!'"

Passing Show

Beggar: "Can you spare me a pair of very old shoes?"

Lady: "But you are wearing quite good ones."

Beggar: "I know, m'am, and they are ruining my whole business."

But One Answer

The teacher was trying to see how many proverbs her class of little wigglers knew.

"Birds of a feather do what?" she asked.

"Lay eggs," promptly piped up an urchin on the front seat.—*Capper's Weekly.*

The Retort

"Someone told me today that I was the handsomest girl in our street."

"Oh, that's not incurable!"

"What do you mean?"

"The habit of talking to yourself."—*Sidmouth Observer.*

Not Forewarned

Mistress: "Why did you leave your last place, Mary?"

Maid: "Because I did not know what this one was like."—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

A Quotation for Today

PATIENCE serves us against insults precisely as clothes do against cold. For if you multiply your garments as the cold increases, cold cannot hurt you; in the same way increase your patience under great offenses and they cannot hurt your feelings.—LEONARDO DA VINCI

Odds and Ends

The Rosetta Stone

The Rosetta Stone in the British Museum, London, was discovered by M. Boussard, a French officer of engineers, near what is now Rosetta, a town on the left bank of the Rosetta mouth of the Nile, in 1799. The stone, with its carved inscription, is famous because it furnished the clue for the deciphering of the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

English Egg Imports

Great Britain imports £20,000,000 worth of eggs annually.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Her Christmas Tree

Amherst, Wis.

RUBY FERN PETERSON is one girl here who will always have a Christmas tree, and it will be larger and more beautiful as she grows older.

When she was just old enough to admire the bright lights and shiny trimmings, a friend of her mother's who lives in the big north woods wrote: "We want to send the baby her first Christmas tree."

The far-sighted mother thanked the friend and replied: "Ruby Fern would rather have her tree growing in the woods than to have it cut down, to be thrown away in a few days."

So the friend and her two small boys, driving along to the village, chose a shapely, young balsam and named it "Ruby Fern's tree."

Last fall, the little maid, now 4 years old, came into the woods with her mother. When the car turned off the broad highway Ruby Fern began talking about "tree—my tree!" On arriving at the friend's home, the tree was located for her, and she spent Christmas hearing from her mother how the birds and squirrels were finding rest and warmth in her beautiful tree.

The tree is in state park land, where the cutting of live trees is prohibited by law, and far enough back from the road so that any future road expansion will leave it standing. The Junior Foresters are organized in that school district, too, so if the tree ever needs added protection, it will be gallantly provided.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Snubby and Toy:

I'm sure you will not object to my sending my picture to the Mail Bag. I am sending it along because I think the three of us look a lot alike. Your letters were much enjoyed, and I hope you will enjoy what I have to say. You can see that I am not large either, but a Pomeranian Spitz is not supposed to be very big.

I was born in Idaho at the base of some high mountains and when my mistress and master came for me I was carried away in an overcoat pocket. That was nearly four years ago. I came to Salt Lake City when I was not quite two years old. There are high mountains here, too.

When I want to go for a stroll I bring my master's hat and put it on his knee. When I want a drink I go into the kitchen and scratch on the floor underneath the sink. And I can jump in the air and catch a ball from almost any angle. All the boys and girls in my neighborhood know me. Also, they appear to love me, and sometimes I go out and play ball with them or sit up and shake my paws to make them laugh. There are so many automobiles that I have been taught never to go off the curb, and when out walking I never start across a street until I am told to do so.

My name is Pat. At first they called me Patter because of the funny noise my feet made when I tried to run. Then it was shortened to Pat. I am so glad to read that both of you have such good homes.

Pat of Salt Lake City.

I know I have and am sure all of us must feel very grateful. As I am unable to express my gratitude except by my actions, I try always to be on my best behavior. My regards to the Mail Baggers. Pat.

Berlin, Germany

Dear Editor:

I am a German boy, 17 years old, and I should like to correspond with boys all over the world, especially from Africa, Australia, India and the Pacific coast. I am interested in stamp collecting, and in many other things. I speak English, French and German, and should like to correspond in these languages. I hope to get letters from new friends all over the world. Alfred B.

[Will you please send in your street address, Alfred?—Ed.]

Lyman, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. I sent in my first letter some time ago, but received only one reply. It was from Germany, however, and I was very glad to receive it. I am a boy 14 years of age, and should like to correspond with boys anywhere who would like to write to me. My hobbies are collecting stamps and exchanging post cards.

We used to live in Arkansas, but we have lived in Oklahoma for the past five years, and I am now attending school at Lyman. Lawrence C.

West Palm Beach, Florida

Dear Editor:

I enjoy The Christian Science Monitor very much, especially "I Record Only the Sunny Hours." That is my favorite column. The Monitor also helps me very much in my school work. We live only half a block from the Christian Science Church, and I attend there regularly. Our house is the last one on the Okeechobee Road, which leads down to Lake North, a very pretty lake. In front of our house is a miniature golf course. Every night after I put out the lights I lie awake watching the people playing on it. It looks just like fairyland.

I go to the West Palm Beach school and am in the eighth grade. I am 13 years old, and should love to hear from girls my age. My hobbies are playing golf, tennis and basketball. I also love animals very much. A tame squirrel stays around our house most of the time, and I leave nuts and seeds on the porch for him. I am very fond of writing letters, so I hope that I will soon have some to answer. Thank you, dear editor, for giving us this privilege. Elsie D.

Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I want to tell you again how much I enjoy The Christian Science Monitor. No matter what part of this wonderful paper I happen to glance at there is always a most fascinating article. At school in English we have started studying description, and when we were told to bring in a good description, I immediately turned to the Home Forum Page and found exactly what I needed, and have learned to love poetry, just through reading the beautiful poems in the Monitor.

I have written to the Mail Bag several times, saying I wanted to correspond in Spanish, but so far have had no reply in Spanish. I do so want to have a Spanish correspondent. Surely there must be someone else who has the same desire. I am studying third-year Spanish at school. It really doesn't matter about the age of the person who writes to me. I am 15 but would write to anyone older or younger.

One thing that I like very well in the Monitor is the puzzle for young artists. I just love to draw these pictures, and hope they will appear even more often. Once more, I want to tell you how grateful I am for the Monitor. I have several lovely correspondents through the Mail Bag, one in Germany, and two in the United States. I certainly do enjoy corresponding with them, and hope I get more correspondents. Edith R.

Port Chester, New York

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Monitor. My first one was not published. I am nearly 14 years of age and am a freshman in the Port Chester High School. I like to attend school somewhat but I'd rather be studying nature, collecting wild flowers or playing games such as field ball, basketball, tennis or swimming. I expect to make the team for field ball and basketball.

I have been attending First Church of Christ, Scientist, for over four years and am interested in it. I also enjoy reading the Monitor. My favorite section is the Mail Bag. I shall love to correspond with girls near my age anywhere in the world.

With great appreciation of the Monitor, Evelyn D.

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

Three cheers for the Mail Bag! I certainly do enjoy it, and lately I've found a dandy new pen pal through it. How can I ever express my thanks? I find the whole Monitor intensely interesting, but I always turn to the Mail Bag first.

I suppose almost everybody connects Portland with Mt. Hood and the Columbia River Highway. One afternoon not so long ago we drove up the highway as far as Multnomah Falls. The weather was gorgeous, the river was a heavenly blue, the sky was sprinkled with fleecy clouds floating lazily across it, and the foliage was a fresh, bright green. You can imagine what a wonderful time we had!

I'm 15 and a sophomore in high school. Writing letters is one of my chief hobbies. Also, having traveled a little myself, I am interested in girls everywhere. History, reading and music are some of my other hobbies. I would like so much to correspond with some more girls, and I'll gladly answer all the letters I receive.

Wishing the Mail Bag all success, I close. Constance L.

Jackson, Michigan

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the Monitor especially the Home Forum page, and I Record Only the Sunny Hours. I am a freshman in high school, and have gone to the Christian Science Church and Sunday School ever since I was three. I enjoy collecting stamps, playing tennis, swimming, and ice-skating. I should like to have some correspondents.

Now, I will tell you about the Centennial Jackson had here last summer. On two mornings there was a large parade. Every night for nearly a week, a pageant was given at the Fair Grounds. It showed the history of Jackson from the time it was called Jacksonborough to the present. Virginia O.

The following would like to receive letters:

Elida K. (12), Chicago, Ill.
Greta B. (14), Hamburg, Germany.
Marjorie L. (14), Minneapolis, Minn.
Geraldine C. (15), Woodcliff Lake, N. J.—Especially from China, Japan, France and South America. Correspond in French.
Dorothy P. (15), Freeport, N. Y.
Verna H. (15), Vienna, S. D.
Helene A. (17), New York, N. Y.
Nellie P., Collins, Mo.—Exchange snapshots.

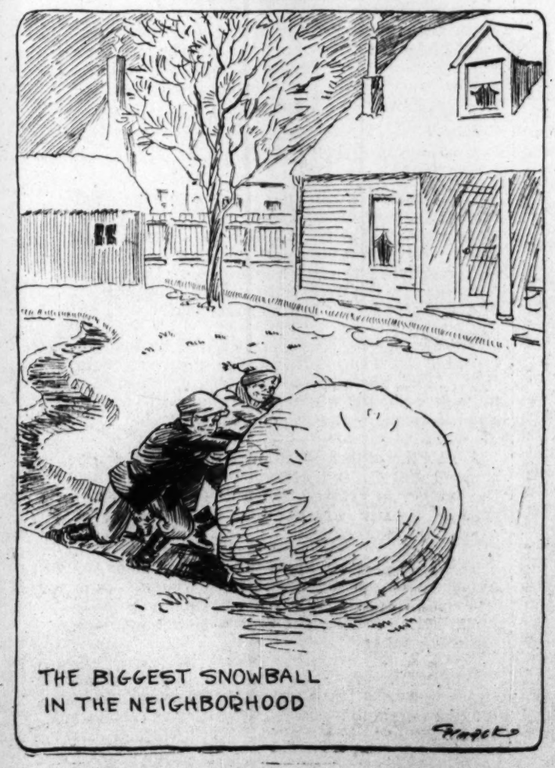
Look for a Mail Bag on the Daily Features Page each Saturday

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

RARE RECOLLECTIONS



Hidden Country Puzzle

Each of the Objects Can Be Named With a Three-Letter Word. By Placing the Words in the Proper Order in the Squares, the Initial Letters Will Spell the Name of a Country in South America.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Missing Letter Puzzle: Sarah saw a shot silk sash shop full of shot silk sashes as the sunshine shone on the side of the shot silk sash shop.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Speed the Haitian Commission

SENATOR BORAH'S reaction to President Hoover's request for a commission to investigate conditions in Haiti is marked by that curious and characteristic presentation of seemingly antagonistic and mutually destructive views sometimes found in the acts of this distinguished statesman. He is not warmly for a commission, believing that the Administration already has all necessary information, but he will not oppose it. As chairman of the committee having authority, he expects to report the measure to the Senate next week, but will not press it until after the tariff bill and the pending Pan-American Arbitration Treaty are out of the way—an extremely indefinite period. But while he will be in no haste to give the Administration the information it seeks, he urges that action should be taken before the collection of that information. He would have a civilian appointed "as a high commissioner, or as governor, for that is what it is in Haiti," without awaiting any report, and he would give the Haitian people a free and untrammeled election.

The ends sought by the Senator are commendable. It is difficult to recall a case in which the United States substituted civil for military government of a country over which it was exerting temporary authority, without greatly improving conditions there. Perhaps a notable illustration is the marked success of Secretary Stimson as Governor of the Philippines, succeeding General Wood, who had applied, so far as conditions permitted, the methods of the military ruler.

But if Senator Borah sees the need for these immediate reforms in Haiti, and does not propose to put any obstacles in the path of the resolution providing for a commission, why should he not take the positive rather than the merely negative side, and expedite passage of that resolution as much as possible? It will take months at the very least for the commission to make its investigation and formulate its report. If to this is added two months' delay in obtaining authority from the Senate, the relief for the Haitians which the Senator himself desires will be needlessly and unjustly deferred. The plea that possible debate on the commission resolution might interfere with the progress of the tariff bill scarcely sounds ingenuous when the complacency of the Senate in the face of innumerable other dilatory factors is considered. The President, as an advocate of efficiency and swift action, is desirous of early passage of this resolution, and it would seem that the Senate might properly acquiesce in his desire.

Is Jugoslavia Winning Unity?

JUST a year ago the Dictatorship was established at Belgrade. For twelve months it has been pressing steadily toward its goal of bringing unity to Jugoslavia. That is the end for which it was created and the supreme task which the King always has in mind. There is encouragement in such historical examples as those of Italy and Germany, which within the last century have been transformed from collections of weak and often mutually hostile states into strong united kingdoms. The Government at Belgrade is convinced that the South Slavs also may be united. So King Alexander, having suppressed all opposition, is making laws and institutions and slogans which he hopes will bind the people in his kingdom together. How far has the Dictatorship achieved these ends in a year?

It has revised and unified the criminal code. It has made a single uniform system of taxation for the whole kingdom. A new school law has been promulgated making public instruction uniform and centralized. Relations between the state and the dominant church have been satisfactorily established. The country has been divided into nine large areas called banats, and the administration made more effective. A unified system of spelling has been devised. A uniform alphabet and type of letters are to be adopted and one dialect made official. Old regional flags and names have been discarded, even prohibited.

Further, the old way of thinking will be changed if possible. Old loyalties, it is hoped, will give place to a single new one. All organizations are to be brought under one source of control—all are to be Jugoslav. There must not be racial touring societies, athletic associations, cultural organizations, women's federations—all must be Jugoslav and not Serb or Croat.

In the effort to achieve all this the most complete control is exercised. There is scarcely a vestige of personal freedom. Conformity and acquiescence are the supreme requirements. One will only is allowed to manifest itself, and that is the will of the King. But at least formally this Serbian King is eliminating Serbianism just as rigorously as Croatianism. The one and supreme emphasis is on Jugoslavia.

These are heroic measures, but hardship may be borne for an ultimate good. It was not easy to unify Germany or Italy. However, in the present case two considerations must be kept in mind. One is that the suppression being exercised may cause an explosion. Some people are very much discontented. They say that existence is becoming intolerable, that such pressure cannot be endured. Under such conditions the result may be revolt instead of uniformity.

The other consideration is that many of the racial groups in the country are apprehensive that the word Jugoslavia really means a Greater Serbia. The whole undertaking emanates from Belgrade, the Serbian capital. It is managed exclusively by Serbians. The army, police force and diplomatic apparatus are in the hands of Serbs. Of course, certain Croats co-operate and others would be gladly received if they would co-operate, but it would have to be on Serbian terms and under Serbian domination.

Many Croats are not willing to accept this subordinate position. Those who were dissatisfied under the old régime are still more dissatisfied now. They do not consider that the King by his new methods has come any nearer to a solution than by his old methods. They say that the whole Croat Nation is at heart in revolt.

To this the Government replies that only a few old Croat patriots are dissatisfied, and those chiefly former politicians. It says that the Serbs and Croats are at heart one people, and that the new generation, raised without animosities and with a higher, wider loyalty, will be absolutely free from separatist tendencies. So the Dictatorship hopes to hold the old rebels back with one hand and push the youth forward with the other into a common fatherland where they will all be Jugoslav patriots. And it hopes to keep soft gloves on both hands.

The "Old Guard" Retreats

INSURGENT victories in the reapportionment of United States Senate committees should be recognized as something more than mere personal triumphs for a few colorful and untamed senators. Readjustments in the Senate can be more adequately understood if regarded as belated expressions of profound political realignments in the Nation. The most spectacular of the changes—admission of Robert M. La Follette, to the Finance Committee, that final stronghold of the Old Guard—means, of course, that the rock-ribbed Republican control of the committee which, among other things, writes tariffs has been put in jeopardy. But it means more than that. It means that in the North and West millions of Republican voters with progressive leanings will have a spokesman on that powerful committee, so long considered a "standpatters' club."

It has been too easy to look upon the insurgents in the Senate as political accidents, representing merely their own unorthodox views. Because many of them have been men of almost spectacular independence it has seemed that they could hardly be mouthpieces even of exuberant western constituencies. But gradually the impression has percolated that they do speak for a great mass of opinion. Apparently they are in the Senate because a good many Americans want them there. There could hardly be so much "smoke" in Congress were there not some "fire" on the prairies. The Borahs, La Follettes and Norrises cannot be dismissed as evidences of a temporary revolt; persistent constituencies have so repeatedly re-elected them that many of them have come to key positions on committees through seniority.

Moreover, the recent growth of a strong Young Guard group, who if not insurgent are by no means conservative, has made some shifting of power in Republican congressional ranks inevitable. Blocking of the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill gave conclusive proof of that. Today the Old Guard counts less than one-third of the Senate. The new committee assignments merely give recognition to new facts. It was a Republican senator who said not long ago that unless a readjustment was effected within his party it faced the possibility of being bounded on the west by the Mississippi River. But not only are adjustments wise for the Republican Party; they are wise for the Nation. Manifestly it is better to have the Republican Party strive to digest these disconcerting but virile elements than to run any risk of the country becoming further divided along sectional lines by the formation of a Progressive bloc which would be almost a western party.

A Way Up for Literature

IN 1925 an Institute of Modern Literature was conducted through ten days at Bowdoin College. Its purpose was "to center attention for a while on the poets, novelists, dramatists and essayists of today, and thus stimulate in Maine, and in New England, more of an intelligent interest in literature and poetry." Among its speakers were Carl Sandburg, Robert Frost, Willa Cather, Margaret Deland and Edna St. Vincent Millay. What better time than the present for some more similar institutes?

A great many words are being put together nowadays in magazines and newspapers intended to prove that there is something exceedingly wrong in the trend of modern literature. Charges are made that novels are superficial, badly written and deal with nonessentials or with matters better ignored; and that we have come a very long way, and an unenviable one, from the great poets. A good deal of evidence can, alas, be marshaled to support such contentions; but beyond making out a case against downward trends, the value of such an institute as was conducted in Maine lies in leading people a little way along the upward path to better literature.

Each evening during the institute a writer of eminence either read from his own works or discussed that phase of creative literary effort in which he excelled. In such a way he or she spoke not only for a contributing individual, but for a group view of modern literature. Such expressions gave the community opportunity to consider some problems that go to the making of literature in the light of the experience of individuals engaged in producing it. Many persons heard things about the labor and the ambition of writing they had never dreamed before were true. They gained some insight into the machinery of literature, it being true that literature must have a machinery in order to be properly functional. And at the conclusion of the institute these persons who had heard went away, not more inclined to be merely philosophical about the disappointing trends in modern literature, but understanding a little better how certain standards must be encouraged in order that good literature may not only survive but increase.

In 1925 it seemed that here was an excellent way to render a distinct service, not only to literature but to the community. Bowdoin has no copyright on the idea of an institute of modern literature; such a project is certain of the co-operative interest of publishers and of discerning litterateurs, and the popular response at Bowdoin in 1925 should be abundant proof to any college inclined to take up the idea and reproduce it that community interest will support it wherever it is efficiently undertaken.

Music—Not Too Seriously

MUSICIANS holding a gambol at Carnegie Hall, New York, for the benefit of the Edward MacDowell Association of Peterborough, N. H., drew what was observed to be an old-time audience, one of almost the same sort as formerly the Boston Symphony Orchestra on its monthly visits called out. Certain of the performers, of long acquaintance with the town, must have felt themselves transported back to the early days of their career. Others, younger, must have marveled at the unknown company into which they were thrust, and must have questioned whether the persons applauding them came from Manhattan Island and the encircling waterside localities, or from an extra-American region, some planet, afar, in the radio spaces.

By one or two signs, it was the frolicking of the artists that brought the truant listeners back to their seats in the schoolroom; by more, it was the cause of MacDowell and the colony in the New England hills. As for musical buffoonery, that is doubtless a pleasant pastime subjectively, and now and then objectively also. Distinguished singers and players naturally enough find satisfaction in convincing themselves that they do not take their great responsibilities too seriously; and if they can convince the public as well, in larger or smaller measure, so much the better.

A possibility is, that the old-time New York audience, having had plenty of the old-time music repeated year after year, has inclined in a new direction. Maybe it prefers modern books to classic symphonies; and books, too, of American authorship. MacDowell, in founding his summer community, expressed a desire to provide writers as well as composers with agreeable surroundings for work; and strangely, it is poets that give the enterprise chief repute. To speak of Peterborough, calls to mind at least two impressive portraits in verse—Tristram and John Brown—though hardly any remarkable picture in tone. For that matter, MacDowell's own compositions have lost much of their vogue; but still his name stands in the American record as luminous as ever.

Runnymede, Historic and Scenic

THE year 1929 was a fortunate one both for the tourist and the historian in Great Britain. It began with the national purchase of Stonehenge and, through the generosity of Lady Fairhaven and her sons, it has ended with the national acquisition of Runnymede. This gift will not, of course, settle the vexed question whether, as the culmination of a week's disputes with his barons, John fixed his seal to Magna Charta in the meadow of Runnymede itself, or on Magna Charta Island lying off it. This point, however, becomes merely academic, for the whole area surrounding the scene of the turbulent events of June, 1215, from Egham up to the Bells of Ouseley, is now preserved forever from danger of commercial exploitation, so that, whatever was the exact spot on which Magna Charta came into official being, it is now safe.

It is a happy circumstance that most of the places which England may preserve as national parks have both historical and scenic claims upon the sympathies, and that the majority of historical monuments have artistic virtues. Dovedale, for example, is within a few miles of the spot where, just 1100 years ago, the first English King received a national title; and Runnymede, had it no historical memories at all, would be worthy of preservation on the strength of its natural beauty alone.

In connection with the acquisition of Runnymede, some newspapers have pointed out that Magna Charta did not guarantee many of the liberties it was once believed to do. It did not establish a House of Commons, nor give the people control over taxation. But the progress of historical scholarship does not lessen its importance by such discoveries. The importance of Magna Charta as the constitutional foundation of British liberty lies not in what it actually did, but in what sprang out of it. The actual achievement of Magna Charta in 1215 may be less than was once supposed; but its value as a model and a spur to self-government in subsequent centuries can hardly be exaggerated.

Editorial Notes

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has requested that no memorial be erected to him at St. Louis. The Colonel has said that within five years mail planes will be making regular transatlantic trips. If this proves the case, will not the planes that roar through the foggy mists of the great stretch of salt water be his lasting memorial?

Hotels in the southern United States are crowded by visitors from the more rigorous North, and there are a great many southrons happily enjoying winter sports at northern resorts. Internal reciprocity exemplified.

A new hand fire extinguisher is shaped like a pistol and ejects a stream of chemicals when the trigger is pressed. Here at last is just the type of firearm which might to advantage be carried in the forests.

The Detroit Free Press sets an excellent example when it says: "While wishing your friends a Happy New Year, why not help make it happy by cutting out that habit of patronizing a bootlegger?"

Winter motorists in northern climes oftentimes find that the shortest way around is the longest way home—unless they stick to the state roads.

Pamela Makes a Par, or the Art of Learning Golf

"DON'T trouble to search any longer," I said, starting to mount up the side of the barranca into which my ball had disappeared some ten or fifteen minutes ago.

"Oh, I think I will go on looking around for a moment or so." The response came up cheerfully from the underbrush. "You know I always find them eventually."

Having reached the edge of the barranca, I had an uninterrupted view of the clubhouse, and I noticed that several cars had driven up and parked beside our own. As usual, we had made an early start, but the game had been rather slow up to the present.

"Come," I said, "we had better move along. There's a foursome just about to drive off from the first tee." Taking into consideration Pamela's untiring efforts when in pursuit of a lost ball, I felt justified in anticipating events slightly.

"Please wait just one more moment," Pamela pleaded as she disappeared still farther into the bushes.

* * *

I waited a moment—several moments—a full minute. Then I became embarrassed at the thought of further delay. The event I had anticipated had taken place, and four golfers were already striding along the first fairway. They were wasting no time, it seemed.

I cupped my mouth with my hands and addressed my voice to the spot where I had last seen Pamela, for by this time she had entirely passed from view. I hope that I did not sound unduly severe. "You must come at once." And then, "I am going to play another ball."

I had already made my shot when Pamela rejoined me. She was flushed and covered with burrs, but quite triumphant. "I doubt if a caddy would have found this ball," she said, a little breathlessly, holding it up for me to see. "It was almost hidden under the roots of a tree." Until we started to play golf I had never realized that Pamela could display so much tenacity. It leaves me speechless at times.

The foursome had only just reached the first green, and with ordinary good fortune we might yet hope to keep well ahead of them. My last stroke had been a good one and Pamela was not far behind. Two well directed putts apiece and we were off the fourth green. I was just beginning to feel that the pleasures of the game outweigh its tribulations, when I noticed signs of distress on the face of my fellow player. She commenced to turn her one foolish little pocket inside out. Excepting an absurdly minute handkerchief, it was quite empty. "I've lost it," she said.

"Lost what?" I inquired with some anxiety.

"That nice rubber tee you gave me the other day." Then her face brightened. "I know just where I dropped it; it must have been when I was stooping to reach that ball. I can run back and get it in a jiffy."

* * *

I had to think quickly. "Those tees are good," I said. "But really I am sure you could get along all right without one now."

Pamela regarded me with astonishment. "Why, I thought you told me to use it always—that it would give a more uniform height."

"My dear," I said, "don't misunderstand me. I probably did say so, and there is some justification for my statement. But here is a little case with six nice new wooden tees. After all, it takes a lot to beat this kind."

I could not help noticing that Pamela was still looking a trifle puzzled, but her next drive was good, which seemed to put the argument on my side and establish the merit of the tees I had just advocated.

We walked along the fairway and the turf felt soft and springy beneath our feet. "Isn't this a grand and glorious game," I said.

Somewhere close at hand we heard a joyous note ascending. "Listen, that must be a meadow lark." Pamela stood still and her eyes grew dreamy. "This is the sort of day," she said, "one writes poems about."

We must have dawdled more than we realized. All at once, "Fore," came a voice from behind, and a ball fell plumb at our feet.

"We must let that foursome come through," I said.

"Won't that hold up our game?" Pamela wished to know. "It takes four people longer to play than two."

"Not always," I rejoined, and then added: "This game has rules, you know, that have to be observed. A foursome has right of way. Take your stroke and I will signal to them to come on."

Pamela sliced her ball. I shot mine a hundred yards or so and landed it in the rough on the other side of the fairway. Having troubles of my own, I left Pamela to her own devices. It was some minutes before I thought to look back. To my surprise she was standing exactly where I had left her. She seemed to be making mystic signs in the direction of the oncoming players. One man came ahead of the others and I observed that Pamela and he carried on some conversation. Presently he raised his hat and moved away. It seemed incumbent upon me to walk back.

"It's all right, dear," Pamela called cheerfully as I drew near. "I was just inquiring if this ball belonged to that gentleman. You see," she added brightly, "I knew that if it belonged to him it couldn't possibly be mine."

I looked at her reproachfully. "Don't you know what ball you are playing with?" I inquired.

I am not sure whether she ignored my question intentionally, but she changed the subject very deftly, I thought, from herself to me. She suddenly became most anxious to know whether I had recovered the ball that had gone into the rough. I hesitated and then reluctantly confessed that so far it had evaded me.

"I will come over and help you look for it." The response was, of course, the very one I had expected.

"Pamela," I said, "the solicitude you display toward lost balls is almost touching, but this particular stray is unworthy of your kindly intentions. It is an old ball," I added, glad that I really had a good reason this time, "so old, in fact, that it has lost its roundness. It has become elliptical. Its surface is scarred and broken—in short, even if you were successful in restoring it to me, I doubt if I should ever play it again."

* * *

The links were already presenting a very different aspect from that of the early morning. The players were following one another now in regular succession. Little splashes of color stood out vividly against the more somber background of the course. I have always considered that an outdoor sport allows a little scope for imagination in the choice of clothes. A man's business suit must of necessity be rather conservative in character, and the range of colors somewhat limited, but who shall gainsay that the freedom of the great outdoors does not imbue one with the sense of a wider choice. For some time I have cherished a little secret desire to get away from the rather dull looking sweaters that I have hitherto always worn.

It was just here that Pamela said something that seemed to open the way for me to broach the subject. It was the figure of a young girl, standing on the slope of a hill, that elicited her remark.

"Look," she said, "isn't the blue of that sweater beautiful? It tones right in with the sky."

"Yes," I agreed, "it is really quite interesting to note how those brighter colors link themselves with nature. Now can't you imagine how an orange-colored sweater would look against this autumn foliage?"

Pamela regarded me with suspicion. "Orange?" she queried.

"Well, perhaps hardly orange," I hastened to make the correction, "a kind of orange tan." I felt myself giving way, and then as I caught the look in Pamela's eyes I stumbled and gave way altogether. "What I really meant," I said, "was a color you might call a sort of russet." Pamela smiled again.

"I agree with you," she said. "I think that a nice warm brown would be the very thing at this season of the year."

* * *

We made better progress on the last nine, but I spoiled my score on the eighteenth hole. Pamela's ball landed right on the edge of the green.

"Now," I said, "if you will only hold your putter correctly—" I went over and stood beside the flag. "No, no, not that way," I admonished, but the ball was already rolling. It came across the green with unerring direction and hit the pin before I had recovered sufficiently to lift the flag. "Pamela," I cried, "you have made a par."

She smiled over toward me sweetly. "You know, dear," she said, "I have always contended that I can learn more from you in one day than I can learn in six lessons from the instructor."

G. C.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

COAL and sugar are politically important at the moment, Louis Loucheur says in Le Quotidien. This newspaper asked for his views about forming a United States of Europe, and his reply is to the effect that it will probably not come in this generation, but that nevertheless the first step has been taken already to bring it about. At the League of Nations it is realized that the economic foundation of any such federation must rest on free trade, but to drop all barriers at once would bring disaster to countless persons and is unthinkable. To lead up to this the experiment is being tried of assuming some central control of the production and selling factors of coal and sugar. With this established satisfactorily for Europe, unified policy on other products would be sought; and thus, little by little, Europe would commence to think in terms of the whole continent, and customs frontiers would come to be such in name only. One great obstacle to union would then be removed.

* * *

Among the hills which form the western wall of the Rhône valley, not far from Lyons, is the little factory town of Amplepuis. As with all such places a century or so ago, there was a tailor. His name was Monsieur Thimonnier. For years he had threaded his needle and sewn his garments, and sighed over the fourteen hours required to sew a shirt. So he thought and thought of some mechanical invention which could spare the fingers and save time. The product of many long nights was finally a machine which could sew cloth, and which was the forerunner of the present sewing machine on which a shirt can be finished in one and a quarter hours. This was in 1829, and two years later he was able to move to Paris and open a shop with eighty of these instruments, to the great astonishment of the needlewomen of the Rue de Sèvres.

* * *

Those who in their schooldays thought Latin a pleasure and those who deemed it drudgery will both probably be surprised to learn that 83 per cent of the common English words are derived from the Latin. About half the remainder are borrowed from the Greek and the rest from the Saxon. Two men have worked this out as a result of their studies, for they have produced the first book of a series destined to make the paths more flowery for the Frenchman wishing to master other languages. The plan is to arrive at a foreign tongue by means of a "Roman bridge." The steps from Latin to English are shown by history, grammar, and vocabularies. The book is "Les Ponts Romains: Du Latin à l'Anglais," by Paul Crouzet and Armand Fournier.

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The veils of cobwebs hung undisturbed from the great beams of a barn which stood behind an inn—once stopping place for the royal post. The roof was peaked and high, and the barn was still, for its only inhabitants had gone away. A barn it would be, perhaps, to you, but to them it was a castle. Each summer a band of swallows take possession and raise a first brood and then a second brood of white-breasted babies, and each fall they take graceful flight for Egypt, stopping on the way at the island of Malta. The barn becomes quiet, and the cobweb curtains cease swaying.

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A remark was overheard to the effect that collectors consider that the annual "black and white exhibition" of Paris which consistently has the most merit is that put on by the American Women's Club. Certainly this organization has done much for both French and foreign artists, and the succession of exhibitions held during the year is unusually interesting. The black and white show this fall has measured up to past high standards and provided an introduction to the prints of outstanding etchers of this generation whose studios have been or are in Paris. In a sense the exhibition is international, for etchings were noticed by the Japanese Foujita and the American Heintzelman, as well as those by Steinlen, Leheutre, and a score of French artists.

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"The Governor of Canton told me that more than 2000 years ago a Chinese prince used to speak into a box which was then sealed and delivered to some distant friend. When opened, the box would repeat the message of the prince." Thus an English explorer, in 1858, Sir Robert Hart, told of one of the most ancient of phonographs. This statement was reproduced in the French press to disprove the claim that Seti I, an Egyptian king of the Nineteenth Dynasty, was the first to know the high value of a phonograph. All the discussion arose because of a plaque unveiled to a certain M. de Martinville, as inventor of this means of recording sound. Instantly the query came, Well, what about Charles Cros and Thomas Edison? This led to other names, but no one has yet preceded the Chinese prince.

* * *

The narrow street was shiny from the rain, and the side parking lights of cars shot cerise streaks down the pavement. Women were hiding under black umbrellas, and the sky in the cleft between the buildings was filled with changing masses of dove-toned clouds. Down the street came a plasterer in dark coat and white trousers. He pulled behind him a handcart whose wheels were spattered with plaster and whose summit was piled with ladders. The silhouette was picturesque. It brought to mind the warning that these carts of ancient tradition are shortly to be forbidden within the heavy traffic area of Paris, and one more sign of the old city's ways will have begun to disappear.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

On Cleaning Up the Movies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent editorial in The Christian Science Monitor the question asked is, "When will the producers really clean up the movies?" The answer is they won't clean them up. Even the United States Government cannot make them.

The Federal Council of Churches are taking a courageous stand, but the movie chiefs will send out the word that the Federal Council of Churches are going to make a nuisance of themselves, and to kid them along till they get tired of it, and it will soon be over and the movies will go along the same as always. Here's hoping the Federal Council of Churches grows courageously efficient in its proposed activities.

CHARLES P. RUEHL.

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